

THE DAIRY.

GET THE HABIT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I started keeping milk records in season of 1906, upon the advice of Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa. I use a small spring scale. I started records to find out what cows were best milkers and payers. Result: Found at end of season that cows I thought were paying were simply boarders, and promptly disposed of them to the butcher as soon as fattened. The cow that gives large flow early in the season, and drops quickly afterwards until the end, has a small sum total in comparison to the steady milker. A good milker costs no more to feed than a poor one. I send all milk to the factory. From what experience I have with record-keeping, I would say it pays, as it is the only way to find out properly what each individual cow is doing for you in the line of dividends, and strongly recommend every owner of milk cows to get the habit. It pays.

Montcalm Co., Que.

F. BURBIDGE.

THE TRING MILKING TRIALS.

The milking trials and butter tests at the Tring Show, England, are among the most famous of the year, and the results are watched with interest by dairy farmers and stockmen everywhere. Ernest Mathews, in the Live-stock Journal, records the event of last month as follows:

The large number of 104 cows were entered for the butter test and milking yield prizes at this the fifteenth year of these competitions at the Tring Show, the prize-list being on the same liberal scale; but owing to withdrawals, only seventy-six cows arrived to be tested, and three of these being taken ill during the test, the number actually competing was reduced to seventy-three. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that the cattle were an exceptionally good lot, the Shorthorns, South Devons and cross-breeds being, perhaps, as good a lot of dairy cattle as have ever been tested at this show, demonstrating the good these trials do. The trials were carried out on the same lines as on previous occasions, and as all the arrangements at Tring are perfect, and the staff as good as can be obtained, the labor entailed in superintending the work is reduced to a minimum. The cattle were stripped on Tuesday evening, August 6th, the milk of the next twenty-four hours being taken for the test. The prizes were awarded as follows:

BUTTER TEST.

Cows Not Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.				
	Days in Milk.	Butter, lb. oz.	Points.	
First prize, Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry's Nab (Jersey).....	130	2 11½	52.75	
Second prize, Capt. Smith-Neill's Geraldine (Jersey)...	168	2 7½	51.50	
Third prize, Lord Rayleigh's Rachel 2nd (Guernsey)	158	2 7	50.80	
Fourth prize, Messrs. C. and M. Palmer's Virtue (Jersey) ..	146	2 0½	43.45	
Cows Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.				
First prize, Marquis of Winchester's Wench (Jersey).....	158	2 9	52.80	
Second prize, Messrs. G. B. Nelson & Sons' Red Rose 2nd (cross-bred)	23	3 4½	52.75	
Third prize, Mr. R. Barclay's Poppy (Jersey)	94	2 11½	49.15	
Fourth prize, Messrs. G. B. Nelson & Sons' Damsel (cross-bred)	18	2 14½	46.75	

Medals and Prizes Given by the English Jersey Cattle Society.

Gold Medal, the Marquis of Winchester's Wench.
Silver Medal and £5, Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry's Nab.
Bronze Medal and £3, Captain Smith-Neill's Geraldine.
Forty Certificates of Merit and Highly-commended Cards were given in the two classes.

The £1 prize for the best Butter, Captain Smith-Neill's Geraldine.

The Inspection Prizes for Jersey Cattle That Had Won a Prize or Certificate of Merit.

First Prize, £10, Mr. A. Miller-Hallett's Lady Viola.
Second Prize, £5, Mr. W. M. Cazalet's Keepsake.

MILK YIELD PRIZES.

Cows Not Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.				
	Days in Milk.	Milk, lb. oz.	Points.	
First prize, Captain Smith-Neill's Geraldine (Jersey)...	168	49 4	61.25	
Second prize, Lord Rayleigh's Rachel 2nd (Guernsey)	158	46 12	58.55	
Third prize, Mr. R. H. Cobb's Hermione 2nd (Jersey)	59	49 2	51.02	
Fourth prize, Mr. A. Pocock's Black Lily (Jersey)	100	41 14	47.87	
Cows Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.				
First prize, Miss K. Carleton's Burton Young Cherry (Shorthorn)	72	68 0	71.20	
Second prize, Mr. J. Evans' Iris (Shorthorn)	66	66 4	68.85	

Third prize, Mr. W. P. Vosper's Lady's Maid (South Devon) ..	72	64 0	67.20
Fourth prize, Mr. J. L. Shirley's Martha (Shorthorn)...	96	60 0	65.60

Twenty-nine highly-commended cards were given in the two classes.

It is satisfactory to record that only two cows gave milk deficient in fat.

The following table gives the average of all the cows tested in the two classes, respectively, with the points gained for butter and milk:

COWS 900 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT AND UNDER.				
Days in Milk.	Milk, lb. oz.	Butter, lb. oz.	Ratio, lb.	Points.
126	32 4 13-17	1 10 6-17	19.60	38.41
105	34 15	1 9 7-8	21.60	41.48
53	40 3	2 0 3-4	19.63	41.48
COWS EXCEEDING 900 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.				
110	37 10 4-5	2 1 2-3	17.90	44.57
291	27 4	1 7 1-2	18.55	39.25
65	55 11 3-11	2 1 5-11	26.64	58.04
88	54 6	2 3 9-16	24.46	59.25
37	52 15	2 8 15-16	20.69	53.63

MILK PRODUCERS MEET.

The meeting of officers and members of milk-producing associations, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31st, in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, was well attended. About 50 persons were present, mostly members of the Toronto Milk-producers' Association. Hamilton was represented by Messrs. Carpenter, Ofield, Wiggin, Milne, and others; Galt, by Mr. McKenzie; Montreal, by W. F. Stephen. Others present were: L. Annis, J. Reynolds, W. C. Grubb, Mr. Foster (Locust Hill), Mr. Connell, R. W. Walker (Utica), and others.

Mr. Grubb presided, and stated that the object of the meeting was to bring the different organizations to work together in matters which concern the milk producers as a whole. The fact of each organization knowing what was being accomplished by a kindred association in a neighboring city was an incentive to better work by each association. Addresses were made by a number of the representatives, referring to the existing conditions among the milk producers to-day—such as short pasturage, high prices of feeds and labor—and all unanimously agreed that unless the retailers gave a good rise in prices of milk and cream this winter the amount of milk produced for city trade would be far below the demand. Some thought that there should be no endeavor to produce the usual supply, as at present price of feeds there would be no profit in it, as in many localities feed was so short that there would be a great shortage before spring. A few favored a conference with the dealers, but the majority of the members of

the Toronto Association found by experience the conferences held with the Toronto Retailers' Association very unsatisfactory. The price of milk at the different places was compared, when it was found that Montreal prices were slightly higher in winter, and rightly so, as it costs more to produce milk in winter in Quebec Province than in Ontario, as feeds were usually higher.

Secretary Reynolds spoke of the strong fight made by the producers last spring, and advised holding together again if necessary to get their price. He had heard from a number of producers who would not accept less than \$1.50 per can this winter.

Secretary Stephen stated that the Montreal dealers had already offered \$1.60 per 8-gallon can, delivered in the city, but he thought the producers would hold for \$1.72. He felt sure milk even at the latter price would be very scarce in Montreal by January. Farmers were now feeding as in winter, as there was no grass, owing to the drouth.

The stamping of milk cans was touched upon. Some were of the opinion this had been much abused; some advised setting aside all old cans not properly marked; others of taking them again to the inspectors for re-verification, which is within the rights of the producers, as many cans over size were marked a quart or so less.

Cream prices were also discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at. Montreal prices this summer had run about 33 cents per pound butter-fat. An endeavor is to be made to get more cream producers in the Toronto Association. The Hamilton producers had received 15c. and 16c. per gallon the past summer delivered, and the Galt producers 15c. per gallon at the farms. Many were of the opinion that there should be some method whereby the various Canadian milk-producing associations could work unitedly when desired, which resulted in the following resolution being adopted:

Moved by A. Foster, and seconded by F. M. Carpenter, that as it is in interests of the milk and cream producers of Canada that they should work in close harmony with each other, through their various organizations, it is hereby resolved that a committee be appointed, and it is hereby appointed, composed of the Presidents and Secretaries of the various milk and cream producers' associations of Canada, who shall have power to appoint substitutes, when necessary, and who shall confer together on matters relating to the production of milk and cream that are of general interest. Sec. Reynolds will act as secretary of this committee pro tem.

W. F. S.

NEARLY A TON OF MILK IN A MONTH.

Some recent records in the Cow-testing Associations are:

St. Edwidge, Que., June, 227 cows average 761 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 27.6 lbs. fat. Highest yield of milk, 1,420 lbs., testing 3.4. This is the largest number of cows tested this year in any Quebec Association; following similar work last year, there is very great interest evinced by the members in the work.

Ormstown, Quebec, for the 30 days ending July 7th, has the best average so far this season in these associations, 166 cows averaging 1,018 pounds of milk, test 3.4, 34.9 lbs. fat. One exceptionally good record is 2,063 lbs. milk, testing 3.3. These 166 cows had a total yield of 5,863 lbs. of butter-fat. At Cowansville, for the 30 days ending June 25th, 167 cows had a total yield of 4,141 lbs. of fat, or 1,662 lbs. less.

Regarding the cow in the Culloden Association that gave 1,990 lbs. of milk in the month ending July 6th, the owner writes as follows:

"Cow No. 13 is nearly a pure-bred Holstein, a large cow, well built, with well-shaped udder, is a good feeder. She is a cow you could hardly tell from Calamity Jane 1st, owned by George Rice. She is 15 years old last spring, has not lost a tooth yet, and is easy to milk. I always milk her myself at 5 o'clock morning and night. This cow has not been fed for any special test; she was fed the same as the rest of the herd last winter and spring. She calved 2nd March. Her winter ration was cornstalks not husked and straw mixed, cut through box; some millet, very little chop until a month before calving, when we gradually increased chop, with a handful linseed meal twice a day, turnips once a day. We did not turn out to grass until 20th or 21st of May, continued chop for two weeks on grass. This cow runs on road in daytime; is on good red clover at night. I read a great deal, try to learn all I can; am somewhat handicapped by not having a silo; have a good catch this year of lucerne clover, which will help me considerably. My hay was timothy last winter. This cow had no hay until about a week before calving, as I was rather short of hay.

Records to hand from the Pacific Coast show the average yield of 232 cows in the Chilliwack, B. C., Cow-testing Association for June to be 800 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 29.1 lbs. fat. There are several cows giving over 1,200 lbs. milk in the 30 days.

In other associations the averages run from 600 lbs. to 930 lbs. per month.

The records indicate a rather too rapid shrinkage, for it will be remembered that in the Spring Creek Association 263 cows in June had an average production of 919 lbs. milk, testing 3.5, or