



FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideals

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

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Wanted: More Good Cows on Canadian Farms

How the Constant Use of the Milk Record Enables Dairymen to Increase the Output of Their Herds

WHO wants good cows? Naturally, anyone who attempts milk production. Every dairy farmer with a spark of ambition wants that satisfaction which the keeping of good cows imparts. Men who are not yet dairying, but believe in this cry of back-to-the-land, will want good producers. Are we to outfit our returning soldiers, when tired of raising roosters, with a mongrel deadhead, or a real dairy cow? One man has shown us from record sheets that he obtained as much in cash from his six cows last June as was brought in by the whole nineteen that made his neighbor's herd. The first man has applied the knowledge gained from cow testing.

Where Are Good Cows Wanted?

Outside the strictly fruit or beef locality, there is plenty of room in this province for the extension of high class dairying. Cow testing will not save from the heavy burden of the poor cows, but, through proving the economical advantages of better feeding, the immense value of pure-bred sires, of the real worth of young stock and selected dams, will make for good herd building anywhere. Contrasts like those shown in the first table show that some poor cows still exist. But it is apparent that men hard by have succeeded in raising fairly good cows, able to return good profit and produce milk and fat at medium cost. If such extraordinary differences exist either in your own herd or in herds at any factory, is it not high time they were discovered? Happily our records show that better cows are being obtained; we all can sense the need of far more of the good brand.

No Danger of Lessening Demand.

Again, good cows are wanted not only in these times of soaring prices, but for years to come, as fine milk-products are appreciated as choicest food. Artificial milk does not yet replace the natural nourishment, the universal staple; so the boogey of lessening demand need not frighten any one from wanting more cows. Indeed, with the growing demand for milk and the problem of farm help seeking to be solved, there is the more need for dairy records so that man power and cow energy may both be rightly directed and thriftily conserved. Records sent in to show, for example, a man with ten cows getting only thirty-six thou-

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sand lbs. milk, but a neighbor with six cows obtaining almost fifty thousand pounds, the good six do as much, therefore, as 13 of the other kind.

If there exists a widespread desire for good dairy produce, may we next see if cow testing answers the query why good cows are wanted. We can have and should have better cows to sustain and enhance the reputation already earned by Ontario dairymen.

Labor Saving Not All.

No one wants or can afford to keep a poor cow that grudgingly gives low returns. Cow testing can be relied upon to furnish the necessary reference as to any cow's standing in the commercial herd. No good excuse is available for stock-dealing with the type that is "long" on feed

and "short" on milk, the thin margin of profit is wiped out far too easily. Legitimate stock business means herd building on sound principles among which cow testing has earned a position in the front rank. It is stated that 14 cows out of every 22 across the line do not pay: cow testing will save Canada from slavery at the heels of such cow tyrants. But labor saving is not all: the many golden hours of time apparently mispent on poor cows; the tons of feed they do not utilize could be invested with excellent returns in better types.

No Cow is Too Good.

There is no cow too good for Ontario dairymen. From amongst our members who weigh and sample each cow's milk regularly there come good orders to encourage the forthright of prominent breeders. One week last fall twelve pure-breds were purchased in one of our centres.

Our records abound with such results as these: Herds at Hallville, Oxford Mills and Perth giving over 8,800 pounds of milk, over 300 pounds of fat for each eight and ten cows; at Renfrew and Frankford herds of 13 cows averaging over 5,000 pounds of milk, and nine cows with an average of 11,000 pounds of milk and 352 pounds of fat. Beyond that we can instance good grade cows east of Toronto giving between 400 and 500 pounds of fat. On all such farms where cow testing is practised, satisfaction reigns.

What is a Good Yield?

The standard of excellence may vary according to the owner's discernment, ability and opportunity. We find cows that dry off in six months having given only 2,200 pounds of milk and 80 pounds of fat. That type adds to the high cost of living, but the individual record of 8,000 pounds of milk and 280 pounds of fat, or more, makes higher living enjoyable.

Before our general average for herd, county or province can grow, there are the poor cows to be reckoned with, those perpetually below an average. If each cow in your milk factory is made to punch the time clock of dairy records there is hope, but merely the faintest hope if tally is not kept of each individual. To deal only with a herd average adds little to our knowledge. Fortunately, the effect of an individual record means infinitely better results in a score of ways, the total cash in three hip pockets may be but eighteen bills. A has \$10.00, B, \$5.00



SOME CONTRASTS, DAIRY RECORD CENTRE WORK.

	The Ten Best Cows.	The Ten Poorest Cows (Mature).	Difference.
Average yield, lb. milk	6,406	2,469	3,937
Average yield, lb. fat	215	97	118
Value, milk at \$1.20	\$76.87	\$29.50	\$47.37
Feed cost per cow	34.04	27.85	6.19
Profit per cow	42.83	1.65	41.18
Feed cost, 100 lbs. milk	53c	1.13	60c
Feed cost, 1 lb. fat	16c	29c	13c

Each one of the ten best cows made as much clear profit as twenty-five of the poorest. Taken from a dairy record centre in Eastern Ontario, where over 800 cows are under test.

INCREASES IN YIELDS, LISTOWEL, ONT., DAIRY RECORD CENTRE FOUR YEARS COW TESTING.

Herd.	Last year's yield	Increase per cow.	Per cent. of No. of Cows.	lb. milk.	lb. fat.	lb. milk	lb. fat	lb. milk inc.
A 9	7,309	260	3,528	132	93%			
B 17	6,823	275	2,970	90	52			
C 5	9,445	300	3,216	108	51			
D 9	10,118	339	3,049	100	43			
E 10	10,197	333	3,541	114	53			
F 16	10,391	360	2,782	114	36			

Can your herd not do just as well, or better?

The constant use of a simple milk record has shown these men how to secure another 3,000 pounds of milk per cow, and it can also assist any man, really in earnest, to add fifty per cent. to his income.

* A synopsis of an address delivered before the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, Napawa, Jan. 4, 1917.

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