

gets his living from the farm, he should give it credit for full value of what it produces; just as a salaried man is credited with his salary and lives on it, by paying market values which in his case is also the cost value to him.

Now assuming that the market value of the beef is \$60, and the cost of production \$40, if he sets down in the family account, beef at \$40, while the same would sell for \$60, he is giving the family a free gift of \$20. That would be the same in effect, as the salaried man purchasing goods at \$60 and setting them down in the family account at \$40.

Therefore, I contend, in justice to the farm, the family and the proprietor, he should set down the market value in the family account.

MAC.

THE DAIRY.

Objects to Frenzied Finance in Holsteins.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A clipping from your paper was sent to me a few days ago, signed by a person pretending to be a "Friend of the Holstein Cow." In my judgment, this party must be some jealous person, and undoubtedly, judging from his writing, has been up to all kinds of scheming, and from his own actions, or knowledge of the same, must be judging others by himself. I can find just one decency about his article, namely: He either knows that his name would condemn his preaching, or out of respect for your paper, is ashamed to sign his name. Any party calling his neighbor a "sucker" surely has no respect for himself or family, and naturally, cannot therefore, have any for others.

Now in regard to the \$50,000 bull, I am a part owner of him, having paid \$10,000 for him, as a calf when six months old, but not with the intention of using him, as your writer would probably adopt as, "Bait for Suckers."

I am sending you a pedigree of this bull, and believe that you will agree with me, as to his being, undoubtedly, the best-bred bull living today. Everyone of his ancestors has proven to be a great producer; his dam having two World's Records; the grand-dam, a large producing cow, with a 31-lb. record, also producing a World's Record daughter. The great-grand-dam (Alcartra Polkadot), known to every Holstein breeder, has now won more prize-money than any other cow of the breed, she herself having a 27-lb. record, and has produced two daughters that have records of over 30 lbs. each; through her son, she produced the greatest cow of the breed, "Tillie Alcartra" which has given over 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

The dam of the \$50,000 bull is sired by "King of the Pontiacs," the leading sire in number of officially tested daughters, and he already has six 30-lb. daughters, including the World's record cow of 44 lbs. butter in seven days. He is a son of Pontiac Korndyke, from a 28-lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. The sire of King (as I call the bull) is King Segis Pontiac, a son of the former World's record cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, a 30-lb. cow, and which has made over 30 lbs. butter in seven days for three consecutive years. She is about ready to freshen again, and has all appearances of doing it once more. The sire of King Segis Pontiac is the greatest producing bull that ever lived, King Segis not only has six 30-lb. daughters, but his sons are also producing 30-lb. daughters.

All of this good breeding and producing blood, which has taken years and years of patience practice and experience is combined in one, and only one animal, he being the \$50,000 bull. Do you think that the so-called "suckers" of Canada are to blame for trying to obtain this kind of breeding, combined with a good producing cow at the head of their herd? Surely we pick apples from apple trees and plums from plum trees, and if like produces like how can these bulls help making good, if their sire never had a tested daughter? But King will not be without tested daughters, as I have about seventy of his daughters, not one of them being for sale, but all will be tested, some this winter and about fifty next. He has over one hundred living daughters and about one hundred and fifty head safe in calf to him; surely some of them must make good.

On January 5th and 6th, E. M. Dollar's Estate of Newelton, N.Y., sold their herd of Holsteins. A six-year-old bull sold for \$25,000, and so far he has no officially-tested daughters. A yearling bull sold for \$12,500; an eleven-year-old cow for \$5,500, and another 37-lb. cow for \$6,000. I wonder if your writer considers all these good breeders "Schemers for Suckers." If he could manage to look at this from another point of view, he would see that breeding Holsteins is like any other manufacturing business, which is to aim at producing the best. One Automobile Co., tries to make a better machine

than another, and so it is with Holstein breeders; they all aim for the best production. We have succeeded in proving the Holstein cow the greatest cow living.

In order to keep this good work going, we need just such wise men as the Canadians, who consider the future, and are ready to lay their foundation right by buying the combination of blood lines that have made our breed famous. There is but one way to make Holsteins pay, and that is to be honest, ambitious and fair-minded, and encourage your neighbors to the Holstein cow, then buy the best and breed them better.

N.Y.

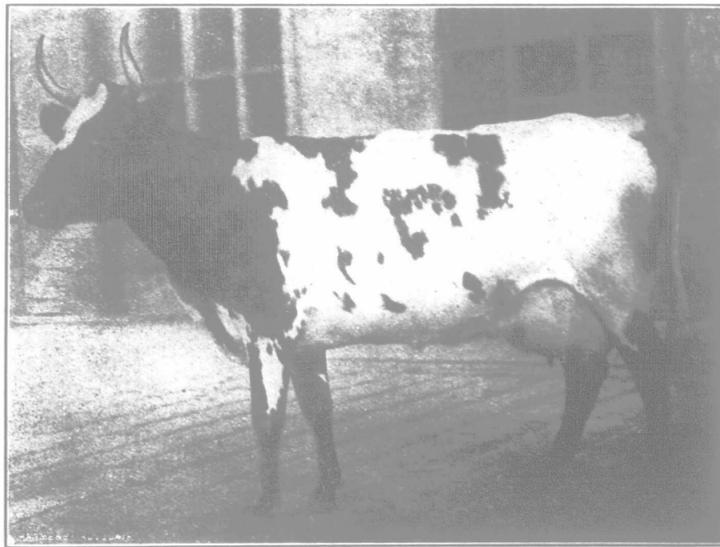
JOHN ARFMANN.

Note.—As there is nothing to be gained by a lengthy controversy being carried on through these columns between two factions concerned in any one breed of live stock, we publish the foregoing letter and the discussion on this subject is closed as far as "The Farmer's Advocate" is concerned. If continued, the "wrangle" would only prove a detriment to a good breed of cattle, so we drop it here.—Editor.

Butter-fat by Oil and Babcock Tests.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you kindly explain the difference between the Oil and Babcock test as used for cream. Our buttermaker has had such good results in using oil test, that our patrons (this is co-operative farmers' concern) have been loth to change. In explaining the writer has pointed out the larger over-run from Babcock which would perhaps cover our manufacturing expenses. A rival condensing concern also offers a larger price butter-fat Babcock test than we have been able to pay. Below I quote respective figures showing totals of butter-fat paid to farmers and amount of butter actually made. When making the statement that "if we



Scottie's Victoria.

Highest-scoring Ayrshire at the Guelph Winter Fair. Exhibited by John McKee, Norwich, Ontario.

used Babcock test we could pay a slightly higher price on account of an over-run of ten to thirteen per cent."

I may add that we are not anxious to change to Babcock test. But when rival condensing firm offers forty cents, Babcock, and we are only able to pay thirty-five cents per pound, some of the farmers cannot see that our thirty-five cents would be in the neighborhood of thirty-eight and one-half cents if we used Babcock or quoted Babcock test figures. Furthermore, they have separated milk home, and Condensory takes the whole milk. Above figures are only an instance as our price fluctuates owing to market conditions from month to month.

B.C.

R. U. H.

Answer.—The oil test as applied to the testing of cream is supposed to give the number of pounds of butter which can be made from a given number of inches of cream. The theory of the oil-test is as follows: A standard creamery inch is one inch in depth of cream in what is known as a driver's pail (which is twelve inches in diameter) and which cream tests 100 on the oil-test scale or chart. One pound of average butter will contain about twenty-five cubic inches of butter oil. A "creamery inch" contains 113 cubic inches, and as 25 is about 22 per cent. of 113, any sample of cream which produces 22 per cent. of its volume in the form of butter oil, will, theoretically, produce one pound of butter for each standard inch of cream delivered to the creamery.

The cream as delivered to drivers or at the creamery, is measured, a sample is taken in a special tube, the number of inches of cream delivered is recorded, the sample is churned and the oil measured on the tube. If a patron delivered 20 inches of cream, and the sample tested 100, he (the patron) would be credited with 20 lbs. butter. If the test were 120, he would receive credit for 1.2 lbs. butter per inch or 24 lbs. butter; and so on according to the test. The oil-test is essentially a churning test and because it is difficult at times to get the samples to "churn out" it is not considered very reliable—in fact, buttermakers and creamery operators who use the oil-test have to do a good deal of "figuring-up-and-down" in order to make oil-test and churning tests agree.

Because of this, most of the Ontario creamerymen have discarded the oil-test and put in its place the Babcock. Without going into details, the Babcock test gives the "butter-fat," so called, in milk or cream, regardless whether it is churnable or not, and patrons of creameries where this test is used are paid for pounds of "butter-fat" delivered, although some creamery operators figure the equivalent of the fat into butter for the benefit of patrons who are accustomed to being paid for butter and not for fat. The equivalent of fat in butter depends upon the "over-run" which is a varying factor depending upon conditions and skill of the operator or buttermaker, and, to some extent, upon honesty, especially where the creamery management takes the over-run for part or all pay in manufacturing, an arrangement not to be recommended.

R. U. H. seems to think that if the Babcock test were used the Creamery could pay a higher price "on account of an over-run of ten to thirteen per cent." The creamery could pay a higher price per pound of fat, than is paid for a pound of butter, but the net returns to patrons would be no greater, assuming that everything is working at its best in both cases.

There is apparently a great deal of misconception and misunderstanding in the minds of the public on these questions of "butter," "butter-fat," "over-run," "oil-test," "Babcock test," etc. It will take time to get these things cleared up. This one point, however, should be made clear, that it is not possible to pay a higher or lower price for butter, or for "butter-fat" by changing the method of testing. The price per pound butter, or per pound "butter-fat" remains the same whether oil-test or Babcock test is used, if the creamery is "run on the square." Because many people think that butter and butter-fat are the same things, they imagine that if one concern offers a higher price for "fat" than they are receiving for "butter," that the party is paying more for the product, but this is not necessarily the case. Butter-fat should always be

worth more than butter, for the reason that in a cream-collecting creamery, 100 lbs. butter-fat, on the average will make from 115 to 120 lbs. butter, therefore the value per pound fat must be greater than the value per pound of butter. But the total value of the product sold remains the same in both cases, under similar conditions.

O.A.C.

H. H. D.

Ice-crop for Dairymen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In addition to the excellent articles by your correspondents, and the pointed editorial paragraphs contained in your issue of January 14th, we should like to call the attention of dairymen to one phase of the ice-crop question not mentioned. This is the fact that sooner or later milk and cream, particularly the latter, are to be graded and a marked increase in price paid for sweet, clean-flavored cream for the manufacture of butter. All the signs of the times point to this as one solution of the "poor-butter" problem. We simply cannot go on paying the same price for sour, bad-flavored cream as is paid for a nice, sweet, clean-flavored article.

In order to have sweet milk and cream, cooling immediately after milking or separating is necessary. The water from ordinary wells is not cold enough to cool milk and cream properly and keep it sweet. Ice is essential except where there