

TABLE No. XVI.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN FOUR OF THE BEST AND FOUR OF THE POORER HERDS RECORDED IN ONTARIO.

## FOUR BEST HERDS.

Herd Number.	Number Cows.	Milk per Cow.	Fat per Cow.	Returns per Cow at \$2.49 per 100 lb.	Estimated Average cost of feed per Cow.	Profit per cow above Feed Cost.
		Lb.	Lb.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A.....	14	9,871	353.0	245.78	86.00	159.78
B.....	10	9,696	358.4	241.43	86.00	155.43
C.....	7	9,961	295.2	248.02	86.00	162.02
D.....	13	9,787	301.9	243.69	86.00	157.69
Total and average.....	44	9,821	329.9	244.53	86.00	158.53

## FOUR POORER HERDS.

A.....	9	4,090	150.1	101.84	71.00	30.84
B.....	15	4,931	177.9	122.78	71.00	51.78
C.....	9	5,526	174.4	137.59	71.00	66.59
D.....	8	5,060	189.1	125.99	71.00	54.99
Total and average.....	41	4,902	173.1	122.06	71.00	51.06

NOTE.—The price per 100 pounds milk was the average price paid during 1919 by Government Dairy Station at Finch. The feed costs are only estimated costs and may be somewhat low.

The above table will show, comparatively, why it pays to keep the high producers. The 44 cows in the best herds produced more than twice as much milk and fat as 41 cows in the four poorer herds. The farmer keeping poor cows wastes a lot of good feed and energy every year caring for them. . .

The difference between the average production of the best herd and that of the poorest is 5,781 pounds milk and 202.9 pounds fat. These figures go to show that there is room for vast improvement in the matter of increased production of milk and fat.

TABLE No. XVII.

CONTRASTS IN PRODUCTION BETWEEN THE BEST AND POOREST COWS IN A FEW OF THE HERDS RECORDED IN 1919.

Herd Number.	Yield of Milk per Cow.	Yield of Fat per Cow.	Return per Cow \$2.49 per 100 lb.
1. Best Cow.....	12,086	409.3	\$300.94
Poorest Cow.....	3,059	130.4	76.16
2. Best Cow.....	10,710	330.8	266.67
Poorest Cow.....	5,052	166.5	125.79
3. Best Cow.....	12,442	422.8	309.80
Poorest Cow.....	5,370	172.3	133.71

This table will show plainly the difference in the earning power between cows in the same herd. When it is considered that it costs nearly as much to feed the poorer cow as it does for the high producer, one can readily see which cow is the one to keep on the farm and from which to raise calves for the future herd.