

province, as the work of each organization was more and more running along the same lines. Most of the butter men present were of the opinion that the Creameries' Association had distinct duties to perform which could better be done by a separate organization. Many important points were brought out in regard to the butter trade, showing that the industry was advancing and interest in it increasing.

Mr. D. Derbyshire was re-elected president, and Mr. Mark Sprague secretary. Mr. Henry Wade is the new president of the Eastern Dairy-men's Association.

Profits from Milch Cows.

The comparative profits derived from selling milk, butter, cream, and cheese will, of course, largely depend upon circumstances, chief among which will be the proximity to advantageous markets for the several products. The investigation of the subject in one section of the country is not, therefore, a certain criterion for another; nevertheless, Bulletin 89, from the New York Experiment Station, giving very exhaustive consideration to the subject under the conditions as they exist in that state, will not be without interest. Under New York conditions the average profits derived from selling cheese for one period of lactation was \$9.79; from milk, \$19.80; from butter, \$25.64; from cream, \$72.52. The profit of butter over milk is \$5.94; the profit of milk over cheese, \$10; the profit of butter over cheese, \$15.85; the profit of cream over butter, \$49.88; the profit of cream over milk, \$52.72; and the profit of cream over cheese, \$62.73.

It is remarked that the question may suggest itself to many as to why cream should sell for so much more than milk from which it is produced. The explanation lies mainly in the fact that the consumption of cream is comparatively small, consumers regarding it as a great luxury. Consumers are not generally aware of the fact that it would be more economical to purchase milk and raise their own cream. It is also probably true that competition in the sale of cream will ultimately lower its price to one more nearly corresponding to that of the milk. The values placed upon the several products in Dr. Collier's investigations were 2¾ cents per quart for milk, 25 cents a pound for butter, 20 cents a quart for cream, and 10 cents a pound for cheese about one month old, which is equivalent to 9¾ cents for green cheese. The food cost of production would, of course, be the same, without regard to the form in which the product was afterwards disposed of.—*Iowa Homestead.*

The Cow and the Milker.

It is the custom with some dairymen to have box stalls in their barns where they put their cows to drop their calves. After remaining there two or three days with the calf, they bring the cow back to the stall and try to milk her. The cow knows her calf is in that box stall, and she will give as little milk as she can. She will hold her milk up for a week, and that here is where a cow learns to kick is the opinion of *Hoard's Dairyman*. They wish to keep you from getting the milk that belongs to the calf. Securely fastened by the head or neck, her only remaining recourse is to kick. If then the man gets mad, there will be a prolonged fight, and before the cow forgets her calf she is half dry. We are apt to look upon a cow as a mere "brute" instead of regarding her as an animal like ourselves, only a little lower in the scale.

Again, we keep the cow for a function that makes her almost a constant mother. Now, in proportion as she looks on her milker as her foster-child will she be profitable to her owner. As she is to act the part of a mother, we should treat her as a mother, and try to get her to accept her milker as a substitute for her calf.

I want my cows to drop their calves in the stall where they are to be milked, or be put there soon, and the calf tied by their side or brought there at morning and night to draw her milk. After a short time, by giving the cow a little meal to take her attention, you can milk, and she will not notice the difference.

I have cows in my barn that think more of a man with a pail in his hand than of a calf, and think they are giving milk to feed the man, and, as he always seems to be hungry, they will give down their last drop of milk.—*Milk Reporter.*

Churning Difficulties.

We are learning something, or at least should be, every day, but definite knowledge, or rules deduced from such, will be something that the dairyman will never be able to impart in some lines of his work. In handling the milk of the station herd every month throughout the year, generally the churning temperature is not hard to find, but occasionally it takes some surprising turns. The cows had been on pasture all the past fall, supplemented for the last month or more by lucerne, corn fodder, and grain. About the first of November, owing to the stormy weather, they were stabled and fed mixed hay and grain. We have had no fresh cows since the forepart of September. Our churning temperature has kept