

keep up her milk flow under these combined disadvantages. The profits from winter dairying are due largely however, to a better use of the feed and labor of the farm during the winter. This condition may be stated roughly as follows: Presuming that it costs \$45 a winter for feed and labor to carry a dry cow over winter, (the other costs, buildings, equipment, depreciation and interest not being increased any by winter dairying), and that an additional \$25 in feed and labor will cause that cow to return \$40 worth of milk, it is plain that she has not repaid the \$70 total cost of feed and labor; but the net cost of wintering that cow was only \$70 less \$40 milk returns, or \$30 as compared with \$45 if she had not been milked. In addition to \$15 per cow saved in wintering, productive labor was provided for the farm labor during the winter which would not have happened if no winter milking was done. Since, therefore, cows have to be wintered anyway at a large cost, it is well that no dairymen overlook the opportunity for cutting down wintering costs by a development of winter dairying.