



A Wonderful Holstein-Friesian Cow--Aaltje Posch 4th.

This cow, it is claimed, made a new world's record at the great London (Ont) fat stock and dairy show last month. She gave 74½ lbs milk the first and 72 lbs the second day. Six milkings contained from 4.3 to 4.8 per cent butter fat. This is equivalent to 4¼ lbs butter per day. She was fed about 15 lbs pea meal, shorts, bran and linseed meal daily and 1½ lbs sugar beets, a little ensilage and all the clover hay she would eat up clean. She is a 9-yr-old, and while a young cow was owned by two farmers who never even surmised her great value and who sold her for less than \$100. Falling into the hands of James Rettle, he at once saw her great value and at once gave her the best of care. It would take several thousands of dollars to buy her now.

Dairy and Creamery.

BUTTER CAPACITY OF A COW.

The Babcock test, with the scales, gives us a far more correct method of estimating the butter capacity of a cow than the churn itself. This is true, because with these two instruments we can determine the total quantity of fat yielded by a cow in a given time, and when a cow has produced this fat she has done her part and is entitled to full credit. The churn is not a measure of a cow's butter productive capacity, because fat may be lost both in separation and churning, and the cow cannot be held accountable for either of these losses. Again, unless the butter is analyzed, it may not be a merchantable product, for which fault again the cow is not to blame, nor on the other hand should she have credit for water, casein, extra salt, or all of these, which the worker through his desire for a large production may leave in excess in the butter.

Of course the Babcock test can be wrongly used, or it can be misrepresented, but with the scales, it forms the simplest and most direct combination for measuring a cow's butter value. A man who will cheat with the churn will also cheat with the Babcock test, but the skimming device and the churn may both cheat the cow when the man is honest. This the Babcock test will not do. By means of properly conducted official tests, and the use of the Babcock test, the representatives of our various breeds of dairy cattle are in a position to establish records which are reliable, and in time will become immensely valuable, as data accumulate and the effects of breeding and selection are realized.—[Director W. A. Henry, Wis Exper Sta.]

MAKING UP A RATION.

H. C.'s Jersey cow had her fourth calf Nov 26. She is fed 5 qts corn meal and bran, mixed, each day, plenty of hay and twice a day oat straw. Has warmed water and is healthy and eats heartily. She gives only 8 qts milk per day. The statements regarding the feeding of the cow are not sufficiently definite to permit of an exact computation of the ration. Assuming, however, that the grain consists of equal bulk of corn meal and bran, weighing 1½ lbs p qt, the grain ration would contain about 5 lbs corn and 2½ lbs bran. Assuming further that 16 lbs hay and 4 lbs straw are eaten daily, the nutritive ratio of the total ration would be about 1 to 9. This is too wide a ratio for the best results in milk production. Some highly nitrogenous feed, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or a mixture of the two, gluten meal or the like, should

be substituted for part of the corn meal. If the corn meal of the above ration be thus replaced, the nutritive ratio becomes 1 to 6.5, which is far more suitable for a dairy cow. Oat straw in itself is not prejudicial to milk production, and, indeed, it would be good economy to use it as freely as possible when hay commands the present prices. It is, however, deficient in protein, and the more of it is used, the more freely should oil meal or other nitrogenous feed be used.—[Dr H. P. Armsby, Pa Exper Sta.]

FOR FILLING PAIL AND PURSE.

If milk is overripe, or whey is left on the curds too long, or if milking is left more than 1½ hours after dipping, fat goes out with the whey. Cheese should be made in a temperature of 52 degrees.

It is cheaper to warm cows with lumber than with corn meal.

Cows go dry from mismanagement more than from any other cause. Irregularity of milking and failure to strip when milking will cause any cow to dry off.

The richest milk is the last drawn from the udder, and for that reason alone the cow should be stripped closely.

The quality and keeping properties of Danish butter are undoubtedly due largely to the use of such large quantities of sugar beets in the feeding of Danish dairy stock.—[Hon James Wilson.]

I usually plant ½ to ¾ a to oats, cowpeas and barley, 10 to 15 days apart, thus providing green fodder the entire summer. I use ensilage during winter, put up in two round silos; give each cow 1 bu twice a day, morning and night, and 3 to 4 qts mixed feed of two parts bran and one of corn meal with the ensilage at each feeding. Hay is fed at noon. Cattle are turned out for two or three hours each day when weather is clear for exercise and water. [F. P. Knowles, Worcester Co, Mass.]

A Milk and Butter Record—My cattle are ordinary grade Jerseys, 7 being 2 yrs old, 3 are 3 yrs, 2 are 4 yrs and 9 matured cows. They calved last winter and spring. I have figured returns for 10 days to see which paid the better making butter and selling at 25c p lb, or selling milk to a condensed milk factory at \$1.28 p 100 lbs. The record of the experiment is as follows: Pounds milk produced in 10 days, 2252; pounds cream, 368; pounds butter churned, 150; value of butter at 25c, 150 lbs, \$37.50; value of milk at 1.28 per 100 lbs, 22.52; difference in favor of butter, \$3.78; average churn test, 6.7 per cent; value 100 lbs, \$1.66. Skim milk and buttermilk are left at home to feed and I do not have to go every day to the factory or station, as I would if I sold my milk.

Skim and buttermilk pay for the making of the butter.—[A. J. Richardson, Grafton Co, N H.]

Feeding Roots—Turnips, carrots and potatoes contain a large proportion of water and though such crops are bulky yet contain but little of solid matter. Containing so much water they are very succulent and are equal to ensilage for cattle, though ensilage is cheaper in cost. When cut, sliced or cooked, these crops can be fed in connection with ground grain with greater profit than in any other manner and they give a greater value to the grain by assisting the digestion and keeping the stock thrifty.

In Raising Millet, the average result of 5 yrs' testing at the Ont exper farm, from '92 to '96, shows a yield in green hay of 7½ tons p a of Salzer's Dakota, Golden Wonder 6½ and common millet 5. In 1898 and '99, two varieties of Japanese millet have been tested side by side with Hungarian grass in different parts of Ont. The average of 10 tests during that period, shows a yield of 6½ tons p a of green hay from Japanese Panic, 6 tons Japanese Barnyard and nearly 4½ of Hungarian grass. In feeding value, Panic is rated at 100, Barnyard 72 and Hungarian 5. Millets are a tiptop crop to plant in case of a failure of corn. If a late frost destroys the corn, sow a patch to millet. It can be pastured like rye and will grow again.

Wheat and oats should be sown just as soon as the seed can be got in.

Good herds of cattle are found here and there, but for the most part the animals are criss-crossed with every conceivable class. Stock associations should continue their efforts to remedy this. Breeding to a type should be encouraged.—[Hon Sydney Fisher.]

The result of testing 23 different combinations of fodder crops is that peas and oats form the best possible grain combination for the production of green fodder. Sow 1½ bu oats and 1 of peas per acre.

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