

The Dairy.

AN EXPERT DAIRYMAN'S WAY.

My best cow, No 56, shown herewith, is a grade from a Holstein bull crossed on a Shorthorn cow, a 7-yr-old. During her first year as a 2-yr-old she gave 10,100 lbs milk in 11 mos. Her next year she gave 15,000 lbs in 11 mos. The third year in milk she made 17,740 lbs in 10 mos and 21 days. Her fourth season the record was 20,134 lbs in 12½ mos. The herd record for 1899 was as follows: The best ten cows averaged 1509 lbs milk p mo or 616 lbs butter p year, the second 10 best cows averaged 1242 lbs milk or 507 lbs butter, third best 10 1103 lbs milk or 459 of butter, fourth best 10 1033 lbs milk or 420 lbs butter, fifth best 10 890 lbs milk or 263 lbs butter, and five others averaged 787 lbs milk. The entire herd of 55 cows made an average of 11,472 lbs milk or 468 lbs butter during 12 mos and 3 days. I am now milking 64 cows, but including helpers coming in, the herd will consist of about 80 cows this winter.

My method of feeding is as follows: In winter at 5.45 cows are fed well cured clover hay and milking begins immediately after. At 8 a. m. feed full balanced ration of ensilage and grain consisting of pea and corn meal and bran and cottonseed, the latter only when purchasable at a reasonable figure, and linseed and other meals when prices warrant their use. At 3.30 p. m. ensilage and grain ration is again fed and at 6 p. m. just after milking, we feed all clover hay they will eat up clean. Fresh spring water is always running fresh in water box in each stall, there is also a box of salt in front of each cow. Cows are not again disturbed until morning with exception of manager's nightly inspection at 10 p. m. In summer, cows are sprayed to ease them from fly trouble. Feed one-half ration of ensilage and grain and daily turned out to pasture. In hot weather, however, the cows are stabled all day, turning them out in the evening to grass. Talking is not allowed during milking hours, and no rough handling in any shape is permitted. Manager frequently strips cows after milker, and in presence of the milker. Each cow is fed according to capacity and its individuality carefully noted. This is an important point in the feeding of a dairy herd. —[Supt. J. D. MacLeary, Annandale Farm, Norfolk Co., Ont.]

THE COW THAT PAYS.

The farmer who wishes to keep cows that will support him, and does not intend to work for the purpose of supporting his cows, needs to understand that if 150 lbs butter only pays for the yearly feed and care of a cow, then on producing only this amount, or less, is not paying a profit.

One cow is often worth twice as much as another, or more than two cows, although there may be a very marked difference between the total annual production of two cows. This may be illustrated by comparing the record of a cow that produces 152 lbs butter with one producing 151 lbs. The former yields twice as much profit as the latter, provided 150 lbs represents the amount necessary to pay for feed and care; and a 250-lb cow makes twice as much above expenses as one with an annual production of 200 lbs but cost — [Prof. E. H. Farrington.]

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

A large supply of ice is necessary in order to chill cream so as to get the best butter in summer.

Don't feed a cow on turnips but if you have to, feed them immediately after milking, and then aerate the milk well. — [John Fryer, Charlotte Co., N. B.]

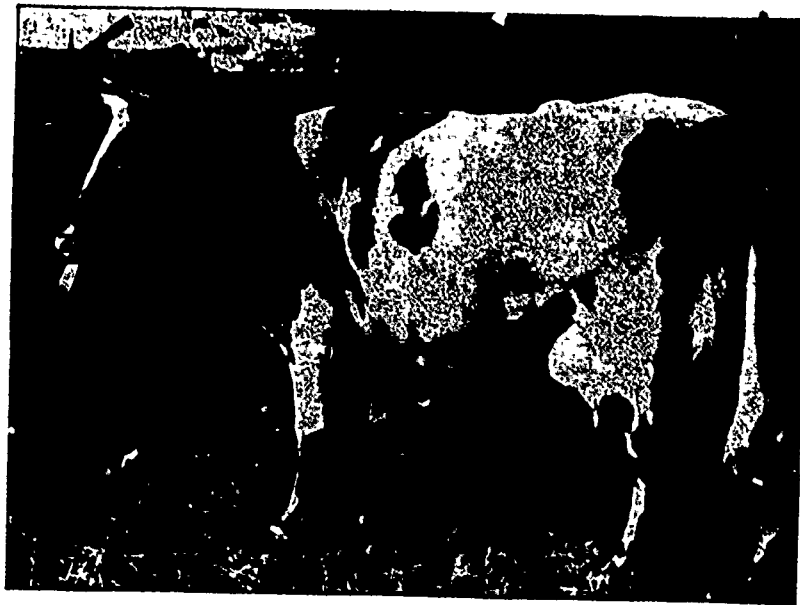
Good farm management is common sense with brains in it.

Lantern light in the early morning is better than the midnight oil that the students burn.

No theory will go very far without brains, experience and common sense. There is no royal road to successful agriculture.

The deficiency of really first-class live stock in Nova Scotia has never before been so keenly felt as at present.

Cows kept for butter making should be fed a balanced ration. Some cheap roughage can usually be worked in in



A Holstein-Shorthorn Cross--The Best Cow in a Herd of 64.

connection with the more expensive concentrated feeds. Provide plenty of water, salt, ventilation and sunlight. See that each cow is comfortably stabled and kindly treated. — [John L. Lewis, Greene Co., N. Y.]

A GOOD WORK BEGUN.

Great good has been done New England dairymen by the enactment of state laws providing that experiment stations collect samples of concentrated feeding stuffs, make analyses and print results. What has been discovered by these analyses is of immense value to purchasers. Dairymen have been advised to look with suspicion on oat feeds, corn by-products, provenders, etc., while cotton seed, linseed and gluten meals, gluten feeds, buckwheat, wheat products and middlings are seldom adulterated, although they may vary greatly in composition.

The past year, the N. Y. expert at Geneva has been making analyses under the new state law, and its first report is just published as Bulletin No 176, which is mailed free to all farmers of New York. It is to be hoped that this state inspection will inaugurate as great a change in the feeding stuffs trade as the first fertilizer inspection did in the fertilizer traffic. Room for improvement in the sale of feeding stuffs certainly exists, as all careful feed purchasers have long known, for there has been not only a great multiplicity of brands and trade names for by-products without any means of knowing the actual composition and value of the feeds, but also deliberate adulteration of the common milling off-falls whose value when pure is fairly well known to the feeder. The necessity for inspection is shown by the fact that 50 per cent of the brands fall below the guaranteed amount of protein and 70 per cent of them below in fat.

Corn Meal is the cow feed bought by a great majority of Vt farmers when they are short on the grain ration. This is really about the most expensive concentrate that could be found in the market. Its expense results not from its high price, but from the fact that it contains such very small quantities of the protein needed in milk-making. Just one look at a table showing the chemical composition of standard feeding stuffs ought to convince any dairyman of the extravagance of buying corn meal. The feeding stuffs inspection at the Vt expert station calls particular attention to this fact. [Director J. L. Hills, Vt. Exper. Sta.]

Thorough Straining can never be secured through wire sieves, no matter how fine the mesh. Dirt and hairs will work through. Keep on the wire strainer, but also pour the milk through cotton cloth; several thicknesses are much better than one.

The Profit comes from what is left after the feed is paid for. A cow that gives enough milk to pay for her daily ration and 4 qts besides, pays double the profit of one which pays for her feed and has a surplus of 2 qts. Thus,

considered as an investment, a cow averaging 10 qts p day for the year may be worth twice as much as one with an average of 8 qts. This is the reason why dairy experts never cease urging milk producers to weed out the poorest cows.

To Wash Cans, dip into washing soda and water, the water warm, not hot, swabbing out the inside thoroughly, especially the corners. Then rinse in very hot water. Nothing is equal to live steam if it can be had.

Rich Cow Feed makes rich manure, which makes big crops and prosperous farmers. Manure value should be kept well in mind when buying stock feed.

Those dairymen who test their cows and know just what each animal is doing, will find the present an opportune time to dispose of light milkers. Hay and all rough feed are high in price and in demand. It is better to dispose of the light milker, sell the hay and do less work than to keep it all winter for nothing. — [C. M. Hubbard, Hampshire Co., Mass.]

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