

Packing Room

occur. When this is done, the machines are crated and piled into the storage room for shipment to the various ware-houses in Toronto, Montreal and Winni-

peg. The visit was thoroughly enjoyed, and

readers will no doubt be interested in this Canadian enterprise, and in the pic-tures and interior views, which will serve to show where and how the De Laval cream separators are manufac-tured, at 173 William St., Montreal.

## The Most Profitable Dairy Cow

In 1898 the Wisconsin Experiment Station, under the management of Professors Carlyle and Woll, selected Protessors Carlyle and Woll, selected for a test in dairy production a herd of cows that would fairly represent the different breeds and grades of cows kept by Wisconsin farmers. The herd was made up of 12 Jerseys, 4 of which were pure-bred; 9 grade Guernseys; 5 Holsteins, 4 of them pure-bred; 11 Shorthorm-S grades and 3 pure-bred; 11 Shorthorns-8 grades and 3 pure-breds; and one Red Polled cow, 38 in all.

and y real, it is and one Red Polled cow, 8 in all. Photographs and individual descrip-tions of nearly all the cows are given in the bulletin, and show that the Jerseys were, in the main, what is generally known as the extreme dairy type. The Guerneys and Holsteins were of a stronger and larger type; and the for the production and product the production and food eaten by each individual cow have been kept for the four years. The care of the herd was such as any good farmer could give. During the winter the cows were al-lowed out on dry, warm days for exer-in the stable. The fodder included, beside mixed hay and roots, corn stalks, sorghum stalks; and the grain feed never exceeded 8 lbs. Ber day of various mixed grains. In summer the pasture food was helped out by giving corn ensilage and various green feeds. Some grain was feel each day throughout the year, dried off and were dry. ENDURY THE COWS The hend ware day core basing the max divided into three

GROUPING THE COWS

The herd was divided into three groups by four breeders of the State, called in for the purpose.

Group A (the extreme dairy type) included 9 Jerseys, 4 Guernsey grades and one Holstein. Group B. (large dairy type), 3 Jer-seys, 5 Guernsey grades, and 4 Hol-

Group C. (dual purpose type), 11 Shorthorns and one Red Polled. A summary of results from the three groups is given below in figures, show-

ing the average per cow per year: Aver. per annum-Group A Group B Gro Live weight.... 870 1,066 1,18 Aver, per annum—Group A Group B Group Live weight.... 870 1,066 1,182 Days in milk... 326 337 333 Yield.... .....6,364.3 7,334.6 7,384.5 Fat production 310.21 325.23 292.9 325.23 292.99 rercentage fat. 487 Products. . . \$79.98 Cost of feed... \$36.72 Net profit. . \$43.26 Hay per day.. 2.7 Silage. 292.99 3.97 \$77.20 \$39.38 \$37.82 4-43 \$39.39 \$45.51 3.0 2.6

## 7.9 2.0 Total grain. .. 5.9 5.7 THE PROFITABLE COW

22.4 24.3

9.0 3.7

5.9

Roots.

Total grain. ... 5/7 5/9 5/9 THE FROTTABLE COW In commenting on this record, Pro-fessor Carlyle says: "It is worthy of note that the production of group C. is a high average for a term of years and for the number of cows included, and would be considered a satisfac-tory of the considered a satisfac-tory herda, since the production amounts to nearly a pound of butter for each day of the year. This may be considered all the more satisfac-tory when it is noted that four of the records included in this group were made by two-year-old heifers. "The cost of the food, as well as the total grain eaten by the cows in groups B, and C, was practically the same, and in both cases the cost ex-ceeded that for group A, by less than 8 per cent. The net profit returned by

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group B. was \$2,5 higher than that for group A., and \$7,49 higher than that for group C. These differences do not, however, correctly represent the differences in the value of the cows of the value stypes, for the reason that the calves dropped by cows belonging to group C are com-what greater value. leaving breeding siderably heavier and therefore some-what greater value, leaving breeding stock out of consideration. Accord-ing to records kept in our dairy herd during the last five years, the average weight at birth of the calves dropped by cows belonging to group C. was 82a2 lbs, and that of the calves drop-ped by the dairy breeds 70.16 lbs, a difference of 1a lbs. in favor of the former. While the money value in this difference in the live weight of the calves is not important, it does add very much to the value of the calf from the standpoint of the feeder.

calf from the standpoint of the feeder. "An examination of the individual records of the different cows shows that the 12 cows yielding the highest net profits are represented in the three groups as follows:-Group A., four cows; group B., four cows; and group C., four cows. We also find that the 12 cows with the lowest yearly net zows with the lowest yearly net different crome as follows:-Groups. profit were distributed between the different groups as follows:--Group A. three, group B. five, group C. four. These facts show that cows of ex-ceptional morit as producers, were found in about equal proportions within the three types of cows. While it is well to place some importance on type in selecting cows for the dairy, three are so many cases in which the outward indications of type as at present understood, are no true which the outward indications of type as at present us derstood, are no true measure of a cow's capacity and value as a dairy animal, that it would be a mistake to place the entire reliance upon it in the selection of dairy cows." In a final summing up of the bulle-tin, the author savs:

upon it in the selection of dairy cosk. In a final summing up of the bulk-tin a final summing up of the bulk-tin a final summing up of the bulk-tin a final summing the fancy of the farmer, and weighing, say, Loco lbs. or more, will, everything considered, be found the most satis-factory for the dairy farmer. Cows of the dual purpose type, on the other hand, are to be recommended for far-mers who wish to utilize more or less of cows for milk production. It is not, in our opinion, the part of wis-dom for *your* dairyment to select small refined cows, with a spare habit of body." body

DODY." EACH BREED HAS A REPRESENTATIVE It is interesting to note that in the five highest records of the four years' test, all the breeds in the test were represented.

	Milk.	But- ter.	Net Profit.
(Jersey)lbs.	7,621	554	\$79.31
(Grade Guernsey)	10,145	450	59.56
(Grade R. Polled)	10,279	486	56.70

This four years' investigation is probably the most thorough dairy test ever given to the public and shows pretty conclusively that good grade cows can be found in various types and breeds and also that the dual purpose cow is a profitable dairy ani-mal.

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