

It is impossible for anyone to state with any degree of certainty just how many pounds of milk the cows would have given without this pasture, consequently it is difficult to place a value upon it.

We have been comparing a few figures from our herd records that are at least interesting. They are given herewith: The last week our cows were on the ordinary pasture we received 1,852 lbs. of milk. The next week, or the first week on the spring-sown pasture, the milk yield was 2,148 lbs., a gain of 296 lbs. This, at \$1.80 an eight-gallon can, the price received by us for our milk, means a gain of \$5.66 for the week. I find, however, that on the old pasture they were falling nearly 100 lbs. a week, and to be fair to the spring-sown pasture this should be added to the gain. The second and third weeks on the new pasture still show an increase of milk over the week previous to being turned on it. Yet the increase returns have not as yet paid me for the seed work and rent of land, etc., but we feel well enough satisfied to plan for still more of it another year without waiting to see what it will yield the balance of the summer.

The Value of the 300 day Semi-Official Test

(Continued from page 3.)

certain amount of her usefulness, because she can produce only four calves in five years (allowing a period of fifteen months between freshening), whereas, if the 300-day test were adopted a cow could, and would, in all probability produce a calf every year. Moreover, under the 300-day test a cow would produce more milk in five years than under the present way. A good many men who to-day cannot afford to test their cows, because of the fact that so much time is taken up would, I believe, do so if a 300-day test were adopted; and this in itself would be a distinct advantage. The principal use of a dairy cow to-day, certainly the primary use, is to produce milk. The average dairyman wants a cow that will produce the greatest amount of milk at the least cost during her lifetime, and for such a man a 300-day test is the most convincing, because it is the lactation period which is most economical.

For the above reasons, which seem to me to far outweigh the disadvantages already stated, I should certainly advocate the adoption of a 300-day A. R. test.

Strongly Favors the Change

By Milton W. Davison.

IT is indeed very gratifying to the ordinary breeder of Ayrshire cattle, who depends upon the income of his breeding operations for the support of himself and family, that the idea of an official test for a period of 300 days is so rapidly coming to the front, and I freely and fervently prophesy that the moment our official test rules are so amended to recognize records for that period, that moment will the popularity of the Ayrshire be given another impetus and the income of our members will be greatly increased.

The one fact alone, that in yearly tests so long a period is required, for satisfactory records, between freshenings, (in many instances 18 months elapse), the offspring of our best animals are so few, that the profits from this source is curtailed to a remarkable degree.

In addition to this it is an assured fact, attended to by all breeders who conduct yearly tests, that the milk produced during the last 65 days of a yearly period is made at a distinct loss, the ration being increased to stimulate production to so remarkable a degree as to cost more than the

sale of the milk. In my own experience I have often fed a cow as high as one pound of grain for each pound of milk. It is a wonder it would be if, during the last 65 days, the cow could be resting and nursing a calf, and again become a source of income rather than an expense.

A Change Unwise

By J. W. Clise.

FOR one paramount reason this test appears to me unwise.

A 365 day test is recognized as a standard by all the breeds and the associations which are making seven

Costs No More Than a "Span"—

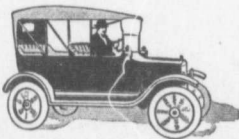


It seems almost impossible, but it is true that you can get a handsome, comfortable, speedy 5-passenger Ford motor car for no more than it would cost you for a span of good driving horses, a carriage and harness.

The initial cost of a Ford car is so small that every progressive farmer can readily purchase one.

And who wouldn't rather motor to town, to church, to the railway station, to the neighbor's, than drive?—especially when it is three times as fast to motor, more comfortable and less expensive.

The low cost of running the Ford makes motoring possible for the masses, where it was formerly a rich man's luxury. It makes motoring a matter of good business, especially for those whose time is valuable. And with labor so scarce no one needs the time-saving Ford so much as the busy farmer!



Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO.

34

This reason in my opinion, is sufficient to outweigh the reasons which any breeder may advance in favor of the 300 day test as the natural period of a cow's efficient production. Please register me as opposed to the establishment of the 300 day test.

but for us to institute a 300 day test would mean that the average investigator would not distinguish between a 300 and 365 day test and therefore the Ayrshire breed would be placed at a disadvantage. We would always be on the defense explaining our 300 day test.

Provision should be made so that early farrowed pigs can take exercise after they are six or seven days old, according to Mr. Peters, Animal Husbandman at the North Dakota Experiment Station. He also states that the young pigs should begin to receive feed when about five weeks old. A thin mixture of shorts and skim milk is good; care must be taken that it does not set around long enough to become sour. If skim milk can not be had, water will have to suffice. In this case, it will pay to feed the pigs some tankage till at least three months old. A little whole wheat or rye is also good for starting.