

DAIRY.

Comparing Records Radically Different.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your issue of Feb. 15th, Mr. Tillson, in his very interesting article on milk and butter records, makes some invidious comparisons. For instance, when he compares the record of the cow in the Omaha test with the record of his best cows, we must consider the disadvantages a cow has to face in a public test. Now, the cow that won the Omaha test, Helena Burke, had been milking a considerable time, and she had been away from home for six or seven weeks, traveling many thousand miles and exhibited in several States. That she could make any creditable showing at all under

Mr. Tillson has a great cow, but her record is not to be compared to a public test, nor yet is it an official test, but must be considered a private test, and in this class we find records of 33 pounds, 35 pounds, 39 pounds, and still up to 46 pounds 12½ ounces. So Mr. Tillson can go out after this 46-pounds record or he can have his cow officially tested, same as the rest of us. What has a man of Mr. Tillson's experience with cows to say to this record of 46 pounds 12½ ounces in seven days? True, Mr. Tillson has a wonderfully good cow, but her 24 odd pounds in seven days is not much more than half of this. In a recent issue Prof. Henry boldly said he did not believe records of 30 pounds and upwards in seven days were reliable, and I tried to show how such records were likely made, which has driven the editor of the *Jersey Bulletin* into hysterics. He is right with more zeal than sense to defend all butter

records of utensils and bottles, senns (if made by Jerseys), and at the head of the list is our old friend the 46 pounds 12, ounces record, and I don't suppose there is a sane dairyman in America that takes any stock in it, yet we are assured it is backed by good proof as the others. How much reliance will you place in the others, my dairy friends?

But to return to Mr. Tillson's article. It is enough to set us all thinking. It shows what can be attained by having a definite aim. This result was not brought about in a year or two. Mr. Tillson not only believes in breeding but in feeding to develop breed, and though most of his herd are nominally grades, they are really developed as high as pure-breds, and it is not to be wondered at they do the work they are doing.

Oxford Co., Ont.



TWO-YEAR-OLD AYRSHIRE HEIFER, SOLD FOR \$415 AT D. DRUMMOND'S SALE
NEAR MONTREAL, FEB. 16, 1899, TO W. WYLIE, OF HOWICK, QUE.

the circumstances is to be wondered at; but to compare a cow that had traveled as much as she had to Mr. Tillson's, that had never been away from home, is not fair at all.

Helena Burke made, under official test, supervised by Leroy Anderson, Cornell University, 654½ pounds milk and 25.455 pounds of butter in seven days.

Mr. Tillson gives Calamity Jane's record at Brantford as 17½ pounds fat in seven days, which is not correct, as the test was only for two days, consequently she was never tested there seven days. All records based on "averages" must be misleading. I have before me a record, just made, of a cow in official test. She made a trifle over 4 pounds of butter in one day, which is over 28 pounds for seven days. Her actual record for the seven days is 24.38 pounds of butter, every milking being

A Grateful Letter --- A Question Asked.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

GENTLEMEN,—Before proceeding to ask your assistance in amending the "causes" of a few recently noted wanton "effects," I must correct the erroneous impression entertained by some correspondents of the ADVOCATE, that your replies to my questions in issue of Nov. 1st, '88, were not adequate, by assuring them that the explanations were quite sufficient in every respect and particularly with regard to the "long churning" dilemma.

larly with regard to the ~~long~~ ^{long} ~~ings~~ ^{ings}. I notice in a recent article that one, "Aggie," has misquoted me as saying that I add boiling water directly to the cream until a temperature of 67 to 68 degrees is reached. Now, this is precisely what I did not do, nor will I as long as it is possible to obtain butter at a lower temperature within a reasonable time. For these two things I have proven conclusively, in which my experience firmly accords with the tenor of the **ADVOCATE**, that the lower the temperature, other essentials acquiescing, the better will be the product, and that the less water added to the cream direct the better. With regard to this latter point I am convinced that there is no better instruction to follow than that of the ingenious Yankee who balanced the corn ration for his horse with sawdust—"the less sawdust the better." So with the cream in churning—the less water the better.

By way of running comment on "hand separators," which I notice you have solicited, I can say with certainty that they greatly increase the yield of butter. As to labor saving, I don't know that there is so much a saving

of work as a shifting of it. The separator shifts the burden of the work from the women to the men, and this to my mind is one of its chief advantages, although I am quite conversant with the deplorable fact that there are some men who will shrug their shoulders as if doubtful on this point. We have a No. 3 Mielotte machine, which I am confident runs as freely as any and can be turned quite easily by A MAN; but with all deference to the *enthusiasm* of others, I do not believe that in this age of human degeneracy any of your readers will ever see the CHILD who could do so, unless the word *child*, as used by some writers on this subject, is understood to bear the same significance with which it is employed in familiar negro "parlance." Otherwise my testimony would agree in the main with those already published.

A Question.—What suggestion would you offer as to the reason for the ensilage in our silo becoming



FOUR PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES.

BRED AND EXHIBITED BY J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT. WINNERS OF THE GRAND SWEEPSTAKES AT THE PROVINCIAL WINTER SHOW, BRANTFORD, 1898, AS THE FOUR BEST EXPORT BACON HOGS, ANY BREED OR GRADE.

weighed and tested. Cows vary from day to day, and to make as fine work as is made in the official tests nothing but the closest work will do, and to give a cow a week's record from a day or two's work will be either too small or too great. Calamity Jane has the highest record ever made in a public test, viz.: 85 pounds milk in one day, 1604 pounds in two days, and 19.31 pounds total solids (1897). The official test appeared in a

A full report of her official test appeared in a recent issue of the **ADVOCATE**. In official test, commencing six days after calving, she made 22.3 pounds of butter, and was loaded next day for Brantford Dairy Show after completing this seven-day test. After arriving home and getting over the trip some later she made 25.1 pounds of butter in seven days, 11.1 pounds in three days, 3.75 pounds in one day, 100.1 pounds for thirty days, two days of which was spent on the cars.

	OATS.			Four years' average Four years' average at Central Farm. at all Exp. Farms.		Largest Yield.
	68 bush.	37 lbs.	65 bush.	9 lbs.		
<i>Abundant</i> —White, French, branching	70	30	71	17	108 bush, 28 lbs. at Indian Head in 1895.	
<i>Banner</i> —White, branching	70	30	74	6	102 bush, 6 lbs. at Indian Head in 1898.	
<i>Unimproved</i> —White, branching	69	30	94	17	96 bush, 32 lbs. at Indian Head in 1896.	
<i>American Beauty</i> —Yellow branching	62	32	71	18	{ 113 bush, 18 lbs. at Brandon in 1898; 5-acre field at Central Farm in 1898 gave 82 bush, 11 lbs. per acre average.	
<i>Bavarian</i> —White, branching	62	13	66	33	109 bush, 14 lbs. at Brandon in 1898.	
<i>Golden Giant</i> —Yellow, side-head	65	7	64	19	104 bush, 4 lbs. at Indian Head in 1895.	
SPRING WHEAT.						
<i>Preston</i> —Bearded, cross-bred at Central Farm—Ladoga, fertilized with Red Fife	26	4	32	17	48 bush, 20 lbs. at Brandon in 1895.	
<i>Perry</i> —Bearded, cross-bred at Central Farm—Ladoga and Red Fife	21	7	30	24	45 bush, 20 lbs. at Indian Head in 1898.	
<i>Stanley</i> —Bald, cross-bred, a sport from Preston, at Central Farm	22	41	29	3	49 bush, at Nappan, N. S., 1896.	
<i>Advance</i> —Bearded, cross-bred at Central Farm—Ladoga with White Fife	21	20	29	8	46 bush, 20 lbs. at Brandon in 1895.	
TWO-ROWED BARLEY.						
<i>Beaver</i> —Hybrid from Swedish two-rowed crossed with a six-rowed Baxter at Central Farm	42	9	41	12	66 bush, 32 lbs. at Indian Head in 1896.	
<i>Sioux</i> —Hybrid from Swedish two-rowed crossed with Baxter six-rowed	39	38	39	..	61 bush, 42 lbs. at Indian Head in 1896.	
SIX-ROWED BARLEY.						
<i>Royal</i> —Six-rowed, hybrid from Swedish two-rowed crossed with Baxter six-rowed at Central Farm	53	28	45	4	65 bush, 30 lbs. at Brandon in 1895.	
<i>Trooper</i> —Six-rowed hybrid, same as Royal	48	17	46	29	67 bush, 14 lbs. at Indian Head in 1896.	

The study of beautifying yards and public grounds is getting to be a more attractive and profitable one each year, as the people come more and more to appreciate beautiful surroundings. One of the largest manufacturing concerns in Dayton, Ohio, encourages the people to beautify not only their front but their back yards, and many a shed and board fence is now made to bear beautiful flowering vines, and to become things of beauty instead of unpleasant eyesores.

overs.
is some-
"We sow
over agin,
lovers and
w timothy
good catch
s and does
od a stand.
clover for
sike, either
of timothy

with the
ix timothy

Diagram of a horse stable aisle. The aisle is 75 ft wide. It features two doors labeled 'D' and a 'HORSE STABLE' area. The diagram shows a long, narrow aisle with a series of stalls on one side and a door at the end. The text '75 FT WIDE' is written vertically along the aisle. The text 'HORSE STABLE' is written vertically along the side of the aisle. The text 'D' is written near the door. The text 'WIDE' is written at the bottom of the diagram.

to the acre
mothy, well
the drill, and
immediately
after it has
but timo-
spring will
fall wheat
and of any
urse, cockle,
eat ground

**s: Oats—
neuri or the
lden Vine,
Mixed and
ight fill a
grew three**

A diagram of a horse barn layout. The layout consists of several rectangular sections arranged vertically. From top to bottom: a small section labeled 'W'; a large section labeled 'BOX STALL' with a 'W' label to its right; a section labeled 'PACAGE TO SILO'; a large section labeled 'ROOT HOUSE'; a section labeled 'FAIR WAY'; a section labeled 'D FEED ALLEY'; and a final section labeled 'BOX STALL' with a 'W' label to its right. A vertical line runs along the left side of the main sections.

D., ONT.

... was best.
... angel and
... I intend
... on a small

asses that
ink it just
iving it an
ELDWIN.

**r for want
rged issue**

tes us under
own put in a
twelve meet-
their hearers,