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years before the time for cleaning again comes

THE FARM BUILDINGS

The buildings are situated on rising ground in the centre of the farm. Thus the farm work is greatly facilitated. The stables are equipped with cement floors and are convenient for the purpose for which they are intended. The latest addition to the farm buildings is a silo. This was erected last fall. It is a combination of cement and staves 41 feet high in all and 12 feet in diameter. The first 12 feet are of cement. This forms the foundation for the superstructure of staves. The structure cost \$80, aside from digging the excavation, which was considerable, since the silo rests nine feet in the ground. Not including the roof, the silo cost \$100; roof and all, the total cost was \$126.75. Mr. Brethen believes that to get the most out of his cows, they must milk for the greater part of each year and that corn silage is a necessity for winter dairying. Corn, in his experience, has proven to be good feed and cheap when ensiloed and with the silo a greater quantity can be handled.

THE FEEDING METHODS

The silage is mixed with cut straw and roots, the whole being moistened with water and allowed to stand a couple of days before feeding. Grain is fed to the dairy cows whether they are milking or dry. "Decows," said Mr. Brethen, "should be liberally led whether in milk or not. Of course, I vary the quantity of grain to suit the individual requirements of each cow. I feed from

eight to 10 pounds or more of grain a day when a cow is milking heavily, or about one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk a cow is giving. A little salt is given to each cow at feeding time. Grain is fed on the coarse fodder. We feed twice a day giving a little long hay at noon in addition to the two regular feeds."

PURE BRED CATTLE KEPT

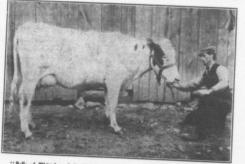
Mr. Brethen has been associated with dairy cattle from his youth. Only of late has he embarked in the pure bred cattle business. Shortly he will have completed three years with his favorite breed, the black and whites, Holsteins.

Previously he had kept grades and nondescripts. At that time he was in the village milk business. After it was sold, four or five years ago, only a few cows, four or five were kept. Steers were fed in winter. Relating his experience with feeding steers, Mr. Brethen said: "The business did not appeal to me. I found that I was putting into

these steers about as much as I could take out of them. When a man starts to feed steers, he simply has to shove in the feed no matter what it costs him and finish the cattle before he can put them on the market and get his money back. And this must be kept up ever though the price of beef goes down. With dairy cattle, one gets his returns day by day."

"I had a craving for Holstein cattle," said Mr. Brethen, "for a good many years and, although, not unlike many others, I had my doubts as to the veracity of the big records published concerning Holsteins, I decided that they were the cows for dairying. Increased knowledge of the capacity and producing qualities of these cattle has made me a very enthusiastic Holstein man. My start consisted of three cows purchased as foundation stock from Mr. J. A. Caskey's herd. These cows had already served as a foundation for Mr. Caskey. Later I added to my stock by purchasing heifer calves. Like all beginners, I had my full share of bull calves. But by replacing them with heifers, I managed to keep up continuous growth in the herd, which now numbers 34 head of registered stock. My ideal has been to get cattle that were not only producers themselves, but that these cattle should carry as much blood as possible of the greatest cows of the breed."

In accord with this ideal as stated, we find females in the Hill-Crest herd very closely related to the great De Kol 2nd, through her sons (the greatest producing cow of the breed). The sires in use at Hill-Crest have also carried a large percentage



Belle of Whittaker, Sadie Vale,"-9663 - One of the Cows in the Hillcrest Herd The photo was taken while this cow was in her three-year-old form-a year. The photo was taken while this cow was in her three-year-old form-a year only and qualified in the Record of Performant and year compeled an official record, and qualified in the Record of Performant and the Sales in the Sales in

of the blood of this cow. "Pontiac Hermes," the present Hill-Crest herd- header was selected because of his excellent A.R.O. backing. His sire, "Hengerveld De Kol," has 102 A.R.O. daughters. This is more than any other Holstein sire, 50 per cent. of them with records of 20 lbs. or better of Lutter in a week. His dam has not only a very

creditable A.R.O. record or nearly 23 lbs. in 7 days, but her sire "Sir Inka Artis Mechthilde" has 19 A.R.O. daughters, 56 per cent. of which have entered the coveted 20 lb. class. "Pontiac Artis" and "Pontiac Jewel," the two full sisters that have both recently made 30 lb. butter records, carry 75 per cent. the same blood as the "Hill-Crest" Pontiac while "Pontiac Gladi," the world's champion, jr. four-year-old 7 and 30 day butter cow and "Pontiac Pleione" 24,820 lbs. milk in 346 days, are both half-sisters to this bull. Com-Lining as he does such a large amount of the greatest* producing blood with his other desirable qualities, make "Pontiac Hermes" a very satisfactory sire in the Hill-Crest herd.

Reviewing his experience of the last three years Mr. Brethen remarked: "Like other beginners in building up a herd, it seemed like a big outlay, but now I can see with others that when once the herd is established, provided that a man has laid well his foundation, ample and satisfactory returns are sure to follow."

Mr. Brethen's success may be attributed largely to his intense interest and enthusiasm as a breeder of Holstein cattle; to being a great student of records and those points having to do with the successful handling of the breed; and to his thorough study and subsequent practice of modern means of doing farm work as advanced from week to week in agricultural periodicals, such as Farm and Dairy .- C.C.N.

The Breeding of Pure Bred Horses Alex. F. McNiven, Elgin Co., Ont.

A branch of horse raising in which there is great possibilities, is the breeding of pure breds. A few facts of the writer's experience may be

The writer started with four pure bred Clydesdale mares, one five years, the other three-yearolds. The three-year-olds were broken after we got them. With the four we did all the farm work on 100 acres and used them singly to take the family to church and market, as no driver was kept at that time. All four were bred to the same sire and all produced healthy foals the following

Three of the mares were worked while suckling foals, the foals being left in the stable while the dams were at work. The foals from the mares at work did much better than the foal from the mare that was on pasture and not in harness at all. The reasons assigned for this are: The foals of the working mares were in the stable in day time and out to pasture at night. They were thus in the shade and away from flies. As soon as they would eat grain and tran, a little was put in a box for them when their dams were at work.

In the fall at weaning time the three were fatter than the one that was at pasture all the time. They had learned to eat well and the foal flesh stayed with them. The pastured one on the other hand was shy and it took a month before it learned to eat grain; consequently it lost considerable of its foal flesh.

Two of those youngsters were sold at 10 months

The Extended Scores of the Prize Winning Farms in the Special Good Farms Competitions Held in Peterboro and Durham Counties

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