



Best Paying Improvement on the Dairy Farm

WHAT doth it profit a man to grow good crops and feed them to poor cows? Some months ago one of the editors of Farm and Dairy visited a York county farm that was at one time considered one of the best within a day's journey of Toronto. That was in the days when beef cattle were practically universal. The son of the founder of the farm, noting the tendency of his neighbors to go into dairy farming, decided that he too would make a change. The farm was not paying under the old methods of management. Neither did it pay under the new. As we drove through the neatly kept lanes on the farm we observed splendid crops of clover, roots and grain. We did not need further evidence that our host was a good farmer.

WHY DID THE FARM NOT PAY?

When we came to the pasture, however, the mystery was a mystery no longer. No man could have hoped to make money with such cows. The best cow in the herd, the proprietor estimated, gave about 4,000 lbs. of milk a year, and from what we could find out the poorest one could not have given much over 2,000 lbs. The trouble was that this farmer had gotten the dairy idea without getting the dairy ideal of what constitutes good cows. The very best investment he could make would be in good dairy cattle. He told us that he didn't have the money. We then suggested that if he could not afford to buy several head that he could improve his whole herd

by purchasing a good pure-bred sire and grading up. To encourage him we told him the story of Geo. B. Ryan, of Norfolk Co., Ont., and his cow Cherry.

Cherry was the sweepstakes cow in the dairy test at the Ontario Winter Fair last fall. She produced more butter than any other cow in the

Part of this success may be ascribed to Mr. Ryan's good management. More of it may be ascribed to the use of a pure-bred sire. We told our York county friend that what Mr. Ryan could do he could do. Perhaps he might not attain such phenomenal success as did Mr. Ryan, but progress is as sure as the setting of the sun, where a pure-bred animal is owned and used.

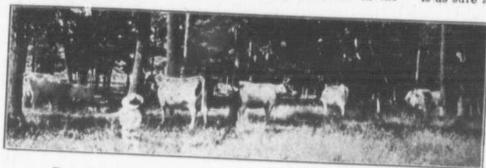
We left our host thinking very seriously. We cannot say whether he adopted our suggestion or not.

The use of a pure-bred sire, however, is only a stepping stone to something higher. We have recently heard that Mr. Ryan is going to invest in pure-bred females as well. This is logical advancement. There is money in dairying with good grade cows, but the opportunities for great success are in the pure-bred line. Wherever we go in Canada or the United

States, we find men who have "struck it rich" in pure-bred cattle.

The other day a Holstein cow, Spring Farm Pinfac Lass, sold for \$10,000. She had made a world's record. It is only a few years since the young man who bred and owned this cow, Mr. F. M. Jones, trying of the slow returns that were coming from his rocky farm, equipped as it was with scrub cattle, advertised an auction, sold off the whole bunch for \$1,400, went off on a trip and came back with three or four Holsteins for which he had paid good long prices. Didn't his

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From Hired Man to Wealthy Breeder through Pure Bred Stock

Such is the story that R. R. Ness Howick, Que., owner of the Ayshire cattle here seen, tells of his experiences with one of the greatest of farm improvements—better stock. Mr. Ness claims with reason that better stock is the first and most essential improvement for the dairy farm.

test; more than the best pure-bred. Cherry's mother was a red and white cow, a good milker but not phenomenal. But Cherry's sire was a pure-bred animal of choice dairy breeding, a Holstein, Pauline Abbecker's Prince. It must have been the qualities derived from her sire that made Cherry the great producer that she is. Mr. Ryan he has 10 milch cows, and all of them grades. His poorest cow last year produced over 9,000 lbs. His best cow went considerably over 13,500 lbs. of milk in the year. Their milk realized at the creamery in one year, \$1,348, or over \$134 a head.

Modern Ideas on Dairy Stable Building

THE cow stable is the kitchen where the food for many city babies (and farm babies too) is prepared, and it is the duty

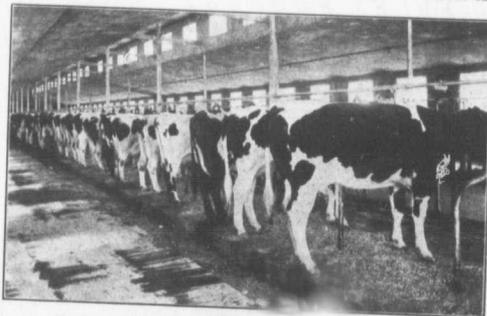
of every farmer and dairyman to see that the kitchen is clean. Cow stables should be light and well ventilated, fitted with concrete floors and steel stalls which are practically indestructible and are necessary for the following reasons: Concrete floors do not soak up manure, which is one of the chief causes of tuberculosis in cattle. Steel stanchions and stalls do not obstruct the light, are easily kept clean and do not soak up manure. Stables constructed in this manner are lighter, cleaner and more comfortable for the cattle."

Here in a few words we have the ideal dairy stable described by T. B. Tustin, who has done much for the betterment of dairying conditions in the West. Mr. Tustin might have laid more stress on that word comfortable. The old time dairy stable in which the cows stood for six months of the year, with their heads poked tight in rigid stanchions, with dirty floors and bad odors the rule and with little light or ventilation, reminds one of the Spanish Inquisition. The Inquisition was an institution designed by the members of one religious faith for the torture of heretics. The old stable

was not designed to torture the cows in it, but that is what it did.

In this more enlightened age dairy farmers

are beginning to consider the comfort of their cattle even more than their own comfort. One of the first improvements that was made in stable equipment was in the method of tying the cattle. The chain tie and the moveable steel tie are rapidly taking the place of the old rigid variety. One of the pioneers in the use of the chain tie is C. A. Archibald, an Ayshire breeder of Nova Scotia.



The Modernly Equipped Stables of the Dairy Company

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His cattle stand two in a stall and the chains that secure them are attached by an iron ring to wooden bars on either side of the stall, and the cow is thus free to lick herself and to lie down in a natural manner; that is, with her head lying by her side. The same kind of tie is used in the Ayshire stables of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que. Both of these men have found that the chain tie affords a little too much liberty and have found it necessary to place a bar partition in front of the mangers to keep the cattle from climbing out over the front.

We do not need to describe the swinging steel stanchion tie. It is the most popular of all ties. It is found in at least one stable in every dairy section, and there are very few stables that are either built new or refitted nowadays in which the steel tie is not a feature. The great majority of the competitors in the Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy have these swinging steel cattle ties, and all of them regard the steel tie as the ideal. It gives the cow almost as much freedom as when she is outside, and at the same time it prevents her from moving backwards and forwards in her stall, which is the chief objection to the chain tie; hence all of the manure

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