

two years old and to milk her just as long as they could. Then she should be given a rest of about six months before being bred again. This was the general practice among the men who had been the most successful in raising milk cattle.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Mr. Hartling said that during his ten years' dairying experience he had found it of advantage to have his cows come in about the middle of December or around that time. If they were fed well with good hay and oats they would milk about nine or ten months, just about as long as though they came in in May. The price of butter was considerably better then than in the summer. By feeding the calves a little milk with some chop in it they would be strong and healthy when they came out in the spring. They would certainly be much better than the calves that came in the spring, say in May. Of course it meant a little more work in the winter time but they had the benefit of better calves.

Mr. Rutherford thoroughly approved of winter calves. If a calf came in the winter, was fed the first milk of the cow and taken proper care of, it should be a good calf in the spring. Not many dairymen kept the first heifer calf unless the heifer happened to be well developed and was from an extra good dam. They should take the calf away from the mother just as quickly as they could and give it whole milk for a short time. After that the milk should be warmed and a little corn meal put in it. He recommended flaxseed (steeped) to the extent of one cupful in the milk. It would save the buying of any other kind of feed for the calves and was, perhaps, just as good as most of them. The change in the feed should be gradual and extend over two or three weeks; that was, the change from the time the calf was given whole milk until it was given only skimmed milk with the flaxseed. A little chopped oats were a good thing as they would not physic the calf.

QUESTIONS OF FEED AND BREED.

In reply to Mr. Whiting, Mr. Rutherford said he would also recommend the use of ground alfalfa which cost about \$20 a ton. However, they could grow it themselves and it would save the expense of having it ground. Mr. Whiting's remark that alfalfa was here to stay was well received by the delegates. He referred to his efforts to get his stock back to the dairy type. He was, he said, breeding Ayrshires and had already some of them half bred. He was well satisfied with the result of his experiment along this line and thought he would have good milk cows. They were rather small but this did not affect them much as milk producers. One objection, however, was that the males were too small for use as feeders. He agreed with the idea that a Shorthorn could be made a good dairy cow, and said he would like to see more Shorthorn bulls used.

In reply to Dr. Flatt, Mr. Rutherford stated he would not advise feeding corn meal dry. A little oil cake was good, but flaxseed would do just as well, and it should be steeped, not boiled very much.

Mr. Elve said flaxseed physicked his calves. He fed barley and oats which did not have this effect and the calves thrived just as well on it.