

mer silo. A larger acreage of corn will not solve the supplementary feeding problem this summer, but why not prepare now for the short pastures of 1915? And in the meantime let us make ready for 1914 with peas, oats and vetches, or some similar mixture. Foresight is always better than hindsight, and in no case is it a greater money-maker than when it comes to the feeding of dairy cows during the summer months.

### The New-born Foal

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

How many foals die, either at birth or within a few days or weeks? I was asked this question recently by a veterinarian. After due consideration I gave my estimate as 25 per cent. He agreed that that was just about right. Think of what about this means. After all the expense for service fees, loss of work on the part of the mare, and other incidentals, 25 out of every 100 colts die in a short time. I do not believe that eight per cent. would be lost were proper precautions taken just before and after birth.

The first great cause of mortality is filth. I am a crank on cleanliness, because it pays. Most foal mortality is caused by the infection of the navel by filth germs. This explains why mares that foal on grass raise a larger percentage of their colts. Their surroundings are cleaner. For the mare foaling inside, I would provide a clean box stall, one thoroughly disinfected. When I do have a mare foaling early, I scrub the lightest and sunniest box stall we have. I then whitewash with lime wash and chloride of lime. The floor in particular is simply flooded with the wash. If one wishes to be particularly careful with a valuable mare, shavings would be preferable to straw for bedding.

I do not like to tie the navel cord unless absolutely necessary; better to have it break naturally. I thoroughly disinfect the stump of the navel with a solution of five per cent. creosote, and if tying is necessary the ligature is similarly disinfected. The soiled bedding and afterbirth of the mare is burned.

Another frequent cause of loss is the failure to see that the bowels of the foal move; the first sticky contents must be got rid of. Injections of warm water and a little glycerine will usually do the trick. If not, try two or three tablespoonfuls of a mixture of castor oil and a little sweet oil shaken up in milk and given as a purgative; lacking these, try raw linned oil as a purgative. Be sure it is raw.

### The Barnyard Manure Pile

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

I am getting altogether away from the ideas that I once had on the preservation of manure. A few years ago we all thought that the proper way to build a barn was with the cattle and horses on the first floor and a basement beneath where the manure could be properly preserved. If we did not have a manure cellar we all made haste to provide a covered shed. This method of preserving manure was good where the manure was kept well packed, usually by a couple of hogs, and where horses did not compose too large a percentage of the live stock. It was, however, unnecessarily expensive, as I am now finding out. I now fully believe that manure can be kept just as well out in the open.

My method of preserving the manure in the

outside stack is as follows: I select a level piece of ground not too far from the stable door, about 40 or 50 feet, from which there cannot possibly be any leeching. I also take care to so locate the stack that the water running from the roof of the barn does not come near the site of the manure pile.

During the summer when there is any spare time, dry muck is hauled and spread over the site of the prospective manure pile to a depth of six or eight inches. This helps to conserve the liquid and prevent leeching.

I start at one end and build the pile to a depth



When the Bees Join The Great Consuming Class  
A scene in the apiary of Mr. E. F. Robinson, Victoria, B.C.

of four feet, keeping it thoroughly tramped down. The sides are made as steep as possible as the steeper they are the less surface is there exposed to the weather and the smaller chance for leeching or heating. As the manure accumulates it is always kept at a depth of four feet, making the stack longer and longer.

I prefer to have the top of the stack somewhat hollow as the rain absorbed tends to prevent heating. The main point, however, is to keep the manure thoroughly packed. This method I have found quite as efficient as the old one of storing in an expensively constructed basement or under a covered shed.

### Profitable Performance

D. A. Grant, of Stormont Co., Ont., has a herd of Holsteins, part pure-bred and part grade, of which he is justly proud. During the course of an address at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention last January Mr. Henry Glendinning said that his cows had averaged him \$70 each at the creamery. Mr. Grant, who was in the audience, informed the speaker that his cows had done even better than that. Mr. Grant ships his cream to Montreal, receiving 35 cts. a pound butter fat in summer and 45 cts. in winter. He pays the express, which averages about two cents a pound butter fat. His herd of nine consists of six heifers, five of which are two-year-olds and three mature cows. The following is the record of this profitable herd:

No.	Butter		Cost of feed	Value
	Lbs. milk	Per cent. fat		
No. 1	11,221	3.7	442.47	\$163.60
No. 2	10,435	3.6	374.1	152.45
No. 3	5,276	3.9	227.2	84.06
No. 4	6,902	3.5	241.2	87.35
No. 5	6,070	3.6	182.5	67.52
No. 6	5,406	3.9	210.0	77.95
<b>Cows</b>				
No. 1	11,248	3.5	387	143.19
No. 2	9,252	4.6	456.8	169.75
No. 3	9,531	4.1	326	146.55

Average of nine, 3.8 per cent. Total, \$1,080.44.

No. 1, the highest producer, is a two-year-old heifer. When arriving at these conclusions Mr. Grant values his ensilage at \$3 a ton, hay \$10 a ton, meal \$25 a cwt. The latter consisted of oil cake, chop and cotton seed.

### The Profits of Dairying

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

I feel it is the duty of someone to reply to the letter of Jas. Savage in Farm and Dairy, March 12, even if I am to be that someone. I will not attempt to say that the average price of cheese is high enough (to patrons), because I believe cheese is not high enough in price compared to its food value and the prices of other foodstuffs. As to the advice of instructors being more welcome to farmers when their footing is more sure, I don't quite see the point. If the advice is along right and practical lines it should help the farmer on to his feet. I don't know of anything that will give the farmer better footing than to put some of the practical instruction that is being shown broadcast over this land, into practice. Indeed, I don't see much hope for many so-called dairy farmers improving their conditions unless they do grapple with the dairy problem in a more intensive manner than formerly.

I don't see that the amount of cheese exported should concern any farmer very much. He has plenty to take up his spare moments looking after growing abundance of suitable feeds, weeding out his poor cows and developing and getting the very best out of his good ones, if he has any. If not, he should get busy and make a start on sound and profitable lines if it should mean selling his whole herd and starting afresh, because it would be better to start with but one or two cows that are profitable and give them the best of attention rather than go on wasting both food and energy on a whole herd that could never be made profitable. In reality it makes no difference to the farmer whether his milk is manufactured into cheese for export or for home consumption, or whether cream or milk is sold, so long as his cows are making substantial profits on their investment. Cheese may be too low in price. The world's supply and demand largely rules or should rule the prices, and I suppose we will have to put up with it.

### RE PROFITABLE HERDS

Mr. Savage says there is not a herd in the country that can show profits at cheese factory prices. With this I can't agree. I won't attempt to quote figures, because figures can be made to tell anything, but I could quote any number of dairymen who patronized cheese factories during practically the whole of their life on the farm, and have been able to retire soon after middle life. But of course they made the best use of their cows nine and one-half to 10 months every year.

Just a few words with reference to the figures Mr. Savage has compiled. In the first place, interest to the tune of \$900 should not be charged up to the 10 cows, because that barn and silo are necessary to hold the hay, grain, corn, horses and other stock, and the bulk of the interest should be so charged. Another very important item that should be on this statement is the fertilizer that is being manufactured by those cows, which is of untold worth for producing future crops. The young stock increase is also a very valuable asset if the right kind of stock is being kept, but this, Mr. Savage says, will be at the expense of other farmers. On the contrary, we think it is an advantage to other farmers to be able to get such stock. Then again

(Continued on page 10)

### The Leng

George L.

At the last Jersey Cattle Show the proposal was made to extend the exhibition period in 1915 from 365 days to 400 days. This is a good debate the subject. I have of our best breed a breeder across of opinion. I will as it is, and invite to reply.

I believe that because of his better period of years in many other countries established great re-

### THE OTHER

I am not blind to the shortening of the sons for their nature a cow's re producing her offspring to grow it until for itself and then the prospect of producing a state of nature cows on for work expected by drain on their work and fresh I have extended the

I have studied each breed and I most persistent milk cows for the test years. We will up the test both of milk, testing 5.5 equal to 500 lbs.

Cow No. 1, fresh to produce 8,000 lb. butter each year, of butter, and five

Cow No. 2, fresh to produce 572 lbs. of butter and one calf in each lactation period, in the five years or four periods 37,020 lbs. of milk, 2,280 lbs. of butter and four calves.

Tests show that we must allow that the cow with the three months' rest will increase on her previous year's record, but we will balance that with the risk of milk fever and other troubles caused by too much forcing. We then have a balance in favor of the yearly cow of nearly 3,000 lbs. of milk and over 200 lbs. of value at \$63.00, the milk at \$6, or \$11.00, without taking into feeding cow No. 2 that she is dry.

Some breeders are forcing the cow for