

feed for summer milk production, chiefly because it is most convenient for feeding to the cows. The labor problem is so acute on most dairy farms, that even though green, or soiling crops are available, instead of cutting them and hauling the crop to the stable for feeding, the wasteful plan of turning the cows into the crop is often followed in order to save labor. Or, it may be cut and thrown over a convenient fence, which is also wasteful.

Nothing seems clearer than that dairymen, located on high-priced land, must reduce the area devoted to pasture in milk-production. The method is too expensive. On the average

hundred acre farm where twenty to twenty-five cows are kept, and some young stock as well as horses, at least one-third of the farm is required for pasture under present methods. This is altogether too great a proportion of land for one crop. Not more than one-third of the farm should be required for both hay and pasture on a well-regulated dairy farm, and the tendency is to reduce this area where suitable labor can be obtained. Otherwise, the acreage devoted to pasture and hay is being extended, which is not best for economic dairying.

More Cows, More Feed, More Milk, More Money, More Happiness for 1916—and after.

Milk Production for City Trade

By W. F. Stephen, *Huntingdon, Que.*

THE production of milk and cream to supply our cities has become a special line of the dairy business, and requires extra care in its production. It also calls for more skill on the part of the dairymen in the management of the herd. The use of milk and cream is fast increasing, and cities find it necessary to go further afield for their supply. There are three causes for this:—The increase of the urban population, a realization of the food value of milk, and the low price of milk as compared with other food products. "We are told that a quart of milk, twelve ounces of beef, and six ounces of bread all represent about the same amount of nutriment and yet only that can be considered as true nutriment to the body which is digested and assimilated, and under different circumstances these three substances may have entirely different food values." So says Dr. J. Allen

Gilbert, and he farther says, "Being a liquid, we are prone to look upon milk as a mere matter of drink rather than a food, whereas in it are contained all the elements necessary to the maintenance of the human body, and evidence is to be had in abundance showing that milk is in no sense a luxury, but it is an economical article of diet. Meats and milk are both rich in protein and are, in a sense, interchangeable as regards food value. Consequently the amount of solids in milk becomes of great importance."

As the population of our cities increases so will the demand for milk, cream, and milk products correspondingly increase, and each season we will find more dairymen within easy reach of our cities turning their attention to producing milk for city trade.

In order to make this side of dairying return a reasonable profit to the producer it may mean changes from former