

at the New Jersey experiment station in tests with thirty-one head of milch cows. These cows were fed both home-grown and purchased feeds, the calculations of cost of production being based both on the actual cost of growing the crops and on the market price of the products used. The average cost of feed per cow per year (based on the actual cost of producing the crops used) was \$95.73, or 2.4 cents per quart of milk produced. Placing the market valuation upon the home-grown products, the cost of feed per cow per year was \$121.60, or 3.04 cents per quart. The estimated average cost of labor (but not supervision) and incidental expenses was \$70.22 per cow per year, or 1.76 cents per quart. The incidental expenses included bedding, stabling (five dollars per cow), interest on the investment in the animals, depreciation in the value of cows, keep of bull, etc., but not interest on land, buildings and dairy equipment.

Based on actual cost of growing and harvesting products consumed and of labor, the total cost for feed, labor, etc., for the year was \$165.95 per cow; based on market valuation of feed consumed, \$191.82. The yield of thirty-one cows averaging 8,661 pounds of 3.53 per cent. milk, the total cost per quart of milk will be in the first case 4.16 cents, in the second case 4.8 cents. No credit, however, is given to the cow for the manure or calf, neither is the farmer's time debited. Calculating that the manure is worth twenty dollars per cow, and the grade calves six dollars each at five days old, the cost of producing four per cent. milk, even with the high yields reported and not including cost of supervision, was approximately four cents per quart.

From the *Halifax Chronicle*, November 19th, 1912:

PRICE OF MILK AT ST. JOHN ADVANCED.

St. John has had an advance in milk prices, too, but even at the increased rate has Halifax beaten a cent a