

Dairy and Creamery.

THE FARMER'S COW.

Of the two chief dairy breeds competing for the patronage of milk producers in America, the Holstein-Friesian and Channel Islands cattle, that breed must eventually prevail which proves itself best adapted to the wants of the great plain people—which proves itself a business breed for business men. Wealthy men who are in no way dependent upon their country property for an income can afford to take up a breed of cattle as a hobby, just as they can afford to stock their parks with deer; but the common farmer and dairyman who is not in the business for his health but for his livelihood, in order to succeed must have that breed which will return the largest net profit for labor, investment and feed.

In its efforts to add the thinking farmer in the selection of breeding stock for the improvement of his herd, the Holstein-Friesian association is ever at the front. Its official tests are not made by the foremen of wealthy owners, or by the owners themselves, but by the officers of the various state experiment stations and so vouched for. Nor is the cow credited with an indefinite amount of water, salt and casing as butter; but every milking is tested for butter fat with the Babcock test and the cow credited for butter on the basis of the amount of butter fat she has produced. The buyer does not have to take the seller's word; the state vouches for everything. In the light of hundreds of these official tests, the results attained having completely buried the only really official tests of Jerseys known, those of the World's Fair, the Holstein-Friesian has proved itself the greatest of butter breeders while its supremacy in milk production has never been denied.

It was formerly asserted by those interested in rival breeds that while the Holstein-Friesians might give very large quantities of milk, yet the milk was thin; but this criticism was largely the result of ignorance for average Holstein-Friesian milk will compare favorably as to butter fat with that of the average cattle of the country, while as to quantity there can be no comparison at all. With the lowering of prices for milk and its products, the vealing of surplus calves becomes of more importance, and there is no veal that will compare with Holstein-Friesian, or its grades. The calves are large to begin with, grow rapidly and fatten readily, so that at four to five weeks old they dress from 100 to 120 lbs. As to beef, no sane man would claim that dairy cattle make the best; but if a Holstein-Friesian cow or heifer meet with misfortune, and lose the use of a part of her udder, she does not have to be buried, or to be almost given away as a "canner," for the local butcher is always glad to get her at a fair price and she makes excellent beef. Strong of constitution, and not dainty as to feed, for milk butter cheese veal, and dairy beef the Holstein-Friesian cow stands high in the estimation of business farmers and dairymen.—[M. H. Gardner, Wis.]

TWO GOOD SOILING CROPS

Along the line of progressive stock-raising, soiling crops have become indispensable. No stockman worthy of the name depends solely on pasture and meadow. During July and August the richest pastures dry up, leaving nothing but star and woody blades and tufts for stock to feed on. The result is a marked decrease in the milk flow, necessitating the feeding of costly grain and meal or other substitutes. The swine equally with the cows feel the effects of the dried and burnt-up pasture, for the decreased milk flow from the cows reduces the swine ration proportionately.

Green soiling crops make a good substitute for skim milk in feeding swine. Sow crops which may be cut and fed to animals to supplement the pastures. Corn will not answer, as it does not come early enough. Several crops do well in warm climates, but do not answer in our more northerly regions. Two crops, however, answer for a very large portion of the country and are as nutritious as any, besides making large growth. Peas, oats and vetches, a bushel of each per acre, sown broadcast not later than May 15, and covered with disk harrow, may be cut for cows and pigs eight weeks from sowing and a

second cutting may be taken from what was first cut sometime later. Vetches is a crop not much used. The seed is fairly cheap; all the leading seedsmen keep it in stock.

A good second crop for sowing June 15 to 25, is barley and peas, 1½ b. of each per acre. For this crop any mellow piece of ground answers, if kept cultivated once a week. Both the peas and the barley may be put down fairly deep, about 3 in. will be right. They may be put in to this depth with the disk or row in the absence of the drill. For a first cutting this crop will be found the very best. Much is said lately about rape, but barley and peas will be found a strong competitor of this crop without the trouble of cleaning and cultivating.—[J. O. MacDonald, P. E. I.]

WHY A SEPARATOR PAYS.

A half-hundred-times practice is that of carrying whole milk to the creamery, either by a single milk collector or by every dairymen carrying his own milk. The editor recently visited a Vermont creamery where each patron delivers his own milk daily. Each dairymen has to haul his milk ½ to 6 miles or more each day. This is a most foolish frittering away of valuable time. If the average time consumed by patrons in delivering milk is one hour per day, at least 25¢ per day should be charged for time, use of horse wagon etc. This amounts to \$1.25 per week or \$1 per year. If the creamery has 55 patrons, this amount would represent \$500 as being spent in hauling milk. A single good collector could probably be hired for less than one-fifth of this amount.

A first-class hand cream separator can be bought for \$125. If a separator was put in, the discontinuance of teaming the milk alone would more than pay for a separator for each patron of this Vermont creamery in two years. Again fresh warm milk is in the best possible condition for skimming and a larger per cent of cream is secured. The fresh, sweet separated milk is also the best for hog or calf feeding. Again if cream only is received at the factory, the investment in apparatus can be considerably reduced. The small hand farm separator is becoming very popular in creamery sections and its effective work and great saving will bear the rigid inspection of any creamery patron.

Watering Stock—How often a pail could be filled and set out for young stock and poultry were it not for their tipping it over. Sharpen a long stick of some strong wood and when the pail is set out drive the stick beside it inside the handle. This will do for calves, lambs, colts and even poultry. Don't allow the pail to become filthy or the water of too long standing.

Study Your Cows closely, watch their feed box to see that they clean up their food thoroughly and are keen at the next feeding. Watch their droppings to see that no food passes through them undigested. Watch results closely in conjunction with any new feeding you may try. Never make too radical changes in the character of feed. Treat your cows kindly; feed them regularly; milk them at a fixed time each day, and if possible always have the same person milk the same cow.—[Valancy E. Fuller, N. Y.]

For Raising Calves weaned from the cow one of the best appliances is a fairly hard but pliable rubber teat to which is attached a rubber tube, which drops into the pail of milk. The rubber teat is attached to a standard and the pail hung on it, and all attached to a block, which can be hung up at any desired height. The appliance works with my calves to perfection.—[Alpha Messer, Windsor Co., Vt.]

Three Calves to One Cow—We keep only one cow, because I do not wish to make any more butter than we need. Last fall I got two more calves, thinking to turn them out this spring and let them live out all next winter, as only very little snow falls. I cut timothy hay, put it in a big can and boiled it daily to make hay tea. Used the hay tea to warm the milk.

At first I put two eggs in the three feedings made once a day until the calves became strong. Eggs are good to prevent scouring and my calves were very fond of the tea. Milk stands not over 12 hours, so not to let it get sour. I now have three fine, big calves running in the pasture. Have just bought three more. That will make six fine calves since Oct with one cow a milk.—[Mrs. C. E. Kinney, Pierce Co., Wash.]

The Milk Market in the big eastern cities is unusually firm this spring. In the Boston territory the surplus is very small, farmers getting a much better price. At N. Y., the milk exchange quotation is 2½¢ p. qt.

My Six-Legged Pig was raised from a litter of seven, dropped last July 20. Both extra legs grow from the right flank. The pig also has a double set of



A SIX-LEGGED MONSTROSITY.

urinating organs and uses both. The left front foot has five claws. The pig is healthy and will eat anything. While the picture is none too clear, the live animal looks like the rear end of a pig growing on the flank.—[Philip Kimmer, Miami Co., O.]

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