



The First Prize and Queen's Medal Holstein-Friesian Cows at the Great Exhibition at Hoorn (The Netherlands) September, 1910

Farm and Dairy is indebted to Mr. D. Schoenmaker, its special correspondent in The Netherlands, for the photograph of these cattle. He has sent a table of interesting information concerning those individual cows, which was crowded out of this issue, but will be given next week.

Calf Raising in the Netherlands

D. *Shoemaker, Hoogkarspel*

To tell your Farm and Dairy readers how we feed our calves in this country is not so easy; because there are different methods. But commonly, as soon as the calf is dropped, it is parted from the cow, and gets a little of its dam's milk. We think that of great value for the newly born calf.

In some provinces the farmers milk the cow immediately after she has dropped her calf; in other parts they wait 12-24 hours; others take the half way course and milk the cow half out the first few days. We milk the newly freshened cow three times at least; after that only twice, because the more pounds of milk we get with three times milking above twice a day milking is not enough to pay for the extra labor.

RATION VARIES FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS

Soon after we have a young calf, we have to know for what purpose we shall rear it. A little bull calf, which we may keep to use on our herd, must have a more intensive ration, and a heifer from which we desire much milk in after years, gets a more voluminous feeding ration.

The young animal gets soon, if it is a spring bull, one-sixth or one-fifth of his body weight in milk, and a heifer gets one-eighth or one-seventh of its body weight. They get their milk body warm, of course. If the calf gets the right quantity of milk it will grow 2.2 lbs. for every 22 lbs. of milk it gets.

GROW FAST BUT NOT FAT

We like to feed our calves very good that they may grow fast, but not so that they become fat. Soon they get a bundle of hay on a string to protect from foulness, to have something to nibble.

After some weeks the ration fed is different; they then get less milk and more skimmed milk or sweet whey, which is made up with some other food, as broken linseed. Generally they soon get no more milk but only a mixture of whey or skimmed milk with linseed cake meal or bruised oats, or rice meal, or barley meal, etc., or a mixture of them.

But always we like vigorous food for our calves, because from unsubstantial food we get weak calves. If they get too unsubstantial food they get a big paunch belly, and flat ribs, and in consequence of that the hocks (or heels?) are growing to one another, etc.

During the summer time they all have their residence in the pasture, for the greater part, without any protection against bad weather. It may be that protection is a good thing during the first time they go to pasture, but soon they are allowed to be out there, be it sunshine or rain. They get a protection if they remain outside during late into the autumn, but that is not common.

Summer Feeding of Dairy Cattle

Otto Suchring, Perth Co., Ont.

Our cows are fed supplementary feeds during the early summer, the feed being given in the stable at milking time. We have half an acre of alfalfa that comes on early, and this constitutes the first feeding to our nine cows. An acre of green feed, peas, oats and barley mixed, is sown near the barn where it is easy to get at, and this succeeds the alfalfa. By the time this area is fed off, the first of the alfalfa is sufficiently advanced to be cut again, and in the fall green corn is ready to be fed.

Grain feeding is also practised, bran being fed to individual cows in proportion to their milk flow. When chop and oil cake meal are not too scarce they are fed also.

Spoiled Dogs.—A great many good dogs are spoiled by getting the notion of running out and barking at everybody who goes along. You can break a dog of this by shutting him up every time immediately after he does the wrong thing. Don't let one single time go by. A pup that has the habit of jumping up and wiping his paws on you can be cured by treading on his hind feet when he does it.—N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.



1st Prize Bull Calf at Hoorn (The Netherlands) Exhibition, September, 1910

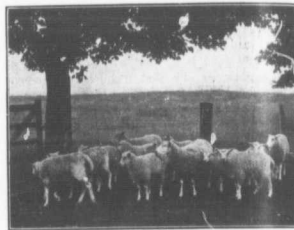
This calf was born March 21, 1910. He is considered a great show animal, and in selecting the sires for the herd book cows he was awarded in July the highest points over all other bulls in his district. Mr. Schenckman, who owns this calf, and who contributed the picture in this case, is writing to Farm and Dairy under the name of "Calf" and states that foot and mouth disease is prevalent in his district and that his cattle, though free from the disease for a long time, at last took it, but they have quite recovered and are again in good shape. A brief article telling how this calf was raised is published on page eight.

Fall Work With Lambs

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

We prefer to wean our lambs at about five months of age. The ewes are removed from the lambs and put on dry pasture far enough away that they will not hear the lambs bleating. It is important at this time that the pasture the ewes let not too good, since good pasture would induce milk flow and we would have trouble with their mammary glands. Even on dry pasture it is sometimes necessary to milk the best ewes to prevent inflammation. Scent and dry feed should be fed them until there is no further danger of inflammation — a period of three to four weeks.

We feed the lambs, particularly those to be retained for the winter market, a grain mixture



An Average Farm Flock of "Golden Hoofs"

Five triplet ewes with some of their lambs are to be seen in this illustration. One of these ewes has produced 10 lambs in four seasons.

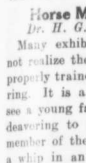
—Photo furnished by W. Luxon, Oak, Ont.

—Photo furnished by W. Luxon, Oak, Ont.

of crushed oats, middlings and cracked corn, both before and after weaning. Before weaning the grain is fed in a creep to which the ewes are not admitted. After weaning, the grain feed necessarily will be increased, even when the lambs are on good pasture. As the time for marketing approaches we increase the proportion of corn in the grain ration. Lambs fed on grain, as fed, make more satisfactory gains and dress out a better carcass than those subsisting on pasture grass only. No class of stock will give better returns for a moderate grain ration than lamb-growing lambs.

Later on, before the frosty nights, when the ewes are again to be bred, we always make it a practice to have them pasture for 10 days or two weeks on good grass, so as to have them increasing in flesh, in which condition they prove to be the most prolific.

After Effects of Alfalfa.—Last fall I plowed down an acre of old alfalfa sod. An outfall adjoining was plowed and a dressing of nine loads of manure to the acre applied. The whole was sowed with fall wheat. The fall wheat on the alfalfa wheat was of a much deeper green and a ranker growth, and will, I believe, produce a larger yield of wheat. You can tell to a fault where the alfalfa sod ends and the oat land begins.—John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.



A Four-Year

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