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a pound means an annual loss of \$342.40 so long as these cows are retained.

If they are retained five years after they begin to produce, which is, perhaps, the average length of time for animals of this kind to breed, then the loss amounts to over \$1,700. This represents the actual loss to the farmer on account of the use of this particular sire.

### Good Records and How Obtained

Geo. A. Robertson, Lanark Co., Ont.

We started to grade up our herd of dairy cows some 15 years ago. We made use of the best pure bred bull we could get. We have kept the heifer calves each year from the best cows amongst our old common cattle. During these 15 years we have had five different bulls and have always tried to get the best milking strain available. I am well pleased with the investment I have made.

Only recently have we been into cow testing work. The records for individual cows in my herd for four months are as follows:

No. 1 pure bred.....	5,367 lbs.
No. 2 ".....	5,288 "
No. 3 grade.....	6,721 "
No. 4 ".....	5,368 "
No. 5 ".....	5,766 "
No. 6 pure bred heifer.....	4,178 "
No. 7 grade.....	4,897 "
No. 8 grade heifer.....	3,736 "
No. 9 ".....	5,514 "
No. 10 pure bred heifer.....	4,187 "
No. 11 grade.....	5,554 "
No. 12 ".....	5,775 "

During the late fall and early winter we always endeavor to have roots enough for the cows—mangels till the cheese factory ceases operation, and then we feed turnips while making butter. We always feed the turnips in the stable so that each gets her own share. We feed ensilage once a day, clover hay or peas and oats cut green for feed once a day and all the straw they will eat.

Our cows are stabled just as soon as the nights get cold and the cows would feel uncomfortable outside. We find that we get a lot more milk by stabling the cows on cool nights. We milk the cows until within two or two and one half months of freshening. We generally milk heifers a little longer than this so as to engender in them the habit of milking for a long period.

### Comments on Feeding Dairy Cows\*

W. G. Huffman, Hastings Co., Ont.

When the cows are dry my plan is to feed well on whatever is on hand. Dried corn, clover, hay, straw and enough grain to keep the cows in good condition are the feeds commonly used. I have water in the stable and do not let the cows out when the day is not warm enough for me to stand around with comfort in my shirt sleeves. Sometimes I do not have them out for a week or two at a time.

When a cow freshens I make a practice of giving her a warm drink. Scalded bran, hay, straw and the pail filled up with enough water to make a good drink is enjoyed by most cows. I had one or two cows this year, however, that would not look at it. Follow this with nice clover hay and a small quantity of bran for a few days.

I do not feed as heavily on grain as some

\*The records of Mr. Huffman's herd appeared in the Sept. 29th issue of Farm and Dairy.

dairymen advise; from six to 12 pounds is my usual feed. This grain ration is kept up until the grass is good enough to warrant dropping it. This year it was nearly the first of August before I stopped feeding grain.

When all is said and done good pasture is one of the many considerations with most of us dairymen. To get the most from pasture change from one field to another every few days.

Salt is one of the things a great many forget about in the winter. Give it regularly. I try to have salt in front of the cows all the time, winter and summer. I don't let small boys or dogs chase the cows. I spray them in summer to keep flies off. With treatment such as this a good dairy cow will give returns that are pleasing to the dairyman.

### Brood Sows Wintered Cheaply

R. H. Bonham, Dundas Co., Ont.

The only hogs which we carry over winter are the brood sows. We regard the hog as a profitable animal only when used to consume the by-products of the dairy, such as skim milk or whey. As we all practise summer dairying in this neighborhood and would have to buy most of the feed which the hogs consume in the winter, we do not believe that there would be much profit in winter hogs. In the summer, however, we not only have a large amount of dairy by-products to be disposed of, but the pigs can be fed very cheaply on green feeds which are not available in the winter months. A few brood sows, however, we must keep through the winter.



Fine Looking, Heavy Producing Cattle, The Result of 15 Years of Grading

What kind of a photograph would your dairy herd make? Wouldn't it be nice to have them all of uniform conformation and color? And wouldn't it be 12—yes, 24 months? Perhaps you have them. If not, the adjoining article will illustrate, came by these fine cows.

In wintering our brood sows, we endeavor to house and feed them as cheaply as possible. By erecting buildings and winter feeding entirely on mill stuffs as some of our neighbors do, it is possible to have them eat up all the profits which might be made from them in the whole year.

#### WINTER QUARTERS

The six brood sows which we usually carry through the winter, find accommodation in a shed 8 by 16 feet with a shanty roof. This is tightly boarded to keep out the wind; it is well banked with straw manure and is kept thickly bedded. The doorway is covered with several ply of burlap which the sows can push aside and go in and out at will. If kept well supplied with straw for bedding, they pass the winter very comfortably in this inexpensive shelter.

In order to make the sows take sufficient exercise, the feeding platform is located near the barn about 50 yards from the shed. It is therefore necessary for them to go out three times a day for feed and this provides plenty of exercise to keep them in good health.

#### WINTER FEED

Mixed oats and barley which we grow on the farm forms the basis of the grain ration during the winter. This is supplemented with middlings and sometimes a little corn meal. As much pulp-

ed mangels as will be eaten quickly and not left in the troughs to freeze is given once daily. Well cured clover hay run through the cutting box and steamed with boiling water in a barrel is fed three or four times a week mixed with a little middling. We believe that this feed has a very good effect in keeping up the health and appetite of the sows. As farrowing time approaches, they are removed from this cold shelter to warmer box stalls in the stable.

### Views of an Ontario Dairyman

R. S. Stevenson, Wentworth Co., Ont.

A Nova Scotia dairymen writing in Farm and Dairy, Sept. 8th, places the gross revenue from the average cow at \$40. This is too high for the average Ontario cow. The average production of Ontario cows is not over 3,000 lbs. of milk, which if made into butter and sold for 25 cents a pound would bring \$30 and allowing \$5 as the value of the skim milk we should have a gross average return for each cow of \$35 which is about right.

The cows of Ontario should give double this amount of milk, 6,000 pounds is the lowest standard any man calling himself a dairyman should fix for his cow. This amount could easily be increased one or two thousand pounds more per cow, simply by breeding, selection and feeding. These are the three great essentials for successful dairying. One is no good without the other.

#### SELECTING THE BREED

The selection of a breed must rest with the man himself. I would suggest that it would be wise to choose the breed that has produced the largest average of good cows. A few phenomenal records do not prove the value of any breed of cattle to get at the true value of a breed. After making a choice of any breed by all means stick to that breed. Never cross breed. Cross breeding has always resulted in disaster.

To gain success we must have an ideal, and breed towards it all the time. Any man who applies himself honestly can in a few years grade up a herd of cows that will be a source of pleasure to him as well as profit. There are no secrets in the business. One of the most important factors in grading up a herd, is the regular weighing of each cow's milk—guess work will not do, in dairying any more than in any other business.

### Jottings from Farmers

It is conceded by our best orchardists that one acre of apple orchard well cared for will give as much profit as 10 acres of any other crop.—J. C. Harris, Oxford Co., Ont.

Sow thistle prevents the growing of crops, and where it exists fields of grain are often not worth cutting. Summer fallowing is perhaps one of the most effective remedies. It will not thrive as well where sheep raising is practised, for sheep are fond of sow thistle as well as of other weeds.—W. S. Fraser, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Corn should be harvested before there is any danger of it being injured by the frost. The easiest way of cutting it is of course with a corn binder. As soon as possible after cutting it should be filed into the silo and thoroughly tramped so as to exclude all air. After filling it should be covered with chaff and the chaff moistened to assist in keeping out the air.—T. H. Binnie, B.S.A., Carleton Co., Ont.

When the season arrives for digging potatoes, much care should be exercised to prevent any decayed ones being picked with the good ones. If rot is prevalent, before they are stored away in cellars it is better to put them in a shed where no frost may get at them; then when all affected potatoes may be discovered they can be assorted and put in the cellar for winter.—John N. Watts, Leeds Co., Ont.