

It will not be enough to choose a bull that carries the form we have mentally hit upon as our herd model. He might breed strong, producing after his own type; he might prove a weak transmitter and permit a continuation of the herd raggedness through the superior propensities of the other side. Before we buy him, then, let us study his ancestry; was it strong or weak? Did it reproduce well or were its characteristics overshadowed every time it came in contact with some other strain? Was it, as a strain, like the bull we are considering, or was it more like some of his near relations that are less desirable in form? Old Champion of England, one of the very greatest of great bulls, possessed at least one striking defect that he neither inherited nor transmitted, while he did more perhaps in fixing the type of the Cruickshank herd than any other bull. There is many an individual droop and fault which begins and stops with one individual and there is many a merit of equally brief existence. These, it is the province of the pedigree to discover for us.

IT DEPENDS ON THE MAN.

To get practical value out of pedigree requires more than a record of the cattle or the horses; it requires knowledge and intelligence in the man. To know that an animal traces back through the Archers or the Lavenders means little to the tyro, the disclaimer against pedigrees. To the man who understands the use of pedigree it means that no matter how far back the animal should chance to breed there is no fear of a weak spot in the line being reached; that every drop of blood comes from worthy matrons and sires of undoubted quality and such vigorous characteristics that the quality is a fixity and not an element of luck. Into his eye, if he wish to gaze into the future of his own herd, comes not a chaotic uncertainty but a vision of uniform form and supreme merit; a reproduction, somewhat reduced, perhaps, but still a reproduction of the animal that he has seen bearing the ribbon of expert approval and surrounded by applauding multitudes.

Feeding That Pays

What does it cost to feed a cow for a year? Many farmers cannot tell. Not so with Mr. W. C. Fallis, one of the dairymen who retail milk in the city of Peterboro, at whose place a staff representative of Farm and Dairy recently called. "Figuring the cost as low as is consistent with the price that I have to pay for feed," said Mr. Fallis, "it takes \$84 worth of feed to carry each of my cows through a year. Of this amount \$51.00 goes for the meal ration, \$18 for hay and \$15 for straw and other rough fodder fed to the cows. These figures are reckoned from hay at \$12 a ton and the other fodders at \$6., grain being put in at cost price as purchased from farmers, to which has been added the cost of grinding." This cost of feeding a cow for a year seemed excessive, but when we learned that these cows were producing from 8,000 to 9,000 pounds milk a year for which was received six cents a quart when retailed on the streets, we found that this enterprising dairyman had considerably over \$100 a cow per year gross profit.

FOUND HIS MISTAKE

"Of course," said Mr. Fallis, "one can keep cows on the average farm at much less cost than I can, living as I do in close proximity to the city. I have no grain, no roots, corn or silage from which to make up cheap rations. I must depend upon foods that I can buy and I make sure that they return a profit. When farming some years ago, I got my first awakening in the matter of feeding dairy cows. I had a Holstein cow that I thought to be no good. I beefed her and sold her to a drover. As she was advanced in calf he asked me to keep her until she came in, she then gave two pails of milk. I was soon convinced that I

previously did not know her powers. It was the feed she got while being fattened that made her produce so heavily. I straightway saw that I had been in the habit of starving my cows. After that I always fed with a liberal hand every day and at all times when the cow was dry.

GIVES PLENTY OF FEED

"Some farmers think it is awful to feed the way I do. I aim to feed one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk produced, as has been recommended from time to time in Farm and Dairy, by Mr. J. H. Grisdale. In addition to this, I feed about one and a half pounds of bran extra to each cow. I am a strong believer in slopping the grain feed for cows. In this way, I counterbalance the dry nature of the other feed and make up for the succulency that is lacking in the ration which I must feed, having no roots or silage. The grain for each cow is wet with water in a candy pail and fed three times daily. My grain ration for each cow cost me 17½ cents a day."

In keeping with his method of feeding and his knowledge of what it costs to feed each cow per day, Mr. Fallis has adopted a system of keeping individual records of what his cows produce. His best cow, a Shorthorn-Ayrshire grade, gave 1278 pounds of milk in the month of January and for February she gave 1061 pounds. A Jersey in his herd gave 1065 for January and 931 pounds during February.

VALUE OF RECORDS

"One thing in particular that I like about keeping records," continued Mr. Fallis, "is that I can

nourishment necessary for the large production of milk. It will fill the cow's digestive system and she will apparently be content, but at the same time she will not respond at the milk pail. As one writer said recently in Farm and Dairy, "you might fill a store with cobblestones but while it may be full, it would not make a comfortable place to sit beside in cold weather." It is much the same principle with the cow. Without the proper elements in the food, she cannot produce milk in the quantities desired. When farmers generally adopt a more liberal system of grain feeding, we will hear less talk of poor and average cows that produce but 3,000 pounds of milk a year."

Fruit Growing in Georgian Bay District*

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If one were to depend upon the statistics that may be at hand, regarding the acreage of orchards in the Georgian Bay district, together with what information he may have obtained in reference to the establishment of storage plants, canning factories, evaporators, apple butter factories and cider mills, he might conclude that this section was one of the distinguished fruit districts of the province; and rightly so, if he does not entertain a misconception regarding the conditions that prevail here at the present time.

It is true that there are numerous orchards varying in extent from one to forty acres; that an enormous storage and forwarding plant has its existence under the title of "The Georgian Bay



Fruit House Built and Owned by the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers, Limited.

The fruit of the members of this organization is graded and packed in this fruit house by experienced men. The company has a banking by law whereby warehouse receipts can be issued on the security of the apples, and advances can be made to members as soon as the fruit is brought. This helps out the members while the apples are held in storage.

detect immediately any shrinkage in the milk flow. I stable my cows continuously as soon as the pastures get short and the flies become offensive. Last fall on two very fine days, in November, I let my cows out. They failed considerably in their milk flow which I attributed to their running about and playing. The energy spent in this way did not go into the milk pail as it would have done otherwise. Water is before my cows at all times, and I induce them to take all of it that they will by keeping them well salted. Salt is one of the cheapest foods one can buy and it is a good milk producer. The more salt they take, the more water they take and the more milk they produce.

MUST FEED LIBERALLY

"I have long since made up my mind that if one would get milk in paying quantities from a cow, she must be fed properly. Cutting up oat straw and wetting it and in various ways making it as palatable as possible, as practised by many farmers of my acquaintance, while probably a good practice, is not conducive to a great milk flow when fed to cows. It does not contain the

Fruit Growers, Limited," with branches at Thornbury and Meaford; that the Collingwood Packing Company have begun the fruit canning business; and that cider mills and apple butter factories are almost as common as post offices; yet if one, knowing of these establishments, based his opinion thereon that everything was lovely regarding fruit growing in this district, he would not be right. He would have no idea of the feeling, or fruit-growing spirit among the growers, which I am sorry to find is not what it should be, for the proper development of the industry. Just whether the growers ever did have the zeal of the fruitman, may be difficult to say, but it is quite evident that they have allowed interest to "fag." Of course there has been some reason for this, which if we could remedy now we might soon again be classed with the best fruit districts of Ontario.

A few words in reference to what might have been effective in producing this great indifference apparent among the majority of the fruit growers. As in other districts, there are men who have

*This paper was read at the last Convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association of Canada.