

How Much it Pays to Feed

There is some doubt in the minds of a great many people who have bought young bulls and who are now out to develop them to the best possible advantage as to just how much feed and of what kind a young dairy bull should be given. Recently while looking over the Holstein cattle in Mr. James Rettie's herd we noted his young bull recently imported from a cow, 119 lbs. milk in a day, 25,000 lbs. milk in one year, 3,000 lbs. in 30 days, and we thought "Our People" would like to know just what Mr. Rettie was feeding him. The bull is a strong individual, eight to 10 months old.

To our enquiry Mr. Rettie replied that he was feeding the calf a mixture of oats and bran in equal parts by weight, and of this all he would eat readily, 9 lbs. a day, and, in addition, he was getting one and a half lbs. of oilcake meal a day. He was also being given clover hay and ensilage all that he would clean up readily.

In connection with raising cattle one should always bear in mind that a young animal is able to make much better use of its food and will increase in weight proportionately from its feed to a much greater extent than is possible for it to do as it becomes older. Hence the advisability of giving the youngsters every chance to do everything in the way of growing and developing of which they are capable.

Summer Siloing with a Silo

A. D. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

I believe there is no cheaper feed for supplementing dry pastures than silage. I have been using it for two years and in the drought of 1911 we were able to keep our cows up to a good flow of milk by having silage to feed. Last year, although pastures were good, the greater part of the season, we fed ensilage all the time and believe we got a much steadier flow of milk than we would otherwise have done without the silo.

We find ensilage a great help when bringing the cows into the stable at milking time. We put the silage in the mangers, then let the cows in and they get to their places quickly and remain quiet until they are fastened.

I would not advise building a silo more than 12 feet in diameter for a herd of 20 cows for summer feeding, as the silage molds more quickly on top in summer than in winter. A silo 12 by 35 will give a liberal feed for 20 cows all summer. I would much rather get the ensilage out of the silo and put in the mangers than walk half a mile to bring the cows in for milking. We do not have to go after them since we begin feeding ensilage at milking time.

Get a good cow and feed her well and you will make money. Dairy products are a good price and sure to be better. Canada is a great and growing country and everybody wants milk and its products to sustain life.

Crop Rotation

When crops are grown in rotation and proper tillage methods are followed, they will suffer less from dry weather than when they are grown continuously. Crop rotation is usually of more importance than the methods of tillage used in this respect, although both are important. In most rotations more roughage is produced than can be disposed of by the work stock on the farm. Hence, more animals must be kept and more manure produced to return to the land to keep up the supply of organic matter. The organic matter in the soil may also be maintained by growing grasses and legumes.

A Unique Stable Cleaning Wreck

The latest labor-saving device that we have heard of for use in a dairy stable is the invention of an Eastern Ontario farmer, and is in use by him for cleaning out the manure without requiring fork, shovel, brush nor hand labor. He simply starts his engine, which drives the device and loads the manure on to a sleigh or manure spreader placed ready to receive it outside the stable.

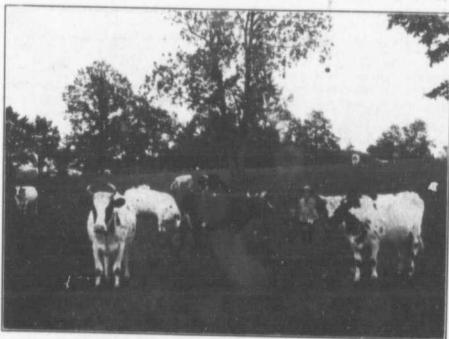


On the Best Farm of British Columbia

The farm of A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, B. C. is the winner of a cup donated to the best dairy farm in that province. The main barn, here illustrated, is fitted with all modern stable equipment, lighted by electricity and all machinery run by the same power. Pretty up-to-date isn't it?

While we have not seen this truly remarkable invention it is said to work perfectly. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy was informed recently as to its working by that practical dairyman and authority, Mr. N. G. Somerville, manager for D. H. Burrell & Co., Brockville, Ont., who had inspected the device and witnessed its successful operation.

The contrivance is simply wire netting of fine mesh placed in the gutters and working over a big drum at one end of the stable from which it loads the manure on to the wagon, sleigh, or spreader placed in readiness to receive it. While explaining it to us Mr. Somerville said: "The man is tickled to death with it. He simply starts his engine when he is ready to clean the



A Few of a Herd That Has Produced World Beaters

In the pure bred Ayshire herd of A. S. Turner and Sons, Westworth Co. Ont., here illustrated, have been bred a good portion of the record-breaking Ayshire cows of the world. In an adjoining article read Mr. Turner's explanation of his success as a dairyman.

stable, and in three or four minutes the manure is all cleaned out as slick as if one had used fork, shovel and brush. Then he reverses the engine and the netting is drawn back into place ready for the next time. The netting is 'bedded down' slightly with straw to absorb the liquids."

This invention is the child of the brain of Mr. Geo. Roberts n., a young farmer of Lanark county, who is s'arting into pure-bred Holstein breeding. He has a splendid big barn, which we are given to understand is modern in every respect.

Why Be Succeeded

"To what do you attribute your success in record making?" an editor of Farm and Dairy asked Mr. A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Mr. Turner and his son have bred several world-beating Ayshire cows. At present they have in their herd the world's champion two-year-old producer. With these facts in our mind we awaited Mr. Turner's reply with great interest.

"I do not believe I can tell you right off hand," replied Mr. Turner. "We have always been very careful in the selection of our sires. We want them of good conformation, but, above all, we want them of good producing stock. And then we pay a great deal of attention to feeding. We do not feed any two cows alike. We do the feeding ourselves, either my son or I being on hand."

"What feeds do you like best," was asked. "Wet brewers' grains, barley and oat chop mixed and a little oil cake comprises the grain part of our ration. We do not believe in feeding heavily with concentrated feed. We believe it has a tendency to injure the cattle. We feed as high as 12 quarts of brewers' grains a day. These grains are not watery, but just damp. We feed all cows that are milking well three times a day. We can't get good results from feeding twice a day. The extra milk gotten by feeding three times and milking three times will more than pay for the extra labor involved."

"At what times do you milk?" "At five o'clock in the morning, at one o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock at night. You would be surprised at how much difference it makes in the yield to milk three times a day."

The Golden Rule Labor Law

Nelson Monthie, Perth Co., Ont.

The touch-stone of success in farming is good management of the labor problem. When I left college in 1890, I gave this problem careful consideration. I pondered on how I might keep permanent help on my farm. I made preparations then and there to erect a house on the farm, and since then have had satisfactory help. One man stayed with me 12 years, made his pile and retired. The man I now have with me has been on my farm five years and I don't know whether he or I will retire first.

My rule in dealing with hired men is summed up in the words of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." I find that men treated according to the principle laid down in this rule will respond readily.

I am to follow dairying and stock farming exclusively as they demand attention chiefly in the winter months. Instead of following the beaten track in cropping, we may well look around and see if we can get other crops that require attention at other times—anything to distribute the work over the whole 12 months.

I do not like the way in which some men try to solve the labor problem—by doing without help altogether. A man who is compelled to labor from early in the morning till late at night is too tired to take much pleasure out of life. On any good farm there is room for a good hired man's house and a garden attached thereto. This house, and Golden Rule management, is the only solution of the labor problem.

"Do unto others as you would" is one of the finest rules to apply to almost any problem that I know of.

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