DAIRY.

Dairymen Meet.

A meeting of the directors of the Western Dairy Association was held in Stratford on Saturday for organization of work for the season. There were present J. N. Paget, President, in the chair ; T. Ballantyne, Robt. Johnston, J. Brodie, J. McQuaker, J. Bothwell, I. W. Steinhoff, Alex. McLaren, M.P., W. K. MacLeod, and Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Inspector.

It is the intention to continue the scheme inaugurated last season of placing cheese factories and creameries in groups of from 20 to 30, in charge of each instructor. Mr. Barr has this work specially under his care, and he reports that there will be two more cheese factory groups this season than last. Both makers and factory owners are fast recognizing the great value of these visits from the instructors, and are anxious that this system be continued. A strong tribute to the good results of this system of instruction was paid by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, of Montreal, the judge of cheese at the Winter Dairy Convention, when he said that he had never before seen such a large exhibit of cheese so uniform in quality.

The question of making representations to the newly-appointed Railway Commission, of unequal and excessive transportation rates, was discussed, and it was strongly urged that such should be done. The Executive Committee was instructed to take the matter up at once and secure from shippers and others all information they can of grievances that require correction, and have these facts set before the commission.

Grants were made to the Industrial Fair Association and Western Fair, to aid these associations in making prizes for dairy products at their exhibitions. In this connection it was hoped that the Western Fair Board would greatly improve the accommodation for the showing of cheese and butter. In Middlesex alone in 1902 (the last year reported) there was 60,000,000 lbs. of milk made into cheese, besides butter manufactured in creameries. In Ontario there were 1,537,532,591 lbs. milk used for cheese, making 146,805,776 lbs. cheese, and 11,082,078 lbs. butter manufactured in creameries. The ever-increasing importance of this industry calls for some forward movement by the Western Fair Board.

The Executive Committee and other organization work was attended to, and it is expected that the cheese and butter industries of Western Ontario will continue to expand, and continue to improve in quality as well.

A Record Butter Test.

What is claimed to be a world's record in the production of butter-fat by a two-year-old heifer of any breed is that of the Jersey heifer Tonona 9th, belonging to Hood Farm, at Lowell, Mass. Her age at commencement of the yearly test was 2 years 2 months 24 days. She milked as high as 40 lbs. 6 ozs. in a day, but she did not come up to 14 lbs. butter in a week. Below will be found a table showing the amount of milk, per cent. of butter-fat and pounds of butter-fat. Daily average milk yield, 22 lbs. Daily average butter yield, 1 lb. 7½ ozs. Daily average grain rations, 6.6 lbs. Estimated butter, 85 per cent. fat, 539 lbs. 6 ozs. In estimating the cost of feed, the following prices were charged per ton : bran, $22 ; corn meal, $22 ; ground oats, $30 ; oil meal, $28 ; gluten feed, $26 ; hay, $15 ; silage, $2 ; and pasturage $3 per month. Total cost of feed, $62.60. Product sold as 40 per cent. cream realized over $250. She received the same care as the remainder of the herd, and was pastured with the other young cows of the same age.

YEARLY AUTHENTICATED BABCOCK BUTTER-FAT ESTIMATE AND MILK YIELD OF TONONA 9TH OF HOOD FARM 172718.

[Made by a representative of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, appointed by the American Jersey Cattle Club and under its rules.]

Date.	Milk, lbs.	ozs.	Fat, %	Fat, lbs.
January, 1903, 16 days	516	2	4.2	21.677
February	958	7	4.56	42.705
March	912	12	3.35	48.832
April	800	15	5.2	41.649
May	814	14	5.7	46.448
June	728	12	5.8	42.267
July	622	13	5.8	36.123
August	583	1	5.8	33.817
September	604	12	5.8	35.075
October	521	1	6.45	33.608
November	380	1	6.55	24.929
December	397	13	8.7	34.609
January, 1904, 15 days	192	5	8.7	16.731
Totals	8,033	12	6.05	458.47

Breeding Dairy Cows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate" :

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 28th, I read an article on "Beef cattle from dairy cows" which interested me. I quite agree with a number of the statements made by the writer. To others I take some exception. I agree with "D," that most men will succeed better with stock by making a specialty of either beef or milk, and that so far as dual-purpose stock is concerned the Shorthorn breed fill the bill the best of any breed. If we could only import from Great Britain a class of Shorthorns which are pure-bred, but not registered in the herdbooks there, nor eligible for registration on this side the Atlantic, we would be able to secure dual-purpose stock of the right kind. I am told on good authority that they exist there in large numbers, and are the popular dairy stock in many parts of England. In this country, on both sides of the line, intense beefing sires have been used so long that much of the milking qualities of some of the earlier Shorthorns are bred out, to such an extent that we look upon the Shorthorn in this country as a beef breed. Some breeders protest that they have still perpetuated the milking qualities in their herds. I believe most people are free to admit that real good milking pure-bred Shorthorns are quite rare in this country. If that be true, and I believe it is, how is the dairyman who is short of satisfactory help and has to pay for high-priced labor going to better his condition ? Should he discard his good dairy herd and invest in Shorthorns, getting, as is suggested by the writer, a fair yield of milk and good stockers, or would it not be better for him to select a good beef sire, strong (especially in back and quarters), and mate with his dairy herd to produce his stockers ; then keep his best dairy cows to breed to a good dairy sire to get sufficient heifers to keep up the standard of milk flow ? The steer calves from the dairy sire should, of course, be knocked on the head or vealed. I agree with "D," that raising dairy breed steers from dairy sires is a most unprofitable business, especially for range cattle or the export trade. However, I have seen plenty of good cattle for the local butchers' trade from Ayrshires, and from the use of an Ayrshire sire on dairy stock.

If a farmer has a grade herd of Ayrshires or Holsteins, I believe by using a good Shorthorn bull on the Ayrshire grades, and a good Aberdeen-Angus on the Holstein grades, very satisfactory steers can be produced. In fact, I have seen the result of just such crosses, and where they are grown as "baby beef" (which, by the way, is the only profitable way to grow beef now, for the farmer who raises and finishes his own steers), they are all right. I said use an Aberdeen-Angus on Holstein blood, for the simple reason that they will obliterate the white and black colors so much despised on some markets.

I have not said anything about using beef sires on Jersey stock, as here we have another proposition. The stock to begin with are undersized, and they do not seem to cross with other breeds very satisfactorily. One cross for milk often turns out all right. Of course, I would not recommend the keeping of any of the heifers from the beef cross for milk ; they should go along with the steers for baby beef, and will be worth just as much.

It seems to me that the dairyman had better reduce the number of his cows if labor is the great problem, and pursue along the lines I have suggested rather than change the breed he has been used to and made his money from. I should like to hear what others think about it.

T. G. RAYNOR.

[Note.—Mr. Raynor, author of the foregoing letter, is the well-known farmer of Prince Edward Co., Ont., and a graduate of the O.A.C., who has been engaged this season on the Farmers' Institute corps of Minnesota, under Supt. Gregg. The average attendance at meetings has been about 350. Two day meetings and five sessions in a place are held. Farmers drive in as far as 30 miles to meetings. Five speakers constitute the staff.—Editor.]

Mr. A. C. Hallman.

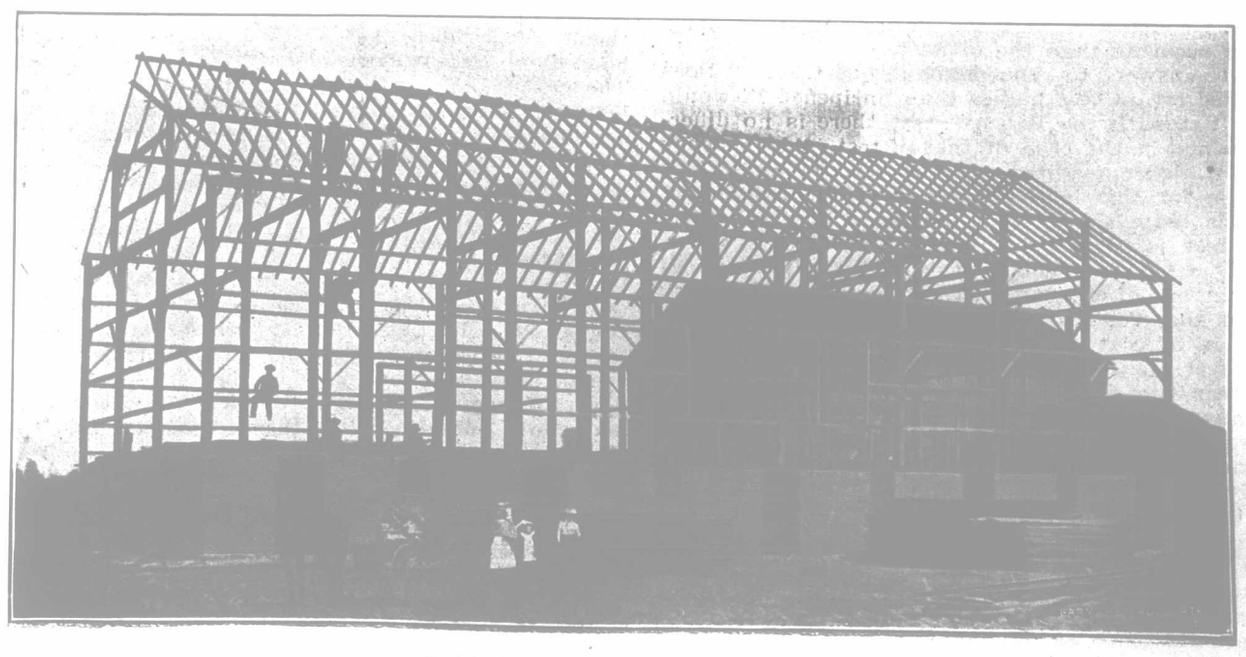
A prominent breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Clean Milking Pays.

Many examples could be given to show the influence of clean milking upon the quantity and quality of both milk and butter (says a Kansas Board of Agriculture report). In Germany the experiment has been tried of allowing one person to milk five cows during fourteen days, and then another person milk the same cows during the following fourteen days. The cows were fed and treated during the whole time in quite the same way. The result, however, was that the second person on an average gets about two kilograms (4 lbs. 6½ ozs.) more milk per animal per day than the first one. At a similar experiment made by Professor Babcock, of Wisconsin, three cows were milked during a week by one person, A ; the following by another person, B. From the milk A received during this week 11.8 kilograms butter was churned, while from the milk B got only 9.8 kilograms butter was produced, a difference thus of two kilograms.

This result is not only owing to the greater quantity of milk received, but more still to the fact that the last-drawn milk is by far the richest. That this is the case, anybody might easily ascertain for himself by pouring the very first and the very last drops of milk from the same teat into cream tubes. When comparing the tubes after the cream has risen, he will be surprised at the great difference in the thickness of the layers of cream ; the milk first drawn looks, judging from the layer of cream, like good skimmed milk, the last milk drawn is more like thin cream. Through an experiment tried at an agricultural school in Denmark, it was found that the first streams of milk contained only 0.6 per cent. of fat, while the last strippings of milk from the same cow contained as much as 10.2 per cent. fat.

A thoroughly clean milking, therefore, is very important, not only as a means of developing the



A Modern Barn, 48 x 110 Feet.

Raised May 21st, 1903. The property of P. Thompson, Clearville, Elgin Co., Ont.