

The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1, Swine Breeders', \$2.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs, during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the Swine Breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the Swine Breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head, non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 50,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HOBSON, Secretary.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEST.

A car load of thoroughbred live stock was last week shipped from Ontario to the West by the Live Stock Associations. The car was in charge of Prof. George Harcourt. Stock was loaded at the following points: London, Guelph, Milton, Leaside Junction, Locust Hill, Sharbot Lake, and Smith's Falls. At Winnipeg a Short-horn bull from W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, will be delivered to Mrs. Joan G. Field; an Ayrshire heifer from Walter Nichol, of Plattsville, will be re-shipped to Alex. Laurance, Gretna; a Short-horn bull from H. and W. Smith, Hay, and another from J. E. Shibley, Harrowsmith, will be re-shipped to D. Fraser and Son, Emerson, two Ayrshires from R. G. Steacey, of Brockville, will be re-shipped to Steele Bros. of Glenboro'. J. G. Barron and Wm. Chamber at Carberry and Brandon, respectively will each receive a Short-horn heifer from John Isaac, of Markham. At Moosomin a Guernsey bull will be delivered to A. McArthur, of Welwyn, from Caldwell Bros., of Orchard. At Indian Head, Wm. Dickson will receive two Shorthorn heifers from W. G. Pettit, Freeman. Mr. David McCrae, of Guelph, shipped a Galloway bull to Mr. Van Veen, of Fort Qu'Appelle, to be delivered at Qu'Appelle. An Ayrshire bull will be delivered at Regina for A. E. Risk, from Robert Davies, Toronto. At Calgary, two Shorthorn bulls will be delivered to W. R. Stewart, Fort McLeod; a Shorthorn bull from W. G. Pettit, Freeman, will be re-shipped to Wilfrid Waterhouse, of Innisfail. A Berkshire pig from J. C. Snell, London, will be re-shipped to T. Shannon and Son, Cloverdale, B.C.; and a Guernsey bull and a Guernsey heifer from Wm. Butler and Son, Dereham Centre, will be re-shipped to G. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B.C.

Farmers' Institute Department.

THE SUCCESSFUL AND POOR DAIRY-MAN COMPARED.

By W. C. SHEARER.
The Poor Dairyman.

In breeding and rearing his herd he does not go to much trouble or expense; he usually uses a grade sire of

no particular breeding; he generally buys him at some sale when things are selling cheap; he raises four or five heifer calves from him each year; they are small, stunted little things the first summer, and never seem to get over this first setback. When these heifers become cows, here is their usage: he has them due to calve in May and June; they have been poorly fed all winter on straw and turnips, with lots of exercise. As soon as any signs of grass appear, they are turned out on the roadsides till their own pasture gets a little start; they milk fairly well through the month of June, as long as there is good growth. He does not sow any soiling crops, and when the drouth of mid summer strikes them, "they shrink in milk wonderfully." If it happens to be a moist, wet season, the grass keeps green and growing fresh. He thinks, "I'm all right this year, for the cattle can take care of themselves, and give considerable milk too; but in a season like some we have had lately, when the drouth continues throughout harvest and well along into the fall, his cows become very thin in flesh, and nearly go dry altogether. But to liven them up a little, he keeps a splendid dog, and they are always brought up to be milked with the inspiring aid of that lively animal. If you ask him how much milk this or that cow gives, his answer is, "Oh, not very much; I never weigh each one's milk separately and have too many colts and horses, and they keep the grass rather close for the cows to get much. I made a mistake too last spring in not sowing something for green feed in case of a dry spell. I expected we would have a showery season, as the last two or three seasons have been too dry for anything to grow, but I guess I've got caught in the same fix again." He keeps ten cows and supplies his milk to the cheese factory. They have averaged 2,700 lbs. of milk each, and which brought \$22 apiece from the factory. They made some butter to trade at the store, before and after the season, which would with the cheese money amount to about \$26 each for the whole year. He keeps two breeding sows, and always sells the little pigs when weaned. He does not believe in fattening pigs;

for he is sure that on the whole they eat more than they are worth. These sows have two litters in a year each; the fall ones he sells at about \$1.25 each, and the spring litters at \$2 each. He also has half a dozen breeding ewes from which he averages from eight to ten lambs. His returns account stands about like this:

FEED FOR HIS CATTLE.

15 tons hay at \$8 per ton	\$120
10 tons straw at \$2.50 per ton	25
1,100 bush. turnips at .05	55
Oats and peas	100
	\$300

INCOME FROM HIS CATTLE.

10 cows at \$26	\$260
10 fall pigs at \$1.25	20
12 spring pigs at \$2	24
10 lambs at \$3	30
100 bushels wheat at 75c	75
Fat ewes and two-year-olds sold	90
	\$500
	300
Profit	\$200

The Good Dairyman.

Some points in breeding and rearing a good dairy herd.—He keeps a good sire at the head of his herd, one that has been bred from a large and deep milking cow. Has been using Shorthorn sires till two years ago, he is now using a Holstein sire, bred from a heavy milking and also a grand butter producer. His practice is to have the cows he desires to raise heifers from calve between January and May. He raises these calves on milk, pulped roots and hay with some bran and ground oats, and aims to keep them growing fast right along and never on any account to let them get stunted; knowing that on the good and thrifty condition of the heifer depends in a great measure the future cows, whether she turn out a profitable or an unprofitable one. Having got these fine, strong, healthy young heifers to become mothers at two years old, he attends to them very carefully and feeds them an abundance of rich, succulent and milk-producing food. In order to provide this food for his cows he at two or three times, a week apart, sows a mixture of peas and oats, one part peas to two of oats, and about May 15th or as soon as it seems safe from frost, he sows an acre or two of corn for soiling. He starts to feed it when the oats and peas get too ripe, always endeavoring to keep up the cows to a full flow of milk right through the dry hot weather of harvest. He sows plenty of corn to keep up all the choice succulent feed the cows require, which, with the after growth on hay and stubble fields, furnishes an abundance of feed right on till October. He begins to keep them in as soon as the nights are cold, because he finds that cold, stormy or wet weather reduces the yield of milk very quickly, and it is more difficult to regain than it is to keep it up, for with a little care at the right time this loss from shrinkage can be very greatly helped. He keeps five brood

sows and has them have pigs in August, sells these fat in February or the 1st of March following. Then he has his second lot of suckers come in January. These he feeds cheaply on skim milk, mangels, with some middlings and aims to have them average 100 lbs. each the first of May, when they are sold as store pigs to the cheese factory. He also purchases in the fall and feeds till May for the Old Country market eight fine steers. He aims to clear \$100 on these, for his cows cannot consume all the rough feed he grows on his farm. He raises half a dozen heifer calves each year to keep up his herd, and has that number of the older ones to dispose of yearly.

If you ask him what any or all of his cows give in milk or money, he can tell you, for he weighs each cow's milk one day in each week and multiplies by seven days, giving him her amount each week and it comes out so correctly that there is only a difference of about 100 pounds between his and the cheesemaker's weights, which is pretty close work. He keeps 21 cows, which averaged him in seven months at the factory 6,250 pounds of milk, or \$50 each. The best cow gave 9,460 pounds or \$75.68, and the poorest cow gave 3,500 pounds or \$28, a difference of \$47 to the credit of that excellent cow. If all had given the same as the poor cow, he would have received \$600; and if all had given as much as the best one, his cheque would have amounted to \$1,600. His returns are about as follows:

100 tons of ensilage at \$1.50	\$150
50 " " hay at \$8.00	400
30 " " straw at \$2.50	75
2000 " " turnips at .05	100
21 cows to \$20 of grain each	420
	\$1,145
21 cows at \$54 each	\$1,134
8 fat steers, profit	100
45 fat hogs	360
40 spring pigs at \$5.00	200
6 fat cows at \$30	180
300 bushels of wheat at .75	225
	\$2,199
	1,145
Profit	\$1,054

He thinks as near as he can estimate that his cows consume about \$18 or \$20 worth of grain each in a year.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Announcements concerning the College work will be published weekly under this head.

NOTES FROM THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

By PROF. H. H. DEAN.

How the Per Cent. Fat in Milk Affects the Yield of Cheese.

There are still some who maintain that it is just to "pool" or divide money among patrons of a cheese factory according to the weight of milk. The following tests conducted in the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College show how far from justice this plan is.

Three hundred pounds of milk testing 4.35 per cent. fat, produced 34½ pounds of green cheese and 33