

DAIRY

Bulletin on Cheese Making

The dairy branch of the Ontario department of agriculture, publish a bulletin on cheddar cheese-making, the work of Frank Hens and G. G. Publow, chief dairy instructors for the province. The bulletin is in the form of notes dealing with various points in the making of cheddar cheese, and gives in compact form an idea of the latest and best practices followed by cheese-makers of Ontario. The pasteurization of whey, which is a live question just now with Eastern makers is given considerable attention. Illustrations are used to show the best methods of pasteurizing. The bulletin is worth having by cheese-makers, and may be obtained free by writing the department at Toronto.

Ayrshires and Milk Records

The Ayrshire cow has been receiving much attention during the past few years. The milk record scheme has developed wonderfully, and the most skeptical are now realizing that the foreign and colonial buyer has reason on his side when he demands to know the milking pedigree of the animal he is seeking to purchase. A large number of Ayrshires have been exported during the past year, and in every case the buyers discard all theoretical merit, and purchase on the milk record of the dam and the sire's dam. This is the only rational method of building up a dairy herd. Form counts for something, constitution is indispensable, but unless both form and constitution harmonize with milk production, and are in some means an index to it, they are not of much consequence. Rather a sensation has been caused in some quarters by the assault made upon our showyard cow in milk by President Valentine from New York. Possibly the critic rather overdid his onslaught, but, on the whole his ideas commend themselves to those who seek in form and constitution only an index to value at the pail. The merciless criticism to which the American subjected some of the prize-winning cows in the in-milk section at the Highland has rather spoiled the effect of his general criticism. He is an out and out patron of the milk-record Ayrshire, and showed his practical appreciation of the work done by the societies for promoting records by leaving a handsome subscription for their support. It must not be forgotten by those who indulge in exaggerated criticisms of the showyard Ayrshire that one of the best herds in Scotland, that of Charles M. Douglas, of Auchlochan, Lesmahagow, has been as distinguished in the showring as in the milk-record societies. There is no necessary antagonism between the two types, but, unfortunately there are men in both camps who exaggerate what is best in all.—"Scotland Yet," in Our Scottish Letter.

Cost of Producing Milk

Prof. A. L. Haecker, of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, says that he can produce butterfat at an average of 15 cents a pound the year round. This would amount to about 60 cents a hundred for 4 per cent. milk for the farmer or dairyman. It is, of course, understood that he produces milk under favorable conditions, which he has devised, and which any dairyman with a little means can secure and equip the dairy similarly.

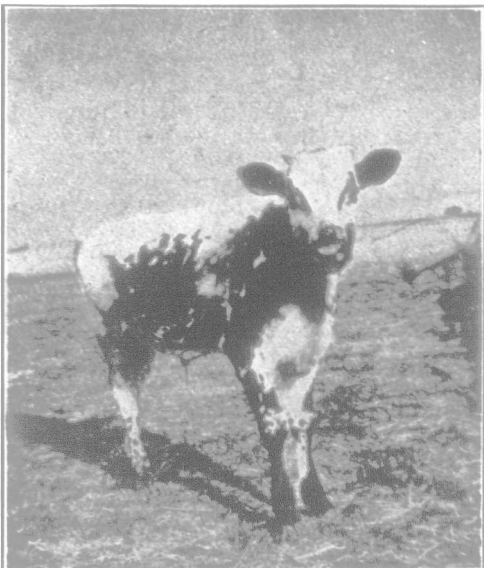
Each individual cow has her capacity for production of milk and butterfat. A herd can be made more productive by selecting calves from the best cows and bulls to replace the poor cows. It requires about 220 pounds butterfat to pay for keeping and feed of a cow for a year. A good average grade cow will produce about 250 pounds a year. Since, in such an instance, it is the last 30 pounds of butterfat which makes the profit, it pays to get the maximum capacity

from the cow and not stint her in feed and comfort. By estimating the weight and value of each feed, we can determine the cost of producing milk or other dairy products. For instance, if a cow consumes the following ration, the cost is 16 cents a day for her feed:

30 pounds silage at \$1.50 per ton\$0.02
15 pounds alfalfa hay at \$8.00 per ton06
3 pounds bran at \$20.00 per ton03
5 pounds corn at 70c. per bushel05

Total.....\$0.16

Figuring on a basis of 30 days, this amounts to \$4.80. If a cow produces an average of 18 pounds of milk per day, testing 4 per cent. butterfat, the value of her products for the 30 days



AT FIVE MONTHS WHEN FED ON SEPARATOR MILK

would be 18 pounds \times 4% = .72 pound butterfat \times 30 days = 21.6 pounds butterfat at 38 cents = \$8.21, or \$3.40 profit per month. Placing the milk on a basis of 100 pounds, it amount to 460 pounds milk, costing \$4.80 to produce, or practically \$1.00 per hundred weight. If a cow, instead of giving 18 pounds of milk a day, as does the average scrub, produces 40 pounds, which is not uncommon among purebred dairy cattle, the cost of product will be as follows: The food consumption will be slightly increased, say from two to four cents, amounting to 18 or 20 cents a day. Forty pounds of milk for 30 days is 1,200 pounds. The cost of feed at 20 cents a day will be \$6.00, or 50 cents a hundred for milk production.

It would be interesting to know the actual cost of production in the Canadian West with such feeds as can be provided. Perhaps some readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can use the figures given above to aid in supplying reliable estimates as to what it has cost him per hundred weight of milk.



PRIZE-WINNING HOLSTEIN BULL

In the two-year-old class at Winnipeg last summer he won second for Jas. Herriott & Son

Choice of Holstein Families

In reply to a question regarding a choice from Pietertje, Posch, Calamity or DeKol families when selecting stock, George Rice replies as follows in the London FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This query does not admit of an answer in the way desired, as a little consideration will show, but it raises some interesting thoughts. Pietertje 2d has been dead some fifteen or eighteen years, and her daughters and sons are also gone, but even they would not have over, as is generally said, 50 per cent. her blood. There are a great many that can trace to her, but we could hardly consider any of them closer than "42d cousins," to use an old saying. These would belong as much to other families as to the Pietertje. The blood of Pietertje was very propotent, and is highly esteemed by well informed breeders of Holsteins. DeKol 2d has been dead some years, though she lived until 21 years old, and she produced sons and daughters, and they begot or produced many others. Her descendants are almost as the "sands of the sea," but those animals sometimes called DeKols have many other strains of blood. Her blood has been also very propotent, and she is warmly remembered by all Holstein breeders. The name Posch would refer to either Aaltje Posch 4th, the oldest, or to her daughter, Aalta Posch. The latter came into prominence as she made the world record for a two-year-old, which still stands for record under three years. She met with an accident at five years; another cow stepped on her udder, and she did not breed any more. She left three sons, which have many descendants. One was used two years in Canada, two years in New York, also in Wisconsin, and ended up in Washington Territory, which serves to show how the breeds are scattered. Aalta Posch 4th, her dam, lived to a good age, 19 years, we believe, and had many sons and daughters. It is doubtful if any are now living, but there are many descendants. Calamity Jane came on the scene at a later date than any of these. She is the only one still living (now 20 years old). She has had several sons and daughters that have in turn left many descendants that are holding up the fame of the name, but there are only two or three of her daughters living now. They are in hands that do not leave any chance that they could be purchased. One of these daughters gave, less than a year ago, 106 pounds milk in 24 hours; 5,260 pounds of milk in 60 days. It will be seen it would not be possible to get any animal containing more than a percentage of the blood of any of these great cows. The easiest way out, if our inquirer cannot decide, is to buy animals containing the blood of all of these, and it is a fact that there are animals living that can trace to all four, and a great many can trace to two or three of them.