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HOW TO FEED FOR MILK

Rations Must be Well Balanced and Also Generous.

Special Indoor Feeding Required—Silage, Pulped Roots, Chopped Clover, Etc., Recommended—Feed the Cows Liberally.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Pastures may produce sufficient nutrition for the average producing cow, but the heavy producer cannot eat enough grass to satisfy her hunger and the demand of her milk producing organs. To such heavy producers supplementary grain mixtures should be fed in quantity sufficient to satisfy the cow's hunger and make possible the full functioning of the milk secreting organs. On good pasture the average producing cow cannot make profitable use of grain feeds, but when on poor pastures the feeding of grain as a supplementary ration may be the only way by which the milk flow can be kept up.

Pastures Must be Supplemented by Grain.

Cows producing 50 pounds of milk per day, testing three per cent. butter fat, should receive in addition to good pasture 8 to 10 pounds of mixed grain chop per day. Cows producing 30 pounds of milk per day testing three per cent. butter fat would benefit by the addition of four pounds of mixed grain chop each day at the milking time on return from pasture. In some districts the season of lush pasture may be very short. If such is the case provision for supplementary coarse feeds must be made. This may be most easily done by providing good silage. Many of the more progressive dairymen feed silage during the entire summer period in quantity in keeping with conditions in the pasture field, increasing or decreasing the quantity at the demand of the cow. The growing of rolling crops such as the oats and peas mixture, the growing of alfalfa and red clover corn, and roots in season are ways of keeping the cows working should the pasture fail. The cow's stomach should be kept well lined with feed if she is to

be profitable as a producer of milk. As the grass or pasture crop dwindles, other feeds must be supplied or milk cannot be made. Many good feeders supplement the failing pastures in August with green fodder corn and second growth clover, newly made silage from peas and oats or corn may follow these. During October and early November, eggstone turnips and sorghum are frequently used. All these feeds go the same route and produce much the same effect on the animal body, differing but little in degree. It is not so much what we feed if we would only feed enough and use a variety of feeds so that the cow can perform the work required of her.

Special Indoor Feeding Required. With the closing of the autumn and cessation of outside feeding, necessitating all indoor feeding over a long period, provision for which should have been made during the growing season, by way of producing an ample quantity of silage, clovers, roots, grain feeds, and straw. How many cows can I carry through the winter, is the viewpoint too frequently taken by many dairy farmers. For profitable work this viewpoint is generally wrong and should be turned about to read, how few cattle can I keep to eat up all the feed. Lack of definite knowledge as to the feed requirements of the animal, and of the method of figuring this requirement, has caused much loss through many farmers trying to winter more stock than the feed supply in their barns would warrant. When cows do so well on June pasture, it should be an incentive to farmers to imitate in so far as possible the succulence of June grasses.

Silage, Pulped Roots and Chopped Clover Recommended.

Well made silage is the best substitute, with pulped roots and chopped clover a good second. Good red clover and alfalfa hays while not succulent are highly nutritious and palatable. With silage, clovers, roots and straw at hand, a sufficient variety has been provided and it is considered good practice to give producing dairy cows all of these feeds that they will take, without waste. In addition to these feeds one pound of mixed grain chop per day should be fed for each three pounds of milk produced, over and above 10 pounds. That is a cow producing forty pounds of average market milk per day requires all the coarse feeds she cared to eat and ten pounds of mixed grain chop per day. The grain feed requirement can also be expressed as one pound of mixed grain chop per day for each pound of butter fat produced in a weekly period. That is if a cow produces during four gallons or forty pounds of milk per day, that tested four per cent. butter fat, she would produce in seven days eleven and one-fifth pounds of butter fat. This would entitle her to eleven and one-fifth pounds of mixed grain per day. Liberal Feeding is Absolutely Necessary.

Another rule that is practiced by the best dairymen is to feed all of a well-balanced ration that good dairy cows will take without making any appreciable gain in weight while in full milk. The balancing of rations for dairy cows is very important, and is practiced by many careful, business-like dairymen and farmers, but unfortunately many of those having the responsibility of cow feeding fails the sight of paper, pencil and figures, and consequently hesitates or neglects this very important item in dairy cow management.

—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

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CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

Will Make Wider Markets for Our Farm Products.

Canadian Farm Produce Must Be Largely Exported—Co-operative Selling for Foreign Marketing—Progressive Countries Are Crowding Us Out.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Agricultural products form a very large percentage of our exports. It is evident that any increase in our exports will depend upon our ability to market co-operatively products that will please our patrons so much that they will demand more. We have to see that our agricultural products going to the markets of the world go on to those markets in the shape and form demanded by the market we are attempting to gain. We must adopt the policy of grading our farm products if we are going to hold our position. The best markets of the world demand more uniform produce, demand greater quantities, demand it prepared in a way that is attractive to the consuming public. We must be able to furnish large quantities of standard grade dependable products at reasonable prices, packed in such a way that they can be merchandised without waste.

Advantages of Co-operative Marketing.

Co-operative marketing associations stop the dumping of agricultural products. As it is now, the markets are flooded at harvest time with our own, and other producers' goods. The wastes are enormous, the local consuming public and the grower lose, no one benefits excepting the speculator. Co-operative marketing, which, by the way, is the end link in a chain of activities, provides for a steady flow of food products to the consumer at a reasonable price. It eliminates the wasteful feast or famine, glut or nothing, condition on our markets. The speculator does not break the price, the farmers do this themselves by dumping their product one against the other, making it possible for the speculator to watch the fight to a finish and then step in and take the spoils at his price. The consuming public pay the full price irrespective of what the farmer gets for the product. This practice of everybody selling at once during the harvest time, flooding the market for a few weeks and then leaving it empty has existed in Ontario since the beginning of our agriculture. We have enjoyed the markets of Great Britain for a great many years in the past, and now find that we are being crowded out in the sales of our exportable produce. We annually produce one hundred million dollars worth of dairy products. It might just as well be two or three hundred million, because we have the capacity to produce that quantity, in quality if we would only get down to it. We can grow exportable orchard fruits of the highest quality, we can produce the highest grade of export cereals, we can produce the highest grade of wool and tobacco. All these commodities are sold products, products that make up sixty per cent. of the total exports of Canada. But we cannot make real progress in agriculture until we develop the marketing end of our business.

Progressive Countries Are Crowding Us Out.

The Danish, the New Zealand and the United States farmers have invaded and are crowding the Canadian farm produce from the European markets. The farmers of these countries have specialized in production and organized marketing to a degree scarcely thought of by the farmers of our province. These countries in their struggle for markets are beating their own in the race, and we can only hope to retain what we have, or regain what we have lost by adopting methods that will make our farm products attractive, uniform, of the highest quality, always available at a fair price. The only way to accomplish the desired end, is through the adoption of the co-operative marketing plans by all the people producing exportable farm products.

A co-operative marketing organization is most likely to succeed if it is built around a single industry, like grain, fruit, dairy products, or wool. Each branch of the agricultural industry has its individual problems to solve and difficulties to overcome. Organizations that have attempted to handle the marketing of numerous lines of farm crops have generally been unsatisfactory in that the divided interest of the co-operative is destructive to success.

Co-operation and the Public. The co-operative organization has a distinct responsibility to the public. It cannot live alone. Through the co-operative handling of crops the farmer should receive a fair return for his products based on the cost of production. As an outstanding factor in the permanency of the agricultural policy of this province the farmer must of necessity over a series of years receive for his crops a price in excess of the cost of production. — Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

General Farm Notes.

Excessive feeding of lubricating oils often causes deposits of carbon in the tractor engine. The cost of dusting, counting both labor and materials, is about the same as for spraying. Asparagus is one of the most useful of garden vegetables in the spring. Plant a large bed of it. Rhubarb grass bears drought well but is liable to be "winter killed" in temperatures of less than 15 degrees.

Age of Cows.

It is more difficult to determine the age of a cow than of a horse, say the live stock men at the State College at Ithaca, New York. They agree that some estimate of her teeth and horns. The number of "annual rings" on the horns, plus two, for example, usually gives the animal's age, but remembering that the pairs of permanent teeth come nine months apart and the first pair comes at about 18 to 24 months of age, will help to verify it.

Inspect potato fields for diseases and insecticides and remove all plants necessary.

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