

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1909.

No. 29.

DAIRYING ON A 300 ACRE FARM

A Review of the Farming Operations on One of the Peterboro County Farms Entered in the Dairy Farms Competition. Cows Produce the Main Revenue of this Farm

IN the month of June, the five best cows in my herd gave 1,770, 1,630, 1,600, 1,690 and 1,540 lbs. of milk respectively. Not many farmers could inform any one who might ask as to what their five best cows produced in a single month, yet for Mr. J. K. Moore it was an easy matter. Mr. Moore is one of the competitors in the dairy farms competition being conducted by Farm and Dairy over Ontario. He is entered in the local competition for Peterboro County well as in the greater competition in District No. 2, east of Toronto. Mr. Moore is a firm believer in the value of daily individual records and in the work of the cow testing association. It was not for five cows only that Mr. Moore had records. The daily records of milk production for each cow in the herd for months back were available when asked for by the judge when he called recently to award the score on this farm.

DAIRYING THE GREAT FEATURE

Dairying is the great feature on Mr. Moore's farm. The farm is admirably adapted for this purpose. A large area of well watered, natural pasture, furnishes ideal conditions for milk cows. No extra feed, other than the pasture secured, was provided for the cows during June. While the five cows noted above were making their respective records the other members of the herd were not idle. By a judicious system of selection founded on actual production as determined by daily records, and by the use of pure bred sires, Mr. Moore has raised the standard of his grade herd to a high state of efficiency. His 24 cows in the 30 days of June gave a return at the factory of 31,000 lbs., or over 1,000 lbs. a day. The best individual yearly record that Mr. Moore had to show was 18,000 lbs.

The cows on this farm are not allowed to suffer from lack of feed or from annoyance of any kind. Their owners, including Mr. Moore and his energetic and enthusiastic son, look to their cows for the main income from the farm and do not allow anything that can be prevented to interfere with the milk production. Feed in abundance is provided. When Mr. R. R. News, the judge of those farms entered in Districts Nos. 1 and 2, visited the farm in company with an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Moore was feeding some chop night and morning to keep the cows up to their full flow, as the pastures were becoming parched from the continued drought. The comfort of the cattle is looked after at all times. They are not allowed to be disturbed with flies. Mr. Moore is a strong advocate of the use of Dr. Williams' Fly preparation. The herd of 24 cattle

are gone over each morning and a little spray applied. "When tied in the stable, the whole operation," said Mr. Moore, "takes but two minutes and there is no injury whatever resulting from it."

PROVIDES SUMMER FEED

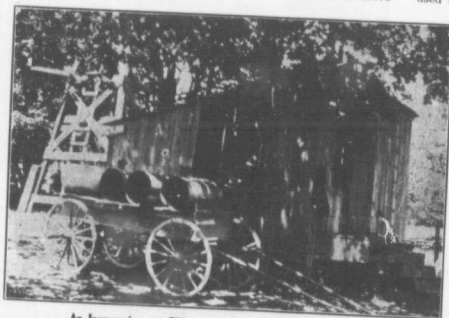
Soiling c.o.p.s are provided for summer feeding. Mr. Moore makes use of a mixture of oats, peas and spring wheat. He handles this crop in a way calculated to make it give the best returns and at a minimum cost of labor. As soon as it is headed out, it is cut and bound by means or the binder after which it is hauled to the barn and run through the cutting box into the silo from whence it is fed as required.

The farm consists of 300 acres. Thirty acres of this is in bush land, forty or fifty acres of more

for the particular fields to which the rotation is applied is practised. All the manure on the farm is hauled out in the winter in a green state and is distributed by means of the spreader. Some manure that was on hand had been made use of as a top dressing on the alfalfa field after the first crop had been cut. Mr. Moore is a strong believer in alfalfa and while he had but a limited acreage to cut this year, he has planned for 20 acres in all to be devoted to this great forage crop; seven acres of this was seeded this past spring.

ADVOCATES MODERN HAYING MACHINERY

Haying operations were well under way when the farm was visited. All modern hay making machinery is made use of. "We make better hay than ever and never set up a forkful," said Mr. Moore when asked as to the efficiency of his hay-making machinery. "Those who say that good hay cannot be made by means of the side delivery rake and hay loader are 40 years behind the times. We have used our loader for four years. It has only been for the past few years that we have known how to make hay. We used to leave it until it was too ripe then it would blacken with the dew or with a light rain. Now we cut it when it is green and we find that the dew or even a light shower has but little effect upon it when it is in the wind-row as left by the side delivery rake. I would not do without the loader if we had to buy one every two or three years. We used to dread the haying, now it is only play. We unload in the barn by means of the hay fork. We make use of two wagons and when these are loaded we take them to the barn, unload them and spread it around in the mow. The farmer in these days is behind the times if he has not a full equipment of haying tools—tender, hay loader and side delivery rake. They save much labor and a first quality of hay can be produced by their use."



An Inexpensive yet Efficient Combination Milk and Ice House

There would be little complaint of over-ripe milk being received at our cheese factories did all patrons take the same care of their milk as does Mr. J. K. Moore, a large tub supplied with water direct from his windmill, which is illustrated above, cans at once, the cans being lifted in or out by means of a crane. Some particular of Mr. Moore's farm are given in the adjoining article.

—Photo by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

or less rough land is under natural pasture. All the crops grown are fed on the farm and the fertility returned to the soil. Very little pure grain spring wheat constitutes the chief farm crop. A mixture of oats, barley and a little Mr. Moore makes use of the Clydesdale variety of oats in this mixture. It is a very heavy oat and time as the Mandachuri barley. This mixed grain is fed to the horses as well as to the cattle and that if either is grown alone. Twenty acres are devoted to barley. An especially fine plot of oats of the Clydesdale variety was noticed. Mr. Moore intends entering this plot of oats in the standing field crops competition of the local Agricultural Society.

FARM MANAGEMENT

A three or four year rotation as seems advisable

THE CORN CROP

An excellent stand of corn was being cared for to fill the two silos upon which Mr. Moore relies for much of his winter feed. A clover sod matted in the fall or winter and plowed in the spring is Mr. Moore's favorite location for his corn. The decaying vegetation and the manure give a quick germination of the seed while the sod does not dry out to the extent that fall plowed land would. That portion of the land intended for roots is plowed in the fall. The first cultivation, after frequent harrowings have been given while the corn is coming up, is done by means of the one horse scuffler. As soon as the corn is high enough to stand it, the two horse corn cultivator is brought into play and is kept busy according to the condition and the requirements of the soil. The corn is planted in check rows and in this way hand work is practically eliminated as the corn can be cultivated in any direction.