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NUMBER 48

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From our Elevator in Sarkatchewan, expected at Mariposa shortly. Farmers interested in securing CHEAP FEED may see samples at office.

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FACTORS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MILK

The First Requisite is a Good Cow-Prof. Dean's Idea of a Good Dairy Cow-Some Pointers on the Treatment of the Dairy Animals—The Amount of Milk a Good Cow Should Produce.

Agricultural College, Guelph, strong ideas on the matter of dairying and its profit, and so he ought to have. Prof. Dean has recently been putting these ideas on paper, they make both interesting and pro-

table reading. Prof. Dean writes :-The first thing I wish to emphasize the production of milk is that we nust have a good cow. What is good cow? One that will produce at least 6,000 pounds of milk, or ,make not less than 250 pounds of butter in one year, at a cost of not more than \$30 for feed. Such a cow as that is a profitable animal. Will you bear mind that a careful estimate, based upon results of the cow testing sociations, states that the average production of the cows of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which

comprise the best dairying districts in Canada, is only 3,000 pounds of milk in the year. Is there any won der that in some dairying fistricts there is not enough milk to drink. There is no money in keeping cows like this, and it is no wonder that people are not satisfied. We have in our stables a Holstein which produced 2,522 pounds milk in thrity days, within 500 pounds of the average annual production of cows of Ontario and Quebec. In seven days she gave us 643 pounds, and one day 96 pounds of milk. If we had cows like that there would be no trouble about having plenty of milk to drink. man cannot afford to keep lows that produce only 3,000 pounds of milk in

One of the factors that we must bear in mind regarding a good cov is that she should be strong, healthy and vigorous if we would have milk that has what is called vitality. think it would be impossible to ge the best milk for drinking purposes from a cow that is low in vitality. Secondly, the cow must be fed right kind of food. There are some men so generous that they will feed their cows straw all winter, give them all the stray they can eat, and then swear at them because they will not give more milk. It is little wonder that many form-

ers are unable to obtain satisfactory milk production. They do not feed. If you ask a cow what she would rather have to eat she would answer, "Give me juicy, succulent grass, and age. I will give you plenty of mitk." For five or six months of the year farmer must substitute for grass such food as mangels, carrots and corn silage. Turnips should not be fed to cows producing milk. Some people enjoy the flavor of turnips in milk but the majority do not. If you want the best quality of milk, do not feed turnips. We should recommend the following ration for winter production: Eight to ten pounds clover hay, thirty to forty pounds co.n silage, twenty to thirty pounds mangels, eight to ten pounds meal made up of equal parts of oats and bran by weight, and one to two pounds of oil cake, glutten meal or pea meal the ration to be given in two feeds daily to the cow. A cow does no need to be fed any more than twice a day under ordinary circumstances. Give the cow plenty of water. How

much water do you think was drunk Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 9 by the cow that gave ninety-six pounds of milk in one day? Nearly two hundred pounds. That does not mean that the milk was water, as her milk tested about 3.5 per cent, fat. You cannot water milk through th cow. Only man has learned that

> Next, give the cow plenty of salt Treat her as if she were your friend Any man who will kick a cow or strike her with a pitchfork should be taken by the back of the neck and

cow kept in a stable that is not ly out of doors, and I can well clean. You should see the stable in member how in the shelter of connection with our college, and pure as it is in this room. Such a them. condition can be got at small pense. No man should keep his cows Woodland farm from one road six in a small, damp, filthy house and miles away, and from my window can expect good milk fit for human use. look out two miles over fields in one The cows must be kept clean. If you direction, and six miles in a third uggest currying the cows, furmers direction. There is little timber left, will laugh at you, but nevertheless, and what there is of the old oak cows need to be regularly brushed woods is slowly dying. And now the and carried. They need to be kept winter's winds blow strong and fierce clean as much as horses, if not more and snow drifts in the roads till it

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario milk from dirty cows. You have only to notice the sediment in a milk bottle to know that is a fact. The people of this country should rise and demand clean, sweet milk. Again, cows should be milked in a

> kindly manner. The person doing the milking should have on clean clothes. Men do the milking as a rule. Women should not be asked to go to the barn to milk cows, and especially not through a dirty barn, to milk dirty cows. As a rule the milking should be done by a man. He should have on clean clothes, and should wash his hands before milking. The average man will think nothing of sitting down to milk with dirty hand. Milk in a quick manner into a clean pail. The milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow should

If you get milk cooled to 50 or 60 degrees, it can be kept for a long time and will be fit for human consumption. Milk which is not cooled at once forms a medium for the development of bacteria, and very often contagious diseases are spread through an impure milk supply. which is sold to towns and cities ought to be under the strict control of the municipality and the people of the municipality should see to it that

be strained, and cooled to a temper-

ature of 50 or 60 degrees.

the milk is above reproach. In Glasgow and Copenhagen the milk is inspected, and the people of those cities get milk of a much higher standard than is sold in this country, and at no greater cost.

should not be sold. It is of specia value to growing children. A great many cities have by-laws prohibiting the sale of skim milk. I hold that skim milk should be sold, that the poor of our towns and cities ought to have it. But it is hard to any one to buy skim milk, because it gives one the appearance of poor. Buttermilk is a most health-

ful drink. If people would drink buttermilk instead of whiskey, it would probably be better for all concerned. Scientists tell us that there are germs in sour milk which against the germs causing death to the human body. It is also said that buttermilk has a tendency to lengthen life. People in some parts of Europe drink largely of sour milk and these people live to a very

"MAKING CLIMATE" WITH TREES

THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE WIND ON LAND. OTHER EFFECTS-A PLEA FOR RE-FORESTRA-TION.

In this section of Canada the ques tion of the loss of the forests and the strong necessity for re-forestration are not as much in evidence as some other sections. Yet here, elsewhere, the question is a live one and deserving of much consideration. The question was taken up in The Breeder's Gazette recently by Mr. Joseph H. Wing. In part Mr. Wing

When I was a boy the climate the part of Ohio where I live notably different from what it is now. Then there were great oak forests all around me. One could seldom look more than a half mile till his vision was stopped by a 'dark wall of forest. Under the oaks were smaller trees hazel brush and one thing and another. These timber masses checked the winds of winter and made the weather quite mild compared what it is now. True, the thermometer may have indicated nearly great a degree of cold, but when one went cut in the morning the wind was subdued and snow flakes came The cow house should be kept clean lazily down and lodged where and sweet and well ventilated. It is fell. No shoveling out of drifted roads impossible to get good milk from a in those days! The stock was mostwoods the great fat red steers used think you would agree with me that to get up lazily and come smoking the air in that stable is probably as hot to the corn as we hauled it to

Now all this is changed. I can see



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If you can't fill your rubber ideas here, where will you go? Our prices are the lowest.

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blasts suffers immensely and loses

Again, when I was a lad it used to

be one of my duties in September and October to feed peaches to the pigs! Now we scramble for every little runty seedling and the pigs never know what a real soft, sweet, juicy peach is like. Apples are uncertain now, then the orchards were breaking near ly every year, and the cellars gave out a goodly smell from the barrels and heaps upon heaps of stored ap-

What does wind do? Supposing behind a shelter-belt the wind is blowing two miles an hour. Go out little way, and find where it is blowing four miles an hour. Did you ever stop to think that while the thermometer will mark no difference it is really twice as cold there? That is, the wind will take away twice as much of your body heat, or the body heat of your horse or cow, where is blowing but two miles. Maybe am making too modest a statement here. Some investigators claim that the ability of wind to cool things increases with the square of its veloci-

ty. That may be true, but I do not wish to make any statement large. Certain it is that the of wind, to deliver power to a for example, increases according to the cube of its velocity. Then a wind blowing eight

an hour takes out four times as much heat from the pigs, chickens, cows, horses, peach and apple trees, and when it blows sixteen miles it is eight times as cold practically, and so on. You never thought of that ? Probably not, and if you did it never occurred to you that there was any thing that you could do about But there is something to be done. The forests are gone, on the whole, it is well. Fields of corn and clover have replaced them; we needed the land, though we might have saved more trees. But the old forests were not really well placed as a general thing; they did not shelter economically. Now why not begin planting trees to take their place? Why not is dead," put out shelter belts that will break the winds of winter, and some day o' that? She's no relation o' you, make us good timber for use on the ye ken."

more land than executive ability, and but me."

the cold winds will forever blow about their ears. But farming is a money-making thing nowadays, and many m en have learned to manage so that they have command of their work and leisure enough, if only the thing is practicable.

Winds robs lands of moisture immensely. A wind of ten miles hour dries out land twice as fast as a wind of five miles an hour. This is not theory, it is established fact. In the arid regions during times of drouth and hot winds sometimes the only corn to mature is that protected by a shelter belt. Thus, for a little way on each side the trees injure the crop, but take the field over they immensely help it.

When can we do this best? Next spring. Fence the strip, and make it wide enough. Plow and harrow it this fall or early in winter so that the land will get firm. Set the trees as early as you can in April. Do not let the roots get dry for an instant : evergreen trees will not endure dry ing of roots. Keep out the weeds, and the God of nature will lead them joyfully up into the sunlight and the fresh air of heaven. Then, when you would otherwise have been gladly forgot, some one will say of you: "Old Man Grimes planted those trees away. back in 1908." Is not that worth making an effort for? Could man have a better monument than a glorfous, lifting, radiant, tree whispering away of heavenly secrets? Plant those trees.

He Wanted a Change

The motive of these people, Bishop Doane, discussing married people who quarrel, is like the motive of a Scot who was found weeping one day.

"Eh, Saunders, mon," said neighbor, peeping in at the open door attracted by the sounds of woe which came from the fireside. "What's ailing ye?"

"Oh, dear-oh, dear 's' sobbed Saunders. "Donald Mackintosh's wife

"Aweel," said the neighbor, "what

"I know she's not, but it just seems There is a class of farmers who have as if everybody's gettin' a change

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SAVINGS ACCOUNTS