## Canadian Cow Production

Specially prepared for THE FARMING WORLD.

A thorough annual collection of live stock statistics would undoubtedly be one of the greatest forces for general live stock improvement that could be inaugurated, and we hope under the power taken by the Minister of Agriculture during the present session of Parliament to see such statistics gathered.

Meantine a few figures that have been worked out from the census of 1501, and such other data as could be obtained, will serve to show what a chance there is for improvement in the average cow of Canada. The following table shows the number of mileh cows kept in Canada in the last census year and the amounts of cheesa and butter made therefrom. Cheesa and butter made therefrom from the calculation for obvious

Province.	Number of Milch Cows.	Pounds of Cheese Made B	Pounds of Creamer after Ma in 1900.	f Hounds of Average F Hutter Pro-Butter per- de duced in Cow.	Average Bs. of Cow.	Average Ibs. of Milk per Cow.
Queber	787,825	80,630,156	24.623,000	18,357,188	115.2	3,225
P. E. Island	36, 637	6,457,519	342,230	1,388,112	28.2	2,184
N. Brunswick	111,081	1,851,167	287,811	7,842,533	119.1	3 538
Nova Scotin	138.812	302,330	270,400	9,060,712	88.5	2,978
Ontario	1,065,783	131,967,612	7,539,512	55,378,368	1111.1	4,1088
B. Columbia	28,533		285,461	1,002,555	71.3	1,1685
Manitoba.	111.481	1,257,413	1,910,682	8,676,661	88.8	2,186
Totals	2,305,942	220,688,270	35,917,119	101,806,359		

Not all, however, of the above numbered cows contributed to the cheese and butter production, and so allowances had to be made in figuring up the average production per cow. For the cows required for the milk and cream supply and for calf rearing, the estimate was made as follows:

The wheat that is grown in Canada Is the pride of a princely land; The goods that are "made in Canada Are the goods that her sons demand

Farmers, do your part in demanding not only the goods, but the best that are "made in Canada"

When you go to the Farrier to get your horse shod, insist that he shall use only Horse Nails that are "made in Canada" for your work; and as you certainly want the best nails "made in Canada" ask him to use those which have the "C" brand, and our name on the

They have been "made in Canada" by us for the past forty years, and from the best material known or used for the purpose in the world. Our nails will stand the hardest usage, and give results not surpassed by any other horse nail made anywhere.

Don't forget this fact, that it will cost you the same price for shoeing your horse whether the Farrier uses the cheapest nails he can buy, or our "C" brand, which are, and have always been acknowledged to be, the best 'made in Canada."

Why not have the best, when you pay the same price and you are going to get better and more lasting results?

The "C" brand horse nails will not split or break off at the heads, a common fault with low-priced nails You will save money, because you will not have to get the shoes removed from any fault of the nails used, until they are worn out and have to come off.

The best way, however, is to test the matter for yourself and use them. We will send your Farrier free samples of nails on application. (Mention this paper.)

We respectfully solicit the favor of your preference.

## Canada Horse Kail Company,

Established 1865.

time to this, and this means that about one cow in every 34% will be required, or about 66,860 cows. One cow for every 250 of our population will be sufficient to supply the cream now used, or 20,640 cows altogether. We can therefore deduct from the total cows of the country

258,000 for milk supply 66,840 for calf rearing 20,640 for cream supply

345,480

Deducting these 345,480 cows from 2,305,942 leaves 1,960,462 cows to supply the milk for cheese, butter and condensed milk.

condensed milk. The amount of cheese produced was 220.666,270 lbs.; creamery butter, 35,207,110 lbs., and home-made butter, 101,806,350 lbs., and enough milk was condensed to make 44,320 lbs. of butter. To find out the average butter product of each cow the cheese can be reduced to butter by computing that there is one pound of butter in every 2½ pounds of cheese. We have thus a total butter production of

101.806.339 lbs. of butter made at home dairies. 33.297.119 creameries. 88.293.508 contained in checked 414.320 condensed milk.

225,694,306 total lbs. of butter.

This quantity divided between our 1,060,462 cows gives us an average butter production per cow of 115.1 lbs.

EARNINGS OF AVERAGE COW

In 1900, according to the census, the total value of cheese and butter sold and consumed was \$45,440,300, with costs for making, boxing, shipper of the consumed was \$45,440,300, with costs for making boxing, shipper of the cost of the

was worth 17 5'-100 cents per lb.
Just think of it, the average cow in
Canada only gave in the census year
a gros. Teturn to her owner for her
butter and cheese product of \$20.685/2.
When we know what some of the
best herds have done, we can realize
at what a low level must be some
at what a low level must be some

of the poorest. The average cost of keeping this average cow for a year can only be approximately estimated. The cost varies more or less on every farm, but let us try a minimum estimate. The cost of pasturage on settled lands at least, cannot he much less than \$\$\frac{8}{2}\$ per cow for the season, when taxes, fences, and the value of the land are considered. The lay and year cannot fall much below \$\$\frac{8}{2}\$ to it cost, and other foods will average at least \$\$2\$ per year, a total of \$\$\frac{8}{2}\$ from the land are considered of \$\$1.00\$ cm. This leaves a profit of \$\$1.00\$ cm. This leaves a pro

the O.A.C. the cost of keeping a cow well is estimated at about \$30 a year. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a cost as high as \$40 a year has been given.—Editor.)

As corroborative evidence of the above estimate some figures gathered last year by the Dairy Division at Ottawa, might be cited. Records off Cowansville district, in the Province of Quebec, were taken. This is a distinctly dairy district and it would be expected that the average cow product here would be much above the general average for the Dominion, yet it was found that for the five months beginning 1st June the average yield per cow was only 115 lbs. as yellowed to all the coway were only milked for form six to eight months in the year.

(Continued in next issue.)