

dollars
in the
wife, if
it, who
er than
ig farm
arked to
erson in
it in re-
I would
white's."

ose hus-
never
and and
the fish
those his
not that
tyrant,
and these
ts of ex-
in these

itself in
sion that
decide
ments in
and and
ol. Some
wise col-
ner. Are
be lost?
business
capacity.
is she to
farm to
an utilis-
of fair

A writer
cult task
ok on the
be equi-
le differ-
ore, this
utherland
as suc-
r. Then-
surviving
Empire,
his book
and cheese
as well
and The
dairying
k and the
various
The vol-
ed, well
most 500

of more
ered dairy



FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognised Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1914

No. 5

Dairy Herd Management That Has Won Laurels

I WAS quite surprised to win first prize in the class for creamery patrons with 15 cows or over in the Dairy Herds Competition of Western Ontario. My herd commenced to freshen in October, 1912, and about half the herd freshened in the early part of the winter. This was a disadvantage for a summer competition. The last cow freshened on June 9th. Two cows went dry the latter part of August. I also sold one cow to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

During the winter months, the cows are kept in the stable and groomed each day. I feed at five o'clock, morning and night; nothing is fed at noon. I water after each feeding. The feed consists of silage 35 lbs. a cow, oat chop 150 lbs. to 100 lbs. of shorts mixed, also bran and gluten feed, oilcake and cotton seed mixed at time of feeding with good alfalfa or clover hay. I also feed roots, mangels preferred. The ration that I am now feeding is composed of the following: Two pounds of oat chop and shorts mixed, two pounds of bran, two pounds gluten feed, 1½ pounds oilcake, 1½ pounds cotton seed meal, mangels 20 pounds, silage 10 pounds at each feeding. This is for heavy milking cows where we are milking three times a day, feeding in proportion of one pound of grain to three pounds of milk.

I believe that good winter care of the herd has a lot to do with the summer milking; also in feeding the dry cows I believe in a good liberal supply of grain composed of oat chop and bran. I turn my cows on pasture about May 24th, feeding hay and some grain at night and morning, also keeping cows in stable at night for a week. With this method they do not mind the change at all. I also feed bran and oat chop or shorts, equal parts, during the summer months. I feed

Stories of the Feeding of Two Western Ontario Herds that Won First Places in their respective classes in the Herds Competition conducted by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. The experiences of H. F. Paterson, Alford Jct., and A. W. Van Sickle, Onondaga

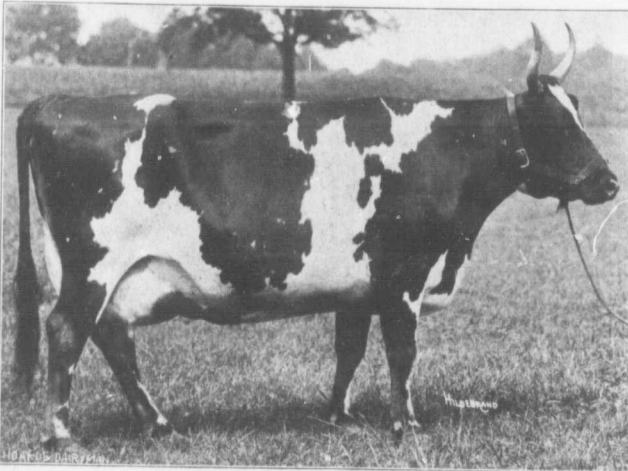
silage twice a day, morning and night, from about the middle of July.—H. F. Paterson, Alford Jct., Ont.

chop and some well cured clover hay. The calves, with the exception of those needed for cows, are fattened for the market at two to two and one-half years old. To make use of the milk that is not needed for the rearing of the calves two to three brood sows are kept and their litters fed the balance of the separated milk, together with other feed.

We aim to have the heifers freshen at about two and one-half years old. They have been fed liberally up to this time and are always in good heart at the time of calving. It is my aim to keep them milking about a year after they freshen the first time. This trains them to a longer milking season than if they are let dry too soon.

Most of our cows freshen in April or early in May. We have not aimed to have them freshen at this season. I would rather they would freshen earlier in the winter. There is water always before them. In the cold weather they are not turned out very often, and therefore we miss having them bred earlier in the season.

NEVER FRESHEN THEM
I never allow a cow to freshen when in a thin condition. If she is in low flesh when she goes dry she is fed enough grain with ensilage and hay to put her in prime condition. This, I think, is very important, because every good producing cow will fail in flesh when in full flow



Individuality and Performance are Combined in this, the Greatest Ayrshire Cow of the World

Breeders of Ayrshire cattle until lately have not attached the importance to record making that breeders of some other dairy breeds have. Recently, however, they have been doing their full share in the making of good records. Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th, the cow here illustrated, has completed a yearly record of 33,622 lbs. of milk, 277.60 lbs. of butter fat, 1,079 lbs. of butter and her average test was 3.99 per cent. She is owned by Fervel Roberts, Jr., Penshurst Farm, Pennsylvania. Note the wonderful constitution evidenced in this udder and withal the straight lines that denote the best in Ayrshire breed type. This cut is published by courtesy of Board's Dairymen, Ft. Atkinson Wis.

A Dual Purpose Herd Wins

Our herd, which won first place for creamery patrons with eight to 14 cows, and also sweepstakes, is a dual purpose one, kept up partly by the use of a pure bred Shorthorn sire and partly by buying what seem to be good producing grade cows. We raise all the calves, giving them the whole milk for two weeks and then very gradually change to the separated milk until at the end of four or five weeks the whole milk is left out, at which time they are eating a little

of milk. If they are thin when they freshen, they will soon weaken and will fail in flow and the season will be shorter.

My success during the past season was perhaps partly due to circumstances. We had fewer other cattle on the farm, and as a result the cows had better pasture. Another very important point I observe is to change them to another field quite often. Another thing that helped our production and helped to keep the cows well up in their flow was a feed of about