



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham.

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A Nineteen-Cow Dairy on a Seventy-five Acre Farm

The Farming Methods of a Young Dundas County Dairyman who is Making Good.—By F. E. Ellis.

ONE of the many dairy farms in the splendid district around Chesterville, Ont., that is making a nice income for its owner and operator, and also adding to the reputation of the district as a milk producing centre, is that of Roy Kendrick. Mr. Kendrick is a young man. I doubt if he has yet seen 30. Yet he was mentioned to me as one of a half-dozen men of his township who is making an outstanding success as a dairy farmer. I was told that this man Kendrick had started only six years before with little capital and on a rented farm. All of his income has not been made from his own small farm of 75 acres, I was told, but the most of it has. His, so the story ran, was one of the most intensively worked dairy farms of the entire county. I decided to investigate for myself.

The Kendrick farm I found to be all that was claimed for it and more. The 75 acres support a herd of 19 milch cows, three head of young stock, a herd bull, and five horses. Of course, the land is good. It is rich, clay loam, every foot of it workable, and not a stone on the place. Even under these conditions, however, the showing is an unusual one. I asked the proprietor how he did it. He assured me that he had nothing new to add to agricultural lore, that he had followed the lead of all other really successful dairymen. He has treated the land well, raised good crops, and fed them to good cows. Along with the practice of these principles of good farming, young Kendrick has combined good business management. His success is merely another proof of the old truth that there is no royal road to riches, if the dollars are all earned honestly. My talk with Mr. Kendrick gave me a very fair idea of the methods he had used. And they are capable of wide application.

1. Growing the Crops

The 75 acres in the Kendrick farm cannot be said to produce all the feed for the stock I have enumerated. All of the roughage is grown on the home farm, and enough grain for the horses and hens, but \$400 worth of concentrates is purchased each year for the dairy herd. These concentrates, Mr. Kendrick believes, can be purchased more cheaply than coarse grains to take their place can be grown. His main effort is devoted to the production of roughage in great quantities.

The farm is laid out in big square fields which



The Dairy Herd is a Mixture of Pure Bred and Grade Holsteins.

facilitate the following of a systematic rotation, which covers four years. Eighteen acres are devoted to clover crop, of which all but one and one-half acres is in corn. The remainder is in sugar beets and turnips. Eighteen acres is in grain seeded down, but just 10 acres of the grain is threshed. The remaining acres are seeded to oats and peas and fed green. The other half of the farm is divided between hay and pasture.

When Mr. Kendrick came on the farm he found it badly infested with quack grass. He is not entirely rid of the pest yet, as it thrives exceedingly on his rich, clay loam, but it is no longer a menace. Occasionally Mr. Kendrick has fol-



The Kendrick Farm is One of the Best Improved in the Chesterville District.

lowed the practice of following corn two years in succession on a badly infested piece of ground. Constant cultivation keeps the quack out of sight the first year. The second year the corn is planted between the two rows of the year previous. This method has been found effectual in ridding the worst infested fields of quack. Another method followed has been to plow deep the first of June when it is dry, then plant to corn and work the corn thoroughly. The variety of corn preferred is the White Cap Yellow Dent.

One of the problems on this farm has been to provide pasture enough for all of the stock, and supplementary feeding has been practised from the first. The eight acres of green feed

goes a long way towards supplementing the pasture. One year buckwheat was tried, one land being seeded each week from June 10 to July 17. A wonderful quantity of green feed was got from the buckwheat, it excelling peas as a supplement to dry pastures. Mr. Kendrick, however, regards ensilage as superior to either, and this year when the cows went to pasture he had 10 feet left in the bottom of a 14-foot silo. With the excellent moisture conditions that have prevailed, this would almost carry him through.

2. Winter Feeding

Mr. Kendrick has an eye for good cows. His 19 head are a mixture of grade and pure-bred Holsteins, big cows all, and voracious feeders. Incidentally they pay for what they eat. For such cows the main requirement is an abundance of ensilage. There are two silos in this 75-acre farm, one of them 30 feet in diameter and 22 feet high and another 14 by 18 feet. Both of these silos were filled last fall, then refilled, and even then three acres had to be fed from the stook. It is on this corn crop that the main dependence is placed for winter feeding. Last year when hay was exceedingly scarce, the stock was wintered through on ensilage and oats and peas cut green and cured for hay. The cows milked well on this feed.

As I stated before, the grain bill for the dairy herd amounts to \$400 a year. The milch cows receive one pound of meal to every four pounds of milk. The mixture favored by Mr. Kendrick is as follows: Cottonseed meal, 25 pounds; oil cake meal, 25 pounds; shorts, 100 pounds; bran, 100 pounds; and oat chop, 100 pounds. Even the last item in the mixture is purchased from off the farm. Winter dairying is the specialty; a good price is secured for winter milk, and winter feeding on purchased concentrates has always been profitable. Probably too, the fertility of the Kendrick farm is due in no small measure to the fertilizing value of the concentrates fed.

3. Marketing the Milk

All of the milk is shipped to milk dealers in Montreal. Mr. Kendrick's contract calls for seven eighty-pound cans a day the year round. To meet this contract, however, he buys considerable milk from neighbors who would otherwise ship to the cheese factory, and the profits made on this purchased milk is the one source of income outside of the farm itself. At the time