

whole of the milk was churned, and it produced 35 lbs. 8½ oz. of well-worked unsalted butter, or a little more than one pound of butter for every seven pounds of milk. For the last half of the time covered by the test the product of butter was one pound for only a trifle more than six and a half pounds of milk. The addition of about three pounds of salt only brought up the weight of the butter to 36 lbs. 12¼ oz., increasing it only one pound three and a half ounces.

"With regard to the feeding of the cow during the test, the report of the committee appointed by the President of the A. J. C. C. says:—'The cow was fed by the manager at his discretion, and he informs us that at the beginning of the test she was eating thirty-five imperial quarts of feed per day, consisting of the following:—Twenty quarts ground oats, ten quarts pea-meal, three quarts ground oil-cake, two quarts wheat bran, and that this was increased up to about fifty quarts per day, the composition of the above food being varied. She was also fed a small quantity of roots and cabbages and a few apples. When we saw her fed she always appeared (excepting once) greedy for her food. This was divided up into from five to seven feeds. The cow was kept with Ida of St. Lambert in a small pasture of withered clover—very poor feed—with no undergrass at all, and which could not produce a flow of milk, but the whole feed was given to enrich it.'

"With reference to her preparation for the test the report says: 'We were informed that ever since she got over calving the cow has been fed rich food with intention of producing rich milk rather than a flow, and keeping in mind the test that was before her, and if their statements are correct she really has been fed for this test for nearly two months, and certainly the color and density of her milk bears out its great richness in butter fat.'

"Mary Anne of St. Lambert is described as 'long-bodied, with a wedge-shaped, wide-spread barrel; and exceedingly deep through the chest, weighing 1,050. She is very clean-limbed, very fine head, with horns turning in, a little long in the face; rather straight, very well sprung open ribs; she is very long from the hip to the rump; she has a very large belly escutcheon; good milk veins, very large and tortuous, and many udder veins.' She was dropped March 26th, 1879, and is consequently between five and six years old. She dropped her last calf on the 23rd July, 1884. She is believed to have been in calf since Aug. 25th. The test just described commenced on the evening of September 23rd, and concluded with the morning milking of Sept. 30th.

The total number of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep in the United States at last census was 130,887,881. The total number of hogs was 47,681,700, or 36½ per cent. of the combined number of all other animals than hogs above named.

## THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper published in the Stock and Farming Interests of Canada.

**SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum**

### ADVERTISING RATES.

For line, each insertion, 20 cents.  
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders' cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, February 6th, 1885.

Advertisements of an objectionable or questionable character will not be received for insertion in this paper.

### INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

There is not a Canadian-born farmer more than forty years old who has not within his comparatively brief experience seen the condition of the average member of his class improve to an extent that in his boyhood would have been thought impossible. Now this great improvement in the condition and circumstances of the farmer has arisen in a great measure from his own disposition to keep abreast of the times. Farmers have learned from one another. Improved machinery has been offered them, and one or two in a neighborhood would invest in it while the rest were satisfied to wait and profit by the experience of their neighbors. When an invention had proved itself a valuable one, those who had waited to see how their neighbors got along with it were satisfied and speedily purchased it. In the same way, when some new method in farming has been found to work satisfactorily, the successful experimenter has told his neighbors how well he has succeeded, and they will not be slow to profit by the enterprise of the farmer who first discovered the value of the proposed change of method. In time these interchanges of opinion have come to be recognized as valuable, and farmers' clubs and institutes have been established to especially promote them. Such means as those already mentioned for promoting careful study among farmers cannot be too strongly commended, but after all they are not the only vehicles of communication among farmers. The agricultural press of the country should contain letters from farmers on subjects upon which they are especially qualified to write. There are many men who, when they rise to speak in a meeting of any kind, find it extremely difficult to express themselves as they would wish, but who could sit down quietly, and by taking hold of the matter deliberately go over the whole ground in a well considered letter, in a manner that would be thoroughly satisfactory to themselves

and be calculated to materially benefit their brother farmers.

For such a purpose as this, the columns of THE CANADIAN BREEDER are always open, and no matter how completely a correspondent may be unaccustomed to writing for the press, it will make no difference as to the manner in which his letter will be treated. What we want from correspondents can be easily furnished by any thoughtful, common sense farmer. The reports of the results of practical experience must always be of value, as it is by the aggregating and averaging of these that valued discoveries in agriculture and stock-raising are continually being made. The manner in which a letter is written does not matter so long as the handwriting be legible and only one side of the paper used. As for the rest of it, all communications from those who are other than practical journalists are pretty much the same to an editor. Everything requires more or less fixing, and a letter from a university graduate is more apt to give trouble in this respect than one from any farmer of average intelligence. Our columns will always be open to suitable correspondence of this kind, either on purely agricultural, stock-raising, or dairy topics. As THE CANADIAN BREEDER is published weekly it offers exceptional facilities for the publication of discussions among farmers and breeders. For example, if a man reads a letter or an editorial in this week's paper which runs counter to some pet theory of his, he is not compelled to wait till everybody has forgotten all about it before publishing an answer embodying his own views. He can have his say while the subject is still fresh in the memory of his readers.

Though at times these discussions are characterized by considerable warmth, there can be no doubt that much good is effected by them. The advocates of each of the conflicting theories are put upon their mettle, and they will spare no pains to furnish every available scrap of information bearing on the case that will help their cause. In this way the whole truth is brought out on both sides, and before a discussion is ended it often happens that the labors of perhaps half a dozen clever and well-informed farmers or breeders are enlisted on each side. In such a discussion any question of importance is sure to be pretty thoroughly ventilated.

The columns of THE CANADIAN BREEDER are open to you, gentlemen. Take off your coats and step into the ring. If you breed Clydesdales or Shire horses, throw down the gauntlet to the Percheron and Suffolk Punch men. If you swear by the Herefords challenge the criticism of the friends of the Shorthorns, Polled Angus, or Galloways. Nobody will be hurt by these discussions and many will be benefited. Jerseys, Holsteins, Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Sussex, Galloways, Devons, Ayrshires, and all the improved breeds have their especial merits, and it can do them no harm to have the fact emphasized in a series of letters from people who can bring the result of practical experience in support of what they have to say.