

sity for a better class of cows, and for some years had been quietly improving his herd. Seven years ago he purchased a pure-bred Holstein heifer, 2 years old, with calf. He retained all the heifers from this cow and her daughters in the herd, and, at the time of the sale, the cow and the stock from her on hand realized \$1,326—a good showing in itself, but to this must be added the number of bulls that had been sold during the seven years, which is equivalent to \$300. If this was all that had been produced it would have been a very good showing, but, at the same time, the cow was producing a lot of milk yearly. At four years old she made an official test of 505 pounds milk in seven days. The milk was taken to a cheese factory (what was not used for feeding calves or for household purposes), and, during the last three years, the cows averaged him in returns from the factory \$70 each, so that we may take this \$70 as an average return from each cow, hence we have, besides the stock produced from the cow and reared from the surplus milk, the cow producing \$70 worth of milk yearly for seven years; a daughter producing \$70 worth for three years; another daughter producing \$70 worth of milk for four years, and also some of the others producing from one to three years, so that a very conservative estimate is that the cow and her heifers that had been milked had produced over \$1,500 worth of milk. We might further say that, allowing \$35 for the keep of a cow yearly, about half of this \$1,500 is profit. The increase of the herd, \$1,320 worth, sold at this sale, and the \$300 worth of bulls sold, is also profit, as we did not, in reckoning the milk produced by the cows, consider the milk fed to the calves the first year, and, as everybody well knows, that would be the largest cost charged for rearing them. While really good grade cows would make large profit, it is easily seen that a pure-bred cow makes a still larger profit, as the stock from her is so much more valuable. GEO. RICE.

Avoid Dilatory Stripping.

"Strip out the last drop," is a bit of orthodox advice on which every dairy writer and speaker has rung the changes, with that fine ardor peculiar to the man inspired by his own eloquence and unballasted by daily practical work.

The importance of careful milking can hardly be too well emphasized, and the effect of clean milking in maintaining a good flow is conceded. But there is a worse kind of milker than him who leaves a few drops of strippings—the one that sits loiteringly stripping when he should be up and away. Cows should be milked gently, but fast. Slow milking is distasteful to them, and some soon fall into the way of holding up part of their flow. Many a good cow has been reduced in value by a dawdling milker. The proper way to milk is to take quickly all that can be got, then quit. Dilatoriness is "catching"; it is communicated from milker to cow, resulting in an annoying tendency on her part to hold up her milk, and in gradually lessening yield.

In this connection, the experience of Primrose McConnell may fit the case. According to the London Dairy, about a year ago he stated his belief that stripping was absolutely necessary; he now begs to take it all back, as, since then he has tried his cows the other way, with the most satisfactory results. They are now milked out at one sitting, and if a small quantity be left in the udder, the professor argues, it does the cow no harm, but helps to swell the total yield at next milking time. If there is any possible gain, then, in stripping, he contends that it is discounted by the harm done to the cow by the stripper in starting her nervous force once more.

Of course, what Prof. McConnell means by stripping is going back to the cow and stripping her out at a second sitting. This we do not believe in at all, and are not surprised that he has discontinued it. Perhaps he now makes too light of the injury from leaving a little milk in the udder. In our opinion, every reasonable pains should be taken to milk the cow clean, but there is a difference between rapid, careful milking and tedious pulling at the teats.

Along with the cessation of stripping, another practice has been abandoned, viz., the changing round of the gang of milkers so that each cow is milked by each milker in rotation; every man now sticks to his own lot of cows, and as one cow drops out and another comes in, the lots are kept as equal as possible. As far as the professor can see, the results to the cows, to the milkers, and to the milk yield are eminently satisfactory, and he, for one, will not go back to the old system. There is, of course, nothing new in this, for dairy farmers have practiced it for a long time, and it is worth the while for others to do likewise.

H. B. Gurler, Illinois, commenting on the above, says: "I believe it is best to complete the milking at the first sitting. Nature's first effort is almost always the best, and when conditions require a repetition, after-efforts are not as vigorous as the first. Has not Professor Mc-

Connell good ground for his change of belief and practice as to stripping? We do not tolerate in our herds the practice of returning to the cow to strip out the little milk that may accumulate after the first sitting. To do so is to invite carelessness on the part of the milker and to encourage the formation of a bad habit by the cow."

London Dairy Show.

This show was brought to a successful termination on October 12th, when the results in the milking trials and butter tests were disclosed. In the former competition the results were not outstanding, but a greater number of cows qualified for cards than usual. Quite a number, however, dropped points on account of their milk not coming up to the standard, and many more only just escaped this handicap. Mr. Geo. Taylor's registered Shorthorn cow, Barrington Duchess XXXI., was again at the top with the splendid record of 126.7 points, her average daily yield of milk weighing 61 pounds 2 ounces, and containing over 3.5 per cent. butter-fat. Her herd companion, Melody, which won the Spencer Cup last year, was



Unaware.

First-prize Jersey cow, inspection classes, London Dairy Show, 1906.



Barrington Duchess 31st.

First-prize Shorthorn cow, inspection classes, London Dairy Show, 1906.

second, with 123.3 points. The winner of the Barham Cup was Mr. G. B. Nelson's unregistered Shorthorn, Red Rose, with the handsome record of 138.0 points, her milk being of exceptional quality, though not much heavier than that of the pedigreed cow. The Jerseys did not distinguish themselves in this contest, as only three scored the qualifying number of points, namely, 95. The winner, from Earl Cadogan, had a record of 97.9 points. Only one Red Poll cow qualified, one of the Tring Park exhibits, and her total was 115.7 points. Mr. W. Nisbet's first-prize Ayrshire was credited with 104.1 points; and a South Devon, belonging to Mr. J. Cundy, scored no fewer than 133.1 points, and won one of the Lord Mayor cups, and was reserve for the Barham Cup. The winner in the mixed class was Mr. Dunbar Kelly's Muriel II., with 129.1 points. This cow was a good second in the butter test, and secured the Spencer Cup as the best all-round cow in the show, the reserve going to Mr. Nelson's Red Rose. There was but one class for all the Shorthorns in the butter test. Mr. Nelson's Red Rose was first, with Mr. Stanhope's Dairymaid second. Dr. Watney was first and sec-

ond for the Jerseys, and in the mixed class Captain Smith-Neill was again first with the famous cow Doctor, now twenty-three years old. Having yielded 43 pounds of milk and 2 pounds 5 ounces of butter in the day, she scored 49 points, the highest total of any animal in the hall.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Canadian Fruit in Britain.

According to Lord Strathcona, our High Commissioner in London, the past season was a fairly good one for our apples in England, and good prices were realized. The Canadian supply was said to be well graded, and he had heard no complaints as to quality. There has been a good demand for what are known as the "color" varieties, and, owing to the high reputation that is being established here for Canadian apples, there has been a sensible difference in the price obtained per barrel, as compared with fruit from other quarters.

An important firm in the fruit trade makes

the suggestion that apples from Canada should be graded according to size. Under present circumstances, No. 1 fruit is supposed to be of the best quality; but two seasons ago, when the fruit in general was so small, this brand represented only small apples at best. They, therefore, think the Government, in order to remedy this, should fix a standard of so many inches in circumference, so that in a season like the last there would be few or no parcels marked No. 1, and customers would know exactly the size of the fruit according to the brand. Another point, says the Commissioner, that is insisted upon by importers has reference to the sizes and weights of barrels and other packages. Some barrels have been found varying in weight from the standard recognized by most importers, and upon which they calculated when buying. If smaller barrels are received, there may be a loss per barrel, which the dealer resents. If boxes are used instead of barrels, there should again be greater uniformity in size.

[Note.—The Canadian horticulturists know full well the difficulty of fixing absolute size standards for apples, owing to the immense number of varieties and other embarrassing factors. However, it is well that we should realize the great desirability, from the purchaser's standpoint, of dependability in this respect. Hence, the above remarks are not amiss. —Editor.]

PRESERVED FRUITS.

Comparing the shipments of similar products in glass with those received from the United States, an importer writes as follows:

"We find that the American packed goods are always of the very highest class, and are packed with great care and attention in shapely jars, with small labels, which helps very much the sale of the goods. Those we have had from Canada of a similar nature have been, as a rule, poorly packed and in ugly packages. Could we get goods from Canada equal in all points to what we import from the States, not only would we give them the preference, but also our customers. The goods themselves, we think, are quite as good, but it is the manner of doing up the packages, cases, etc., which militates largely against the Canadian goods."

I beg to acknowledge the razor sent me as a premium for getting subscribers to your paper. I am well pleased with it, and only am surprised at so good a premium for so little labor. MIDDLESEX CO., Ont. ROY McKENZIE.