



Rosaline.

A splendid dual-purpose type. Yield, 7,239 lbs. milk, 312.2 lbs. of butter, in one year. Property of Macdonald College.

Saltless Instead of Salted Butter.

Some little comment has been aroused among our dairy readers by a discrepancy of statement in an article entitled, "How Exhibition Butter Was Made," by R. M. Player, of Bruce Co., who won the challenge trophy this fall at Toronto with unsalted creamery butter. The article solicited from Mr. Player mentioned salt as having been used.

The explanation, just to hand from Mr. Player, in response to a letter of inquiry, informs us that he had noticed the error himself after the article was published, but as the salted and unsalted butter was all made from the same churning, he did not think it necessary to correct the error.

The only difference in the mode of manufacture between the salted and saltless butter was that, instead of leaving the butter half an hour or so to allow the salt to dissolve, the box of saltless butter was worked and packed immediately after being washed. This box of butter scored 98, and was awarded the trophy.

"None of my salted butter secured a prize, and I have since found out," writes Mr. Player, "that the flavor of the salt used was inferior."

Dual-purpose Cattle at Macdonald College.

From its beginning, the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College has devoted a considerable part of its time and energy proving the faith which it has had, and continues to have, in the dual-purpose Shorthorn cow. Excellent foundations were laid by the purchase of breeding stock of the deep-milking strains from the dairy Shorthorn sections of England. Envious milk records are being made by these cows. Last year, Barrington Duchess gave 8,587 pounds milk and 370.3 pounds butter, and in seven months of this year she has produced 6,853 pounds milk; Blossom produced last year 7,375 pounds milk and 301 pounds butter; and Buttercup gave 7,700 pounds milk, and 323.4 pounds butter. In truth, these milking Shorthorns are yielding from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per year. And, with this, they are by no means inferior beef animals. Rosaline, whose picture is presented on this page, is a splendid type of what is sought for in dual-purpose type. Large of frame, strong of heart, broad-backed, thickly fleshed on ribs, back, rump, and in the thighs, yet at the same time showing a capacious milk vessel and much dairy temperament, she is an excellent type. Last year she gave 7,239 pounds milk and 312.7 pounds butter, which is not a despicable record.

But milking Shorthorns represent only one phase of the dairy-cattle work at this College. Prof. Barton has augmented his dairy herd by the addition of eleven splendid and splendidly-bred Holsteins. There is a truly magnificent herd of Ayrshires that are proving the performing ability of this breed. Ten of these cows have averaged 8,619 pounds milk, and 362 pounds butter for last year, while the entire herd of 21 head, including several heifers, averaged 7,666 pounds milk and 321.8 pounds butter. Six French-Canadians averaged 6,512 pounds milk and 213 pounds butter last year. With the Shorthorns, there is some difference in the

amount of feed required, as compared with the smaller breeds, but this difference is made up by a supply of cheap, bulky foods.

Prof. Barton is finding that the early breeding of dairy heifers is having a marked detrimental influence upon their growth and their size at maturity, and he is becoming firmly convinced that the producing capacity and profits from cows are being lost by starting them to work at too early an age.

Experimental work is also being conducted with beef cattle and sheep. One weakness of Canada's sheep industry was pointed out by the results of a little experiment. Sixty head of select lambs were purchased from one of the familiarly-known drovers in this section of the country at a cost of \$5.65 per head. They were immediately slaughtered, dressed, and sold in Montreal, bringing \$10 per head. This shows where the profits of sheep husbandry go under our present methods, and demonstrates the folly of selling our lambs as sacrifices in the fall, just because we worship the god custom.

Dairy Progress in New Zealand.

The following extracts from a letter just received at Ottawa by Dairy Commissioner Rudick, from W. M. Singleton, Assistant Director of the Dairy Produce Division in New Zealand, should be of interest to our readers:

"We are just commencing our season. So far, weather conditions have been only fair. We have had the usual rough weather pertaining to this time of year, the Equinox. The ground has become fairly dry, and, although rain has fallen, it has not been sufficient for the country's demands, if Wellington's supply be a criterion.

"We can as yet give no estimate of how our exports are likely to run this season. The prices of cheese and butter do not evidence that disparity which has characterized them during recent years. Whether the pendulum is on the return portion of its swing, I cannot say. However, some of our principal Taranaki factories made butter during the winter and until 1st of September, some to 1st of October, and some are now considering the advisability of continuing butter throughout the season. A few of these factories make a big variation in the respective figures of cheese and butter exports. Kapokonui and Jolls each ran out about 2,200 tons of cheese last year. Each has about six or seven branches.

PASTEURIZATION OF WHEY POPULAR

"The pasteurization of by-products is gaining ground rapidly. The heating of whey by direct steam is wide spread, and is extending itself without pushing. Farmers like the heated whey for their calves, and it keeps the whey tanks clean. We use direct steam.

"The heating of skim milk has thus far been done by means of the pasteurizer. This does very good work, and is not very expensive.

GOOD RESULTS FROM PASTEURIZING CREAM

"The heating of the cream to pasteurizing temperature has made no little improvement in the average quality of our butter. All butter factories in Taranaki save two are following the principle. The New Zealand Dairy Association in Auckland Province is about to adopt the system. This company is making arrangements to absorb their rival company, Ambury and English, and the resultant company would do credit to even the United States, so far as hugeness is concerned. When Mr. Spragg speaks now, it will be with no little prestige.

"Our cow-testing work is going apace. We have four associations, and some 4,500 cows."

POULTRY.

Busy hens for business.

Are the pullets cackling yet?

The annual meeting of the Turkey and Waterfowl Club of Canada will be held in the City Hall (north-west wing), Guelph, on Tuesday, December 6th, at one o'clock p. m.—[W. J. Bell, Secretary, Angus, Ont.

The good prices obtained for poultry products this season have led farmers to give more attention to this industry. Eggs have been in great demand all season at paying prices, and chickens fit for market have also commanded high rates. Common farmyard fowl have been almost completely exempt from disease, but complaints have come from some of the Lake Ontario counties of serious losses among turkeys from a disease known as "blackhead." The wet weather of July, also, was hard upon this class of poultry. Geese and ducks have kept in good condition. While considerable improvement has recently taken place in the care of poultry in this Province, some of the returns point out that but few farmers keep an actual record of profit and loss from this branch of their business. Correspondents variously estimate the profit per hen at from sixty cents to one dollar.—[November Crop Report, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Immense Opportunity in the Poultry Business.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is an interesting and instructive, though possibly not a particularly edifying, fact that the poultry products of this country last year totalled only \$25,000,000, as against \$625,000,000 for the United States, in the same period. Such figures as these afford food for thought. Poultrying is very much underdone in Canada at the present time, and unless we are going to import eggs and poultry very heavily, our output in the next five years must increase to ten times what it is to-day. Even now we are importing eggs from the United States, Russia and Germany. Sifting these figures down to their plainest meaning, we are shown that the United States, on value of poultry products, is beating



Doreen.

Patched Holstein cow that gave 1,630 lbs. milk in the two months, September and October, 1910. Property of Macdonald College.