

soon as the milk is brought into the dairy (warm from the cow), there should be poured into it half a pint of boiling water to every gallon of milk; cover it over with a cloth four times doubled for half an hour; then strain and pour it into milk dishes to stand for cream. The cloth will absorb the steam, and entirely remove any unpleasant taste.—No. 6 says: My butter is made from the milk of cows fed, morning and evening, on swedes; the only precaution adopted is that the cream, before being placed in the churn, should stand in a room with a fire, and raised to a temperature of 65° F.—No. 10 recommends the preventive system—it is better than the curative. If cows eat old and decayed grass in the meadows you cannot have good butter; if they get at strong-scented herbs the butter will partake of the smell; if the cream is mismanaged before and during churning, you must not expect pleasant butter; if your cows are too stale milked, the butter will be rancid. If cleanliness and attention to the diet were looked to, cases of failure will be very rare.—The following also is an extract from another chapter in the book:—Cabbages of various sorts, open and hearted, early and late, are liked by cows, and may be made to yield a succession of food from May all through summer, and on till the end of the year. (1) Land yielding successive crops of cabbages may be made to yield an enormous amount of food—even 40 or 50 tons per acre during the season. Not more than half a cwt. a day, supplemented with more substantial food, should be given to a cow; and care should be taken to remove any spoiled portions of the food, which, if consumed, would greatly aggravate the disagreeable flavour which, under the most careful management, they are apt to give to the milk. E. A. B.

British Dairy Farmers' Association.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE FOR THE BEST HERD OF DAIRY COWS.

The following is the report of the judges and their award:— In compliance with the instructions received, we visited the competing herds in the following order:—

Mr. Neild, Fernhurst, Haslemere, on July 15th.

" Hobbs, Bampton, Farringdon, " " 16th.

" King, Elm Farm, Chewton, " " 17th.

Keyusham, Bristol, " " 17th.

Here we had to discontinue our work, owing to the illness of one of our colleagues. We met again at Kendal on August 26th, and visited

Mr. Mason, Water Crook, Kendal, on August 26th.

" Hothersall, Lightfoot, " " 27th.

Broughton, Preston " " 27th.

" Parton, Chorlton, Nantwich " " 27th.

" Chester, Broomhall, Nantwich " " 28th.

Mr. Nunnerley, Dearnford Eall " " 28th.

Farm, Whitechurch, Salop " " 28th.

" Vale, Breadsall, Derby " " 29th.

" Evans, Burton, near Lincoln " " 31st.

In addition to inspecting the herds, we weighed the milk from each cow, and sent a sample of the mixed milk from each herd to Mr. Lloyd for analysis.

On a consideration of the various points on which the award depends, viz., best selection of cows, best milkers, best average of milk per cow, greatest weight of milk given by entire herd on day of judging, least number of acres per dairy cow, greatest number of cows, greatest total of solids in mixed milk of herd, greatest percentage of fat in mixed milk of herd, the total number of points comes out as follows:—Hothersall, 6; Vale, 1; Chester, 1½; Nunnerly, 1½; Mason, ½; and Parton, 1.

It will be seen that Mr. Hothersall, of Lightfoot House, Broughton, Preston, heads the list with a large majority, and we therefore award the prize to him. As Mr. Hothersall ob-

tained the first prize for the best dairy farm under 100 acres, given last year by the Royal Agricultural Society of England at their Preston meeting, it is unnecessary to allude here to the management of the farm, it having been so recently described in all the agricultural papers. Suffice it to say, that when he took the farm nine years ago, he found it would only milk 18 cows, and now on the same quantity of land we found 54 cows, though he only had 48 at the time he entered for the competition.

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OBTAINED UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADS BY EACH HERD:—

Name.	Date	Acres.	No. of Dairy Cows entered.	Average of Acres in per Cow	No. of Cows in Milk.	Total weight of Milk on day when weighed.	Composition of Milk.				
							Total Solids.	Water.	Fat.	Casein and Milk Sugar.	Mineral Matter.
F. Neild.....	July 15th	547	27	20.26	25	690	12.56	87.44	3.28	8.60	0.68
O. Hobbs.....	July 16th	438	41	10.68	31	982½	12.46	87.54	3.38	8.39	0.69
G. F. King.....	July 17th	191	39	4.89	30	712½	12.31	87.69	2.95	8.64	0.72
E. Mason.....	Aug. 26th	80	32	2.50	24	490	12.66	87.34	3.52	8.37	0.77
E. G. Hothersall.....	Aug. 27th	81	48	1.68	41	1,232	13.39	86.61	4.02	8.68	0.69
T. Parton.....	Aug. 27th	166	61	2.72	60	1,139	12.39	87.61	3.82	7.84	0.73
P. H. Chester.....	Aug. 28th	240	54	4.44	37	927	12.94	87.06	3.37	8.36	0.71
W. Nunnerly.....	Aug. 28th	187	46	4.06	45	1,142½	13.16	86.84	4.06	8.36	0.74
E. Vale.....	Aug. 29th	124	50	2.48	36	997	13.25	86.75	3.96	8.51	0.78
J. Evans.....	Aug. 31st	933	25	37.32	6	139½	14.68	85.32	5.09	8.90	0.69

Mr. Evans' herd gave by far the greatest quantity of solids, together with the greatest quantity of fat in the milk—viz., 14.68 solids, of which 5.09 was fat, an extraordinary result, but at the time of our visit only six cows were in milk. Mr. Evans, who is farming 933 acres, has only recently turned his attention to dairying, and we were pleased to find so useful a foundation for a herd. We also found that Mr. Evans was the only competitor who weighed the milk from each cow morning and evening, and kept a record of the result. This is a move in the right direction, and one which will prove of immense value to him hereafter.

Upon all the farms a certain amount of purchased food was given to each animal in milk during the summer, but with regard to the feeding of the cows, the general system of the

(1) In England, of course, not here.