

one-eighth peas; each cow receives 15 lbs. of this meal on all the cut straw she will eat up clean. The meal costs about 18 cents per day. We are now milking ten cows and two heifers (two-year-olds),—twelve in all. They have been in milk on an average of three months and ten days; and are giving now, in seven days, 2,380 lbs. milk, from which we churn 114 lbs. of butter, or an average of 9½ lbs. of butter from each in seven days. Cost of production, without counting straw (as I think straw is worth more to be fed on the farm than it is to sell), each cow consumes 18 cents meal per day, making \$1.26 per seven days for each; 12 times that is \$15.12; 114 lbs. butter, for which we get 33 cents per lb., comes to \$37.62—leaving a profit of \$22.50 on the 12 cows.

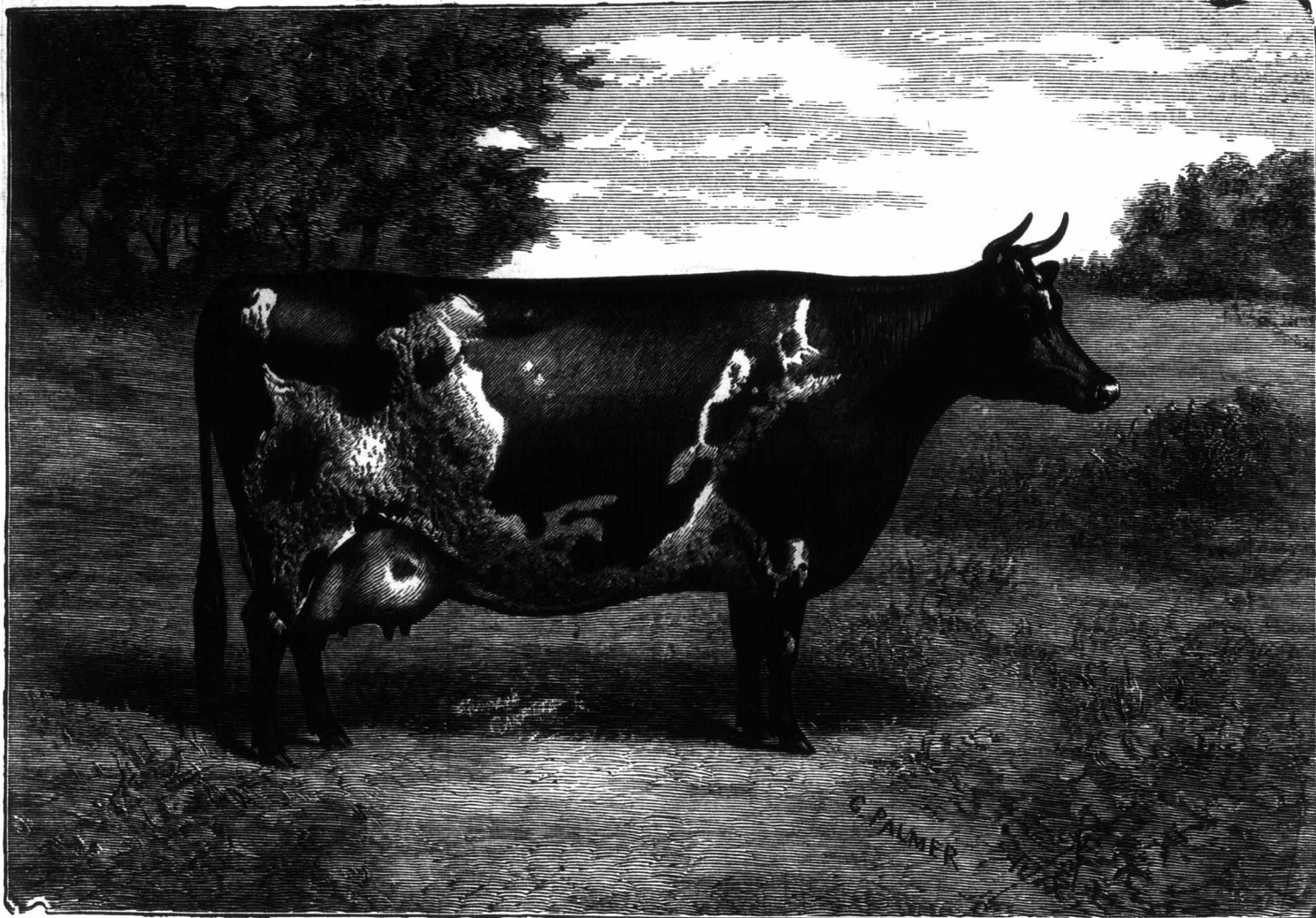
herd for butter alone, \$1,433. In 1888: milked 16 in all, part heifers; sold 4,188 lbs. butter; sold, from each cow, \$74 for butter alone; from herd, \$1,184 for butter alone.

In a paper which I read before the Peel Farmers' Institute last winter, entitled, "Conditions of Success in Butter Making," I mentioned three conditions as necessary: 1, good cows; 2, good price; 3, cheap fodder. I showed that without one or more of the conditions being good, there could be no success; if a cow would give one pound of butter per day, and we could get only 20 cents per pound, food costing 20 cents, there would be no profit; but if a cow would give two pounds per day, at 20 cents per pound, food 20 cents, there would be 20 cents profit, with only one of the conditions good. Again,

Economic Merits of the Jersey.

BY W. A. REBURN, ST. ANNE'S DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

That the Jersey is one of the best breeds of dairy cattle known no one can deny, for she has proved herself as such in public competition. I do not intend to repeat here the wonderful tests, weekly, monthly and yearly, that have been made by some of our noted Jerseys; what I want to prove to my fellow breeders and farmers is that the "Little Jersey" is just as profitable for the ordinary farmer and stock-raiser as it is for the wealthy breeder and gentleman farmer. To do this, I will give you my experience with the Jersey for twenty years, also facts that have come under my own observation. In the latter end of 1870, getting tired of a commercial life in



AYRSHIRE COW, GURTA 4TH [1881], BRED BY MR. THOMAS GUY, OSHAWA, ONT.

I do not intend in this paper to give a lecture on butter-making; suffice it to say that any person who really wishes to make good butter may easily do so by giving strict attention to every detail of their business; also reading good dairy literature, to be found in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and other papers. We make our butter into one-pound rolls and ship it once a week in winter and twice in summer. We can ship in the hottest weather without ice—another advantage of the Jersey cow.

I cannot give the profits for 1887-'88, but I can give the total money received for each cow after a family of eight were supplied with butter and cream, and after all express charges had been taken off. Milked in 1887: 9 cows; five 3-year-olds, five 2-year-olds,—19 in all. Sold 5,261 lbs. butter; cash received for each cow, \$75.42 for butter alone; cash received from

with two of the conditions good: Two pounds per day, at 30 cents per pound, food 20 cents, as before, there would be 40 cents profit, with two of the conditions good; and just in proportion as the capacity of the cow could be improved, the price of the butter raised and the food cheapened, in that proportion would the profit be. The reason I write this here, is to show that, although we can feed our cows 18 cents' worth of meal per day, all may not be able to do that and make it pay; as the price and, possibly, their cows, would not warrant such expensive feeding.

One cow, properly sheltered and fed, will give better return in milk and butter than three or four unprotected and uncared for.

In our next issue we will give several interesting articles concerning sheep, written by some of the leading breeders of this Province; and the August number will be found very interesting to Holstein breeders.

the city, I purchased a farm at St. Anne's, resolving to try and combine profit with pleasure. The Jersey was then unknown to the dairy farmer in Canada. Ayrshires headed the list of the dairy breeds, so I bought some of the very best to start with.

It was just about this time that Mr. Sheldon Stephens imported the first Jerseys into Canada, and noticing shortly afterwards in the newspapers that some of them were to be sold at Mr. Stephens' farm, for curiosity I thought I would attend this sale and see for myself what they were like. After a thorough examination of them I bought a six-months-old calf (Lady Fawn of St. Anne's) for \$102. The surprised looks of some of my friends, who bred Ayrshires, were awful, several remarking that Reburn had gone daft, and a "fool and his money," &c., &c. However, that six-months-old daughter of the fam-