

Red River Valley. Cows should be sown in Manitoba from May 24th to June 16th. The cultivation should be done regularly throughout the season and the corn should be cut in the grazed state.

Oats and peas yielded equally well with corn for ensilage, but must be packed into the silo very much tighter, because of the hollow stems. The air present in these created a tenderer for the ensilage to decay. Barner oats and Canada field peas make a desirable mixture for ensilage purposes. Some recommend Sweet Clover for silage, but Prof. Harrison strongly opposed its use for this purpose. The production of winter feeds in Manitoba has been greatly improved of late years and he was of the opinion that they can be produced just as cheaply and easily as in the States to the south.

Summer Feed in Manitoba.

"Owing to our comparatively late rainfall, we do not get the luscious green pasture that some other countries do," said Superintendent McKillop, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, in discussing summer feeds for the dairy cow. "On this account, there is more or less shortage of natural summer feed. Our permanent pastures are not very productive, and so are far from satisfactory to the dairy farmer." Discussing the question of supplementary feeds for summer, Mr. McKillop advocated the growing of some annual crop. For a rotation pasture, a mixture of Western Rye, timothy and red clover give good satisfaction. This could be supplemented by some annual crop, such as fall rye, which gives an early pasture if sown early enough. The growing of such crops not only helped in the animal

feeding problem, but also rendered the farmer valuable assistance in dealing with the weed problem.

W. J. Villeneuve, Provincial Inspector of cheese factories, recommended that a sadder cheese, one that would cure more quickly, be made in Manitoba. Most of the cheese was put on the market in too green a condition and so could not command as high a price as well cured cheese.

Care and Feeding for Milk Production.

G. W. Wood, B.S.A., of the Agricultural College staff, spoke on the economical care and feeding of cows for milk production. The two ruling factors in milk production were adaptability of the cow for the purpose and the kind of feed she received. From 60 to 65 per cent. of the food eaten went to maintain the bodily functions. The balance was used in the production of milk, so that all cows should have plenty to eat. Cows did much better when eating heavily, so the dairymen should train them to eat as much as possible. Mr. Wood strongly advocated corn ensilage, properly cured and packed well into the silo at the proper time. It was desirable that all rations should be balanced. Protein, the most desirable constituent of a food, was the most difficult to get in Manitoba, but by a still wider cultivation of the legumes, the farmer could overcome this difficulty. Oats, brown, dried brewers' grains and oil cake, were the best feeds for protein in Manitoba. Field peas and green cuts made a good substitute for clovers as roughage.

Cream Grading.

The question of cream grading was discussed by several of the dairy authorities. Mr. Barr drew attention to the fact that last year, Alberta had

some 60 per cent. of her creamery butter in the special class, and only seven per cent. in the second grade. By continuing the present aggressive program, there was no reason why Manitoba should not do equally as well as Alberta in this regard. Dairy men should persist in grading strictly and in keeping the cream cool and sweet. Great benefit could also be derived from pasteurization, as both the flavor of butter and its keeping qualities were much improved by this process. Mr. Farrell, of the college dairy staff endorsed Mr. Barr's statements

by outlining the results of some experiments he had conducted last summer. He also touched upon the over- and under-working of butter, stating that the Vancouver market called for a well worked butter, while the Manitoba market demanded one that was not worked so much.

The officers and directors of the previous year were re-elected, President, L. A. Race also being appointed as representative of the association at the summer fair. Miss Rosa Hind was made a life member of the association.

Fight or Farm--Which Shall It Be?

(Continued from page 4.)

land, the entire nation will very nearly starve to death.

There is certainly need of big crops and greater production of live stock throughout Canada at this period, and every effort should be made to attain this desired end. That they may be had there is little doubt, provided sufficient men are left on the farms to grow them. And here is where recruiting restriction is necessary.

Restrictions in Recruiting.

An order should be sent out to all recruiting centres prohibiting the enlisting of any farmer which will leave the community short of the number of farmers required to obtain the greatest yields, and this order should be strictly enforced. Instead of urging the farmer to leave his plow and join the colors, the farmer should be urged to stick to his plow and increase production for the good of the Empire.

It now seems likely that the present conflict will be a long and a bitter one, and the Empire will sorely need all that it can produce before the strong

arm of the enemy will be broken. Canada can only maintain her credit and her ability to prosecute the war to the bitter end, by calling to her aid all her resources, and as agriculture is the greatest of all industries in the Dominion, the greatest yields must be obtained from the land. To do this Canada needs farmers and they are needed just as surely, and just as badly as soldiers, and it is only by intelligent action on the part of the Government that the best results can be obtained.

Balancing a Nation at War.

In a long and desperate struggle the nation that is properly balanced has the better chance, and the balancing of a nation at war requires both soldiers and producers in quantities that will bring the greatest internal and external strength to the nation. It is ill-advised patriotism to quit producing to go to fight. If the war could be won in three months this action might sometimes be advisable, but in a long war it is much better to balance the nation.

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