

### Mr. Tho. Guy Replies to Various Correspondents.

When I ventured to call in question the correctness of the late dairy test at London, I expected it would arouse the ire of our Jersey friends, and cause a general commotion all along the line. It is quite natural that they should endeavor to shield and vindicate their favorites. Here I would remark that I have no antipathy against the Jerseys, and am willing to give them all the credit they deserve. Neither have I any "bitter feeling" against their owners; but entertaining the idea that we live in a free country, we claim the right to discuss matters of this nature in an impassioned and intelligent manner, without being denounced as giving personal offence to any one. Others, as well as ourselves, have been perplexed over this question, and have written to me, as well as the ADVOCATE, on the subject, and are anxious to have it solved in a clear and satisfactory manner. So far the professor's answer is inexplicable.

As I could not arrive at the same conclusion as the professor, I handed over the results of the test, with its rules and regulations, to the best mathematical masters we have in this neighborhood, and they all fail to arrive at the same conclusions as he. So I think he is in duty bound to give his explanation in full.

His remark about "sour grapes" is hardly in keeping with the merits of the case, as, in no way, did we attempt to depreciate your valuable prize, Mr. Editor. Our aim was to show that had it been given in accordance with just and equitable rules the result would have been quite different.

True, I "knew the scale of valuation that was to govern the test before it began," and when it was published, I wrote to the professor, objecting to some of its conditions, one of them affirming that the *quantity*, as well as the *quality* of the milk, ought to be taken into consideration, &c. The answers I received were to the effect that the rules had been published and could not be changed. Your correspondents seem to think that if the conditions were not in unison with my views I should not have entered my animals, but this is not in accordance with my idea. True, I scarcely thought the Ayrshires would win under such regulations, but I did not like them to be in the back ground or unrepresented in such a contest, and had it not been that one of our cows was taken sick, and gave bloody milk after the entry was made, there would have been two lots of Ayrshires in the ring instead of one. It was merely by request that I put in one of our cows with the Messrs. Smith. (Let your captious correspondents make a note of this). At the same time, although I did not approve of the standard by which they were to be judged, I expected to have an opportunity after the test was over to show what I thought about it.

The professor says "the scale on which the cows were judged gave full and equitable value for everything in the milk except its water. Water in milk has no real value, whether it is put there by a cow or a man."

We are not scientists, but we think this is rather a singular answer for a professional gentleman to give. We are under the impression that the liquid substance of milk, as furnished by the cow, is of a somewhat different nature to water put in it by man. If water is added to

milk by a milk vendor, it can be detected by analysis, and he is liable to be punished for a misdemeanor. The article, commonly called whey, must be of some value, as on it we can raise our calves or fatten our hogs, and consequently must be of some rateable value, but we never heard of any hogs being fattened on mere water.

This answer of the professor establishes my theory that nothing was allowed for the bulk of the milk, only its butter-fat and solids, and confirms my opinion as to its being "an unfair and absurd way of judging."

Again, he says "the standard of points as given by me from the Ohio Farmer, are erroneously calculated, and not applicable to this Province." Will the professor be kind enough to tell us in what way this "standard" is not applicable to this Province, as well as across the line or elsewhere? He quotes my figures, viz., 582.06 due the Ayrshires, and 580.63 for the Jerseys, and says divide these products by three, it will give the Ayrshires 168.68, and 160.21 for the Jerseys. We can't see into this mode of dividing. According to our method of dividing, a third of 582.06 and 580.63 would be 194.02 and 193.63 respectively. He also says he knows these figures are not correct. He should remember the original were his own. I merely copied them. If they are wrong, he should be kind enough to correct them.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### A Parting Word to Stockman.

Kindly allow me a short space for a last answer to Mr. Stockman. He reminds me very much of a tramp—he keeps tramping around from subject to subject; as soon as he is cornered on one he immediately jumps to another, and this must be getting stale and uninteresting to the esteemed readers of your journal. What does he know about Holsteins anyway? In all likelihood he never owned or handled one, but has all his assumptive knowledge from hearsay and prejudice. First, he claimed that they were not much as milkers; that he often got more from his family cow than these Holsteins were giving. Next thing they were all dying from milk fever, caused by impaired constitution through heavy milking. Again, he gives a very learned definition of the word "uncontrollable" and advises to control the bull to avoid the fatal malady, but immediately after asserts that he has lost more than one cow through this same malady, which would indicate that he cannot control his cows, his bulls, nor himself. The fact that we lost a cow is correct, but we have others that are milking fully as well, even better, year after year, and are yet alive and doing as well as ever. We farm to make a living (not for pleasure), and have always found that dairying was one of the most profitable sources of our income. We used grade cows of the different dairy breeds, but find that none gave us so good returns for food consumed as our Holsteins do. If they did not pay we would soon be at an end with them. Mr. Stockman gives a fine little story about that great English butcher. *He must, indeed, be an authority on the quality of beef, when he kills milk cows nearly due to calf and expects a high quality of beef from them.*

Now, most of your intelligent readers will be aware that it is only since the 1st of September, 1889, that Holstein cattle have been allowed to enter England alive (her ports having been closed to them for nearly twenty years), so that this great authority had at the best only about three months' time to form an opinion of their milking qualities, and he certainly deserves credit for coming to Canada to give his vast experience to Mr. Stockman, and your intelligent

readers will know how to appreciate it. Now, I will also give a little story, which may be of value to Stockman: A short time ago we received a letter from one of our customers, in which he states that his cow (a Holstein purchased from our herd) had dropped a fine calf on Christmas Day, and that she had, during the month of January, besides feeding the calf all the new milk it required, made him fifty-two and a-half pounds of marketable butter. Another customer writes that he has done a little testing with his two-year-old heifer (also a Holstein), and that she made him ten and a-half pounds of excellent butter in seven days. Now, this was done under ordinary farmers' care, and by an ordinary farmer, and by men who actually own Holsteins, such evidence should go further than mere hearsay.

H. BOLLERT.

### Milk for Cheese Factories.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

**FEED.**—The milk of cows is a secretion or direct elaboration from their blood. Whatever interferes with the health and comfort of the animals will also affect the quality and quantity of their milk. Too much care cannot be exercised in providing feed that is cheap, succulent, easily digestible, wholesome and nutritious. The grass of early summer is too watery and weak in feeding substance to be fed alone to the greatest advantage. A judicious allowance of bran, peas and oats, oil-cake or cotton-seed meal will increase the milk supply and fortify the cow's system for the production of a larger quantity of milk during mid-summer, fall and winter. Broadcast fodder-corn does not meet the needs of milking cows. A soiling crop of some sort or sorts should be grown to furnish plenty of green fodder at the time when pasture may be bare from prolonged dry weather. Indian corn, when grown under conditions favorable to its attainment of mature size and quality, —in rows or hills 3 feet or 3½ feet apart with from 2 to 6 seeds per foot in the row,—yields a fodder by the use of which cows are enabled to produce the largest amount of milk, butter or cheese per acre of land required for their support. Fodder corn is not a complete ration for the most economical production of the best milk. When it is supplemented by grass, bran, oil-cake, cotton-seed meal, or similar feeds, better returns for the feed consumed are realized than when it is made the exclusive diet.

**WATER.**—Water is nature's vehicle for carrying about most of the matter which she requires to move from place to place. The great boulders were quietly clasped in her arms and without apparent effort brought from the northern ridges to the southern parts of our Dominion. The tiniest specks of nourishing matter needed to replace the worn-out tissues of the body are likewise carried to their proper places in this wonderful omnibus. The identical water swallowed by a cow to serve as a carrying medium in her blood, for the equable distribution of the elements of nutrition throughout her whole body, is made to serve a like function in the milk which she yields. If that water be impure in the first place, it is liable to carry the impurity with it throughout its whole mission, from the drinking of the cow until after its consumption by the creature which consumes the cow's product. Water which has been contaminated by decaying animal matter is specially likely to retain its pollution. The milk from the cows which drink such water is a menace and danger to the public health, and interferes greatly with the commercial value of all dairy products. There should be an abundant supply of pure water, easily accessible by the cows during hot weather. It should be furnished at a comfortable temperature during the cold