Dairy and Creamery.

YOUNG STOCK AS BREEDERS.

It is 'dn accented fact that the successful operation of any large much ne depends upon the proper mechanism and adjustment of each part making up the intricate whole. Like an engine with a fly wheel that is not per-

up the intricate whole. Like an engine with a fly wheel that is not perfectly balanced, so the animal organization of faulty proportions is only able to per rm its work to a moderate extent. The defective parts of such an animal, when taxed to its full capacity, become a source of danger that involves the entire system. Onspring of very young mimals with an immature system, or one that is imperfectly developed, inherit this condition and are thus predisp s d to the cells arising from the lack of strength and constitutional vigor. Such effects are not always apparent in a single generation, but if the practice of breeding from immature animals is continued for successive generations, unfavorable results are liable to be produced.

In face of these facts, how universal is the demand for young bulls. A breeder with a mature built for sale seems forced to dispose of him at a low figure, or sell him for beef. Is not this a mistake? Undoubtedly all who read this can recall the name of some Guernsey built that was disposed of when from 3 to 5 yrs of age because he was an old built or because the breeder had many of his calves, and yet later as these calves developed and proved of worth, the breeder was first aware of the built's value as a sire. It is not the mistake of an individual breeder that prompts us to call attention to this fact, but it is a realization of the effect which the aggregation of such practices will have on the breed in general. Let us hope that during the twentieth century, now opening, we may expect to see a better appreciation of the value of good sires and the hope that their pears of usefulness will be extended and their value meet with greater favor in the mark; i. Secretary W. H. Caldwell, Guernsey Cattle Club.

Getting a Big Milk Flow-If the best production a cow is capable of accomplishing is to be obtained, you must from the first 30 to 45 days after calving procure her large t possible flow of ing procure her larger t possible flow of milk, regardless of quantity of butter fat containe, in the milk. If you are keeping her for butter making, and if she is a cow of a breed whose habit it sto produce butter fat, when she begins to shrink in her flow, her milk will be enriched proportionately. Unless you bring the cow to her highest production within that time, her total production until next calving will be materially decreased,—[Valancy E. Fuller, N Y. materially Fuller, N Y.

Salting the Butter-Beware of salt that does not dissolve immediately. It is liable to remain undissolved and make the butter grainy unless an extra amount of water is left in the butter, which would be a fraud. Be sure to which would be a fraud. Be sure to use enough salt to saturate the water remaining in the butter, even if you have to work out some of the brine. If you do not, the butter will contain only a weak brine and will not keep well. If just enough water and no more is left in the butter to dissolve the salt, so that no brine is worked out, the weight of the salt is added to the unsalted butter. No "brine salting" method, so-called, or other method of salting butter yet made public, is equal to the method here described, or as economical. It is practical and scientific brine-salting. Butter may be taken out of the churn and salted in a bowl or on a table.—IC. D. Curtis.

Basement Barns are useful, because labor is high and scarce. A man can feed very many more cattle, fully twice as many as can be fed when feed has to be carried about instead of being thrown Jown. This is the greatest advantage of them, but roofing is also very costly and the same roof answers very costin and the same roof answers for barn and stables. But I don't like them; they are damp, often dark and always hard to ventilate. This is the worst of them. When they are very large it is utterly impossible to have a constant motion of air, which means a constant change of air, and in my

opinion cattle cannot be kept healthy for a long time without plenty of fresh air and constantly changing. I cannot believe that cattle can be kept healthy for any considerable time without plenty of light, a light contributes to cheerfulness, and I am of the opinion that cheerfulness is absolutely necessary to perfect health in man or beast. Cattle were intended by nature for the open air, and the hearer we can keep them to that state without too much waste of flesh, which means waste of feed, the better their health will be. I am also of opinion that great numbers of cattle in one building can never be as healthy, when kept long so, as when they are comparatively isolated. Get as near to natural conditions as possible, consistent with economy. I prefer to give a little more feed and more fresh air For fattening cattle to be slaughtered, at, say, 3 yrs, it is best to keep warm; but for bree ing stock I hate big basement barns, and I don't want to buy breeding cattle out of them. I mean big basement barns especially.—[Arthur Johnston, Ontario Co, Ont.

Farm Separators are steadily gaining ground in Blackhawk Co, Ia. The Moody system creamery at Nashua is making about 2000 lbs · butter daily. Every pound comes from farm separators. There are 156 farm separators in use tributary to this creamery and all patronize this creamery. The system has been adopted by several creameries in the west and no doubt many more will follow. Buttermilk for feeding purposes, much better butter and a saving of at least 4 per cent in hauling and making are features that will carry the system to success.

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