

Snowflake's food for the same month was as follows:

Oil cake, 1½ lbs., at 1½c. per lb., 2.14 cents
Mixed chop, 4½ lbs., at 1c. per lb., 4.50 cents
Straw, 5 lbs., at 1c. per lb., 5.00 cents
Brewers' grains, cost price 3.30 cents
20 lbs. mangels, at 8c. per bus., 1.60 cents
20 lbs. silage, at \$3 per ton, 4.50 cents

Total cost per day 23.94 cents
She had clover hay; no alfalfa. No value has been put on the hay. Hay was fed at noon only. Cost of food for month, \$7.4214.

Evergreen produced 2,848.85 lbs. of milk at a cost of 55.02 cents per 100 lbs; Snowflake produced 1,871.25 lbs. of milk at a cost of 39.65 cents per 100 lbs; Evergreen, 91.152 lbs. of fat costing 17.26 cents per lb.; Snowflake, 85.485 lbs. of fat costing 8.68 cents per lb.

Let us figure this out in another way. Evergreen produced 91.152 lbs. of butter fat. Were this butter fat valued at 30 cents a pound, its value for the month would be \$27.35. The cost of producing this butter fat was \$15.75. This leaves a net profit for the month of \$11.60.

Snowflake produced 85.48 lbs. of butter fat. Valued at 30 cents a pound it represents a value for the month of \$25.65. The cost of producing this butter fat was \$7.42. This leaves a net profit of \$18.23.

My main object in giving the foregoing figures is to draw the attention of the farmers of Canada to the fact that it is not how much milk a cow produces that determines her value, but the net profit she returns to her owner. The present craze for large records is leading many farmers to forget this important point.

Without further comment we simply submit these facts and figures to the thinking farmers of Canada.

Note.—For the information of our readers we might state that Evergreen March calved Dec. 13, 1910, and Snowflake Dec. 5, 1910. Both animals were stricken with milk fever, Snowflake being off her feet for three weeks, not being able to stand during that period. Mr. Turner has taken the Record of Performance test of both animals, as recorded with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, for the month of January. In the Record of Merit test for 30 days, made about the same time, Evergreen March produced 2,988 lbs. of milk.—Editor.

Silos—We Must Have Silos

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

We farmers in this section of Brant county find it difficult to understand how anyone who keeps cows, or much stock of any kind in the cattle line, will be content to get along without silos. Silos are an absolute necessity with us. Several in our district have been up for over 20 years.

To have a silo, or not to have a silo, is a question past all argument. Were I moving on to another farm where there was not a silo, and even were I in debt, no matter how much provided I could get credit, I would have a silo at any cost; because of this fact I am writing this brief letter for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers in the hope that perchance some one or more farmers who as yet have not a silo, will plant a liberal acreage to corn right now while they may, and ere the corn harvest season comes will erect silos in which to store the corn.

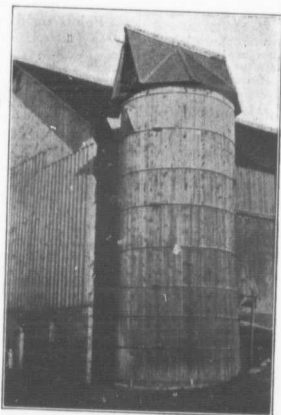
Silos have become such an established feature of our farms, I may say, that I find it difficult to convince myself that one should need to write an article of this kind urging others to build silos. They are such a labor-saving, money-making feature of our farms, we can hardly believe that anyone would be without a silo and a good supply of corn to fill it for a year.

Final Preparation of Land for Corn*

J. H. Grisdale, Dir. Dom. Exp. Farms.

I will take up two or three reasons for failures with the corn crop. The first is sowing too closely together, the second is sowing unsuitable varieties, and the third is poor preparation of the seed bed or selecting unsuitable fields in which to sow the corn.

Apply the manure during the fall, winter or spring, to suit your own convenience, but do



A Neat, Cheap and Quite Satisfactory Silo

This stave silo has been in use for over 10 years, and its owner, Mr. Arthur W. Smith, Brant Co., Ont., told an editor of Farm and Dairy recently that it appeared to be good for 10 years more. It cost about \$125 when erected. It will be noted that it has an expensive roof; probably the average farmer would prefer to save on this point and be satisfied with a less costly roof.

not fail to get it on. Plow it under, but do not plow it deep; four inches, not more than four and a half at the very most—just as shallow as you can plow consistent with the kind of soil you are plowing. The plowing should be done in moist weather, but of course we cannot control the rain and we have to do the best we can.

After the land is plowed, it should be rolled; and that is a very important point—and that is where 85 per cent. of our farmers fall short. They get a nice surface on the land by using the disk harrow and they think it is all ready, but it is not. A sod that is plowed and manured for corn must be packed right down solid, and the only way to do that is by repeated disk harrowing and rolling, or by using a soil packer. There are not many soil packers in use in Eastern Ontario, but if you are growing corn extensively, I believe it will pay you to get one. I have had one for only two years, but I am prepared to say that it will pay a farmer to get one. Roll the land first, then disk harrow it twice, once lengthwise and angling, and then roll again and then disk harrow angling the other way. It may take four or five disk harrowings and a couple of rollings to get the field right. I have heard some men say to get the land ready and get the corn in and work it down afterwards, but that will not do. You must work the land before you put the corn in or else you will have an unsatisfactory crop.

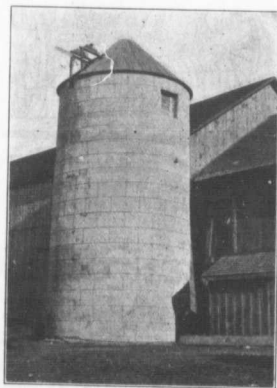
A PERFECT SEED BED

What is a perfect condition for a seed bed for corn? If you put manure on the surface of the

soil and then turn it under, air spaces are created. You all know that when you are plowing, no matter how flat you try to plow, one furrow will get on top of another and leave an air space, and to overcome that, you must use the roller and after you have rolled the land and disk harrowed it, it is 50 per cent. better worked than if you did not roll it. You know how a furrow, lying loose, will dodge the disk harrow more or less, but if you roll the land it has to settle down tight and cannot dodge the harrow. I have tried it over and over again and I know what I am speaking about. After you have disk harrowed it twice, roll it again and repeat it three times if necessary. You should not work any sod less than twice.

After you have the land in thorough shape, so far as you can get it, get the seed bed just as hard and firm as you can get it. You can tell whether land is in shape or not when you are driving your team across by watching the horses, and if the off foot does not sink in more than the high foot, and if both horses, or the three horses—if you have a three-horse team—walk along evenly, no one horse sinking more than another, or no one foot sinking more than another in any place, you must have every intricacy beneath that soil solid.

After you get the soil worked down firm, you should then give it a harrowing or two and then roll it before seeding. Now some of you may say, "it is little wonder we do not grow corn, when we look at all the work!" It is all horse work, and it will pay you to do this work the first year you grow corn and the year after and the year after that. The treatment you give the corn crop while it is growing and while you are getting ready for it, is the treatment that makes for success for three or four successive years. It is the great amount of man handling or horse handling that your field gets in its rotation of from three to five years that makes for the success of your farm operations right through the rotation. The farmer who neglects the proper preparation of his soil, the proper handling of his soil, once in from three to five years, is not farming properly. The year of all years to give land the proper handling is when you are growing the corn.



A Permanent and Satisfactory Structure

This silo on the farm worked by S. J. McLean, of Brant Co., Ont., is 15 x 42 feet. It cost approximately \$300, which is unusually high on account of the great distance the gravel had to be hauled. It has given entire satisfaction, not a handful of silage being spoiled in it. Mr. McLean states he has experienced no trouble from the silage freezing and that it freezes much more in wooden silos than in this one.—Both photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

* Extract from an address before the E.O.D.A. Convention at Perth in January, 1911.