

ous Victor Hugo was bought and paid for, also the bull calf, Lord Melbourne. Lady Fawn dropped a calf when a little over two years old. I noticed her milk was very much richer than that given by my Ayrshires. She was milking then on winter feed nearly 30 lbs. per day, and with the same feed as the others were getting she gave two lbs. of butter to their one. So thick was her cream that the neighbors would come when the milk was being skimmed to see it. I was then convinced that the Jersey was the true dairy cow.

In a few years after I sold out all my Ayrshires and Jersey grades to gentlemen in Montreal for family cows, and bought several young Jersey heifers from Mr. Stephens, which, with what I had raised myself, formed the foundation of the largest herd of pure St. Lambert Jerseys in the world.

In 1883 I decided to test one of the cows and see what she would give feeding her as an ordinary cow would be fed on a dairy farm, viz.:—Oat straw, a. m.; hay, noon; corn fodder, night; 4 gals. ground oats and shorts with one pint linseed per day. She had calved five weeks previous to her test. During her best week, May 2nd to 8th inclusive, she gave 298 lbs. milk, 58 lbs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cream and 15 lbs. 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. butter. The last three days she averaged 2 lbs. 7

oz. butter per day, equal to 17 lbs. 1 oz. per week. From April 1st to May 31st, 61 days, her milk record was 2,126 lbs. 12 oz.—an average of 34 lbs. 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per day. This was on dry feed—no grass. The above cow was Jolie, of St. Lambert, 5126, who also, in the face of fierce competition, captured the first prize for the best milk, butter and cheese cow at the Toronto Exhibition, 1885, and again at Kingston, 1888, took first as best Jersey milk cow, and carried off the sweepstakes silver medal as best milk cow of any breed. The same season for over three months on grass alone, and poor pasture at that, the entire herd of milking cows, 10 in number, averaged 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. butter each per week. When I speak to the average farmer about the Jersey as a dairy cow, invariably the question is put, what can you do with your cows when they get old? You cannot make beef of them. In the first place, I ask, did you ever count the cost of making beef from a cow too old for the dairy? I am sure if

you ever do this you will find that you have been feeding that animal one dollar's worth of feed to get back 50 cents' worth of beef. And again take the average Jersey: she will make on the same feed and care at least one-half more butter than any other cow, so you can afford to knock her on the head when she is too old for the dairy. A cow is supposed to be past profit after she has reached 10 or 12 years. I have in my herd two cows that are in their nineteenth year: one, Lady Fawn, of Ste. Anne's, 10920, was never tested until she was 15 years old and on pasture with from 10 to 20 lbs. of ground oats and peas (mixed at the rate of 2 to 1.) She gave as follows:—Aug. 9th to 15th, 15 lbs. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; 16th to 22nd, 15 lbs. 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; 23rd to 29th, 16 lbs. 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Sept. 8th to 14th, 16 lbs. 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; a total of 64 lbs. 8 oz. butter and 1,037 lbs. 12 oz. of milk in 28 days. For 88 days she gave 2,715 lbs. 6 oz.

cows. We are now getting thirty cents per lb. for our butter, and thirty-five in winter; yet good butter can be had in Montreal for twenty cents per lb. Jersey butter can and always does demand ten to fifteen cents per lb. more than other first-class butter on account of its flavor, texture and keeping qualities. Dairying will be in the near future the principal branch in farming. We cannot grow wheat at a profit, as the North-west has run us out; feeding for beef pays no better, as last season's prices will prove: so our only way is to turn to dairying. To make this pay we must find out what breed will suit us best. If you intend to sell milk, and quantity alone is considered, by all means get a cow that gives a large flow of milk, no matter if it is over fifty per cent. water; but remember that the time will come when you will have to supply milk that will give a certain percentage of solids as

they are now doing in the principal cities in the United States. If butter is what you want, then get a Jersey as there is no other dairy breed that can give the same amount of butter from the same amount of feed. What is the use of keeping a cow weighing 1200 to 1500 lbs., when a Jersey of 750 to 1000 pounds will give more butter than the big cow you are wasting time and feed on. When you buy a cow, get a good one. It pays best in the long run. A poor cow will eat just as much as a good one. There are scrubs in every breed of



LADY FAWN OF ST. ANNE'S, THE PROPERTY OF W. A. REBURN, ST. ANNE'S DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

of milk, an average of 30 lbs. 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per day; and during that time she was kept in the stable for 15 days, being fed on nothing but dry hay, as she had sprained her ankle. She calved 23rd May, 1885, and has not been fresh since, but has been milking regularly twice every day for nearly four years. She is due to calve again in June. We are now trying to dry her off and it is no easy task. Do you not think this proves that the Jersey is one of the most persistent milkers of all the dairy breeds? I do not own a cow that goes dry herself before calving, some of them cannot be dried off; more than half the cows (we are milking 28) have not been dry since they dropped their first calf. Our cream we sell at \$1 per gallon on board cars here; it goes to Montreal. In summer, when the cows are in the flush of milking, it takes not quite three gallons of milk to make one gallon of cream, and towards the fall it runs up to one and a-half gallons or fifty per cent. cream. This is from the entire milking herd—not a few of the best

cattle, so if you should happen to buy a poor Jersey, don't think they are all bad, for judging from my own experience and that of several of my fellow breeders, there are fewer poor milkers among the Jerseys than any other breed known.

#### Ayrshire Cow, Gurta 4th (1181).

This splendid specimen of an Ayrshire cow was bred by Mr. Thomas Guy, of Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont., who has bred so many of Canada's prize-winning Ayrshires. She was got by Cyrus [601], also bred at Sydenham Farm, from Bismarck [500], imported by Mr. Guy, and a great prize winner. Her dam was Gurta [64], also winner of first honors at Provincial and other fairs. Gurta retains in a remarkable degree the picturesque color of her ancestry as well as their deep and rich milk-giving qualities. This remarkable cow weighs, when in good condition, nearly 1,200 lbs., and has a record of 50 lbs. of milk per day. Her descendants, as well as herself, are noted milkers and prize winners, she having taken as many as sixteen first