

Feed for High Record Cow

Farm and Dairy has obtained from J. M. Van Patter & Sons, of Elgin Co., Ont., an estimate of what it cost to feed the high record cow "Aaggie" that recently completed an official yearly record of 21,666 lbs. milk, which milk sold at the Aylmer condenser realized the handsome sum of \$277.45. Mr. Van Patter says: "It is a very difficult matter to estimate the exact amount of feed which was consumed by 'Aaggie' during her test. However, we shall endeavor to give it to you as nearly correct as we can. She was fed a much heavier grain ration during the winter months, than during the summer time while on pasture." During the year she consumed about the following amount of feed:

Bran, 2200 lbs., at \$20 a ton	\$22.00
Oat chop, 1800 lbs., at 1½c a lb.	22.50
Oil cake, 600 lbs., at 3c. a lb.	18.00
Ensilage for 6 mos., 3 tons, at \$2 a ton	6.00
Hay, partly alfalfa, 1½ tons, at \$8 a ton	12.00
Clover pasture	6.00

Total for year\$86.50

The full particulars concerning the production of this cow may be had by referring to Farm and Dairy May 20, page 2. A photo of "Aaggie" appears in the same issue.

Variation in Percentage of Fat in Milk

Alfred Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

My experience with feeding cows to increase the percentage of butter fat, may be of interest to your readers in view of the discussion that has taken place in former issues of Farm and Dairy. I shall give the facts fully and let your readers judge for themselves.

Our milk was sent to a co-operative factory; the cheese maker was paid a certain price per cwt. for making the cheese, and of course he had no knowledge as to how I was feeding my cows. The milk bills with the weight of milk sent were returned each week. A report giving the test of butter fat in the milk came every two weeks. As the experience I am about to relate happened several years ago, I have not the weights now, but can give you the facts as to the way the tests were for the season. Of late years I have been engaged in private dairying so cannot give you any later factory tests.

We commenced sending to the factory about the 1st of May. The first test received was 3 per cent. It continued just the same until about haying time. I had fed nothing to the cows up to that time, but as pasturage was getting rather short, I purchased some bran and commenced feeding it to the cows. The next test after feeding the bran, was 3.5 per cent. It stayed at 3.5 as long as I fed the cows bran. During haying time, I ran short of bran and as we were very busy, we did not go after more. The test immediately fell off again to 3 per cent. As soon as we got some oats in the barn and had some thrashed, we had some ground and commenced feeding oat chop to the cows again. The test went up this time to 4 per cent. It kept on going up until at the end of October, the test was 4.9.

Some may attribute this increase in the test to the fact that the cows had been giving milk a good while. Such could not have been the case, as I had some cows coming in fresh at intervals all summer. I have lately procured scales and a small Babcock tester, and if I can find time I will test a couple of cows this summer by feeding them alternately on chop feed, feeding one for a month with chop and pasture, while the other has just pasture. Then I will change them about and feed the other one the chop while her mate gets the pasture. I shall test their milk every two weeks and in that way I should be able to find out with some certainty as to what extent the percentage of fat can be varied in milk.

Farmers' Institute lectures have stated repeatedly that if you feed a cow straw she would give milk as rich in butter fat, though not so much of it as if you fed her plenty of rich food, but that does not seem reasonable. If a cow was highly fed, a change of feed, even if richer, might not make much difference. I believe, however, that with richer feed than they now receive,



George Van Patter, Elgin County, Ont.

The young man who cared for "Netherland Aaggie De Kol," the Canadian Holstein cow that recently completed the remarkable yearly record of 21,666 lbs. of milk, valued at \$277.45. George never had any previous experience in feeding cows under test, but was encouraged by Mr. Clemens and Mr. Mason each time that they came to test the cows.

most of the cows in our country would give more milk and a higher percentage of butter fat as well.

The Modern Way of Harvesting Peas

Harry H. Hannah, Durham Co., Ont.

The self binder is a wonderful invention. Without it, it would be impossible to harvest the large acreage of wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc. that is now grown. So also has the pea-harvester made possible the harvesting of a much increased acreage of peas. Peas, those very useful legumes, are coming much into favor lately since the extermination of the pea-weevil. Peas can now be grown almost anywhere that other grain will grow. Their well known value as a food for stock makes them an important grain on every farm. Besides, like clover, peas have the power of drawing nitrogen from the air and storing it in their roots, to thus be left in the soil for the use of following crops, to which they are very beneficial.

The harvesting of peas was once the great



Harvesting a Heavy Crop of Peas with a Machine that Asks No Favors

The illustration shows a field of Canadian Beauty peas on the farm of Mr. H. H. Hannah, Durham Co., Ont. They yielded a very heavy crop of straw, as may be seen, but owing to damage from dry weather the yield of grain was only 25 bushels an acre.

drawback to this crop on account of the labor involved in pulling them with the scythe or with the old revolving rake. With such methods it requires several men for days to harvest a very limited area of peas. Since the invention of the pea harvester, however, times have changed.

The illustration represents a field of very heavy Canadian Beauty peas, grown near Bethany in Durham county. These were harvested by two boys and a team of horses with one of Peter Hamilton's No. 5 mowers and Tolton's improved pea harvester and buncher. The harvesting was done in a fraction of the time formerly required to harvest a similar area.

The Bundle Carrier as a Labor Saver

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Probably one of the most useful devices from the standpoint of labor saving and one that costs the least, is that contrivance that can be attached to the binder for the purpose of leaving the sheaves in windrows instead of lying around promiscuously as they are dropped from the binder in the ordinary way. Great as are the results from this comparatively simple device, it has not come to be recognized to the extent it merits. When a farmer purchases a binder costing approximately \$140, he overlooks the bundle carrier when he is informed that it costs \$8 additional. Once used, however, it would not be done without.

All will admit that the bundle carrier will give marked results in a light crop. The argument advanced for not getting the bundle carrier when we purchased our last binder was that we never grew light crops, hence, the bundle carrier would not be a paying investment. For three years we went without this device but at that time a relative near by, signified his intention of investing in a bundle carrier. As more or less jealousy existed between the boys of the two farms, in regard to such matters, it required but little argument to convince the "powers that be" that the bundle carrier was the thing to have on our farm as well. It was accordingly purchased.

The bundle carrier proved itself to be not only a great saver of labor in a light crop, but a greater labor saver in a heavy crop. It was a direct advantage to have the sheaves all laid in rows right where the stooker could lay his hands on them without having to scurry to and fro to pick them up. Nor was this the only advantage. When it came to the hauling much time was saved in having a solid row of stooks down which the wagon could be driven and loaded with a minimum of driving. All told, the bundle carrier has proven to be one of the best labor savers on our farm and it was installed at the least cost of any labor saving device involving such large results.