

How I Feed My Dairy Cows

J. W. Ferris, Simco Co., Ont.

I keep from 20 to 25 cows the year round. I sell my milk wholesale in the town of Barrie. For this reason I feed my cows more for quantity than quality, my aim being to get the milk, not necessarily the butter fat.

I have a good pasture farm for use in summer, so that I do not need to feed in this season, except in a dry time. I always aim to keep my cattle in good condition, as I think that the most profitable way to handle them.

When I commence keeping my cows in the stable I feed grain; all the grain I can grow goes to them and as much more as I think necessary I buy. I have a silo and feed a considerable amount of corn. My straw is cut, and when feeding I mix the straw and corn about half and half. I also grow some roots.

FEEDS I PREFER

In the morning each cow gets a quantity of straw and corn, with a gallon of chop and a portion of oil cake or cotton seed meal (the latter preferred), and roots. My chop is principally made up of roots and barley, about two to one respectively. They get this feed between six and half-past six every morning. About eight o'clock they get clover hay or alfalfa. I grow some alfalfa, and consider it much the best feed, but I have not had time to go into it very extensively. Every year I have fed alfalfa I have had great results. At noon I give them straw which has not been cut, and when they have picked through it, I use it for bedding.

In the evening at six they get the same feed as in the morning. You will notice by this that I really feed just twice a day, which I consider enough when properly fed. But they must be fed very heavily when only getting it twice a day.

I FEED WELLY WHEN DRY

I think it pays to feed my cows exactly the same when dry as when milking, as I do not let them remain dry longer than six weeks. For this reason they are always in good condition when they freshen. I feed well salt night and morning, mixed with the feed. My cows are watered twice a day regularly. While they are let out of the stable to be watered they are never

also the hairs from around the flanks to keep any dirt from accumulating. I endeavor to curry the cows once a day during winter.

I always have the milking done before feeding. The milking is commenced about five in the morning and the same time in the evening. I believe in being very prompt both in feeding and milking in order to get the best returns.



Potatoes So Good that They Almost Hide the Youngster Who Grew Them

Karl Woolcott elected to grow potatoes on his plot in connection with school garden work in Durham Co., Ont., and by carefully following out instructions and giving the best of cultivation Karl succeeded in winning first prize on his plot. Karl is another of the boys who is getting a new interest in farming through the work in connection with rural school township fairs.

Some Cows From Glangerry

C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa

Among the records collected by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, this season are some from Glangerry that show the average yield of 155 cows to be 4,540 pounds of milk, 3.5 test, 159 pounds of fat. Included in that is the yield of one herd of nine cows, including one three-year-old, that averaged 6,209 pounds of milk, 3.3 test, 205 pounds of fat.

It will be noticed that this herd produced 1,689 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of fat above the average of the 155 cows. Another herd averaged 220 pounds of fat, or 61 pounds a cow above the

average; with fat reckoned at 30 cents a pound this is equivalent to over \$18 a cow, indicative of the thousands of dollars extra that might be coming in to a district if the cows were keyed up to a higher producing level.

One noticeable feature of this section is the large number of poor yields from two and three-year-olds. But it is not only the heifers that are responsible for lowering the average yield. There are cows from six to 10 years old that gave only 2,800 pounds of

milk and 102 pounds of fat, as compared with that average of 4,540 pounds of milk and 159 pounds of fat.

So that instead of a contrast of only \$18, it is found that there is an actual difference of over \$41 in the cash received from mature cows in the same period. This is surely a statement strong enough to cause every dairyman to examine closely into the performance of each cow.

Show Ring Consideration of Production

M. L. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont.

I have been asked by opinion as to crediting dairy cattle when in the show ring with their milk and butter production.

I would consider the idea impracticable. In order to be a successful dairy judge one must have in his mind the scale of points of the idea

dairy cow, and in placing the animals, whether young or old, should conform to that scale. Did the judge attempt to take into consideration the milk and butter production he would soon become so confused as not to know where he was at.

For instance, an animal comes up before him, a splendid specimen, with all the requisite dairy points but one that has perhaps never been given the chance to make a record. One reason perhaps is that she has freshened on the exhibition

circuit. On the other hand an animal may enter the ring with a large milk and butter record, and while some of her dairy points may be to the extreme, yet she may lack others that tend to make up the ideal dairy cow. Had the milk and butter production been taken into consideration in the past the type of our dairy cattle would be far from coming up to the present standard.

I believe it quite possible to have great production along with the ideal type. At one time great emphasis was placed upon the high pelvic arch as being necessary to support the immense udder; but of this we hear very little at the present day. The best breeders of to-day are rejecting sires from cows of this type, and prefer those cows near the ideal type, with as good milk and butter production.

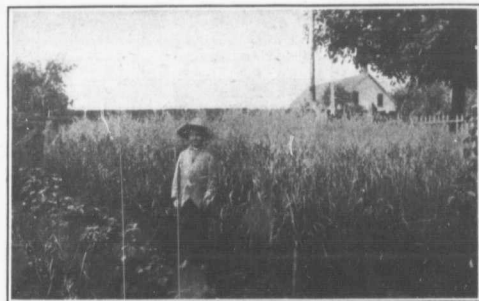
The most of our great record cows of to-day are much the type that are required in the show ring; and why is it? It is just because in many cases their sires are ideal animals. If breeders would pay more attention to the selection of sires with strong dairy points as is being practised by some of the most successful breeders, what a transformation would take place in the appearance of our dairy cattle within the radius of the next five years!

"A breed of dairy stock can only survive in the stiff competition of to-day through the authenticated tests of its animals."—Prof. A. L. Haecker.

Some have become discouraged with alfalfa because they do not understand the plant. They sow it in the wrong kind of soil. We should stay with it. It is one of the most valuable plants grown on the farm.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

I have used several varieties of corn and find that White Cap mixed with one-third of common corn gives me the best satisfaction. I try to plant my corn by May 24th if the ground is at all fit. I plant it with the grain drill at the rate of 10 quarts to the acre if the seed is good.

—Wm. Jull, Oxford Co., Ont.



One of the Happiest Little Farmers in all of Durham County

Let us introduce to Farm and Dairy Readers Master Ernest Ramsey, who this summer won first prize for best plot of oats in his school section. Ernest conducted his plot under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Port Hope. Is it any wonder that he looks pleased? How many of us older ones can grow better oats?

allowed to stand out in the cold longer than just while they drink, as I firmly believe they will not give the milk if left out in cold weather.

Each manger is cleaned out before the feed is put in, as a cow will not eat out of a dirty manger. I have my cows well bedded, as I like to know they are comfortable when they lie down. My stables are cleaned twice a day. In the fall I like to clip the long hairs from the udder and

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Assistance quarter. Jo Commissione announce the willing to mu cal assistance amid cheers, (Hon. Mr. Dr. Dr. Ruther Stock Comm now live sto C.P.R., stat was the first ized on the A yek," said he where spur of at Chicag commodatio shows are lea as it is, w Agricultural would consid the Guelph W loved to beco after such could not b him to annou vincial Gove keep the Gue per standi finite promi past, ways a been found to he was hope future.

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