

It is a common practice for creamery patrous who own can separators to deliver their cream but two or three times a week, says New England Homestead. Creamerles which are run on the cream gathering system often collect no more frequently. The cream which accumulates is often kept without suitable attempts being made to cool it, and it becomes more or less sour. Cream which sours on the hards of the producer is less ant to make a good quality of butter than that which is delivered at the factory in sweet condition. This is largely owing to the uneven sourness or acidity of different lots of cream and to the manner in which they were ripened or soured.

The producer, however, frequently argues that it makes no particular difference to his pocketbook whether the cream sours or not. According to the Vermont experiment station, there is a chance that not only may the sour cream injure the entire lot of butter, but there is almost certain to be a direet financial loss to the dairyman in another way. It is difficult and almost impossible to obtain an accurate sainple of sour cream, and the creamery which receives it has great difficulty in making a proper test. Gas bubbles and increasing viscosity or gamminess are at the bottom of the trouble.

In nine cases out of ten the error in sampling will be in the direction of giving a lower result. In other words, a creamery patron who sells his cream In a sweet condition will get a larger check than the one who sells sour which would tend more to confusion than clearness for the majority of readeach are the same and the two creams ers, we give the aggregates and averwere of the same quality or contained the same amount of butter fat in the beginning. The chances are always in favor of an inaccurate test. Rather than urge creameries to make any special efforts to test sour cream properly the energy in this direction should be expended in securing the cream in a sweet condition. No creamery ought to receive sour cream. If creamery patrons cannot see how much it is to their interests as well as to the interests of the creamery to keep the cream sweet, an indirect fine may be laid upon them in this way by giving them the low test which sour cream is likely to receive.

Is It True! Professor C. D. Smith, director of the

Michigan experimental station, states that it is his judgment that "a cow yields as rich milk as a helfer as she will as a mature cow." What is the opinion of our readers

on this question? asks Hoard's Dairyman. Does the cow give as rich milk in her first milking term as when she has become mature?

We confess to a strong leaning to-ward the idea that if a heifer is to become a good one she will give evidence of that fact usually in her first form. Frequent Tests.

John Albright in an address before the New York Dairymen's association said:

Test and weigh the milk of each cow for three consecutive days of each month. Of course a composite sample is taken which will give the average test for the three days and will necessitute only one actual test. In making these tests it may soon be discovered that some of the herd are kept at an actual loss, while others are yielding a good profit. The manipulation of the test is so simple that with a little study every farmer can use it for his purpose

Hard to Keep Up Price. Albany (N. Y.) milk dealers are having difficulty in maintaining the retail price at 8 cents per quart. The demand has fallen off somewhat on account of the increase of 2 cents, and some dealers, rather than carry their milk back home, have been cutting the price to 6

Skill In Milking.

Milking is an operation which re-quires skill, as it has an important effect on the amount and quality of milk given. Dairymen know that there are as great differences between milkers as between cows and that cows will do much better with good milkers than with others. Indeed, good cows are often almost ruined by poor milkers. The milker should avoid handling the

cow more than is necessary, and he should make it a rule to do his work quickly and thoroughly. He should never go from a sick to a well cow without first cleansing his hands. The habit of wetting his hands with milk is filthy in the extreme and should never be practiced. Some people think it necessary, but this is a mistake. The hands should be kept dry. If they are not. It is impossible to prevent drops of milk from constantly falling from them into the pail.

The pail should be held close to the udder, so as to expose the milk to the air as little as possible. The further the streams fall and the more they spray the more dirt and bacteria they collect. Contamination from the fore milk must be avoided by discarding the first few streams drawn, or less than a gill in all. This entails little loss, as the first milk drawn is always poor in butter fat, and if it happens to be badly contaminated, as is frequently the case, much injury and trouble may be saved.

—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Cleanliness the Prime Requisite.

A writer says, "The prime requisite in making good butter is cleanliness. which must begin as far back as the food for the cows, the water they drink, the air they breathe and the place they live in."

A GREAT RECORD.

as a Milk Producer.

A Holstein-Friesian Cow In the Lend

It gives us much pleasure, says Hoard's Dairyman, to present a ple- fore applying the poultice. After this ture of the cow Mercedes Julip's Pi- dress once daily with estousel. tertje, H. F. H. B. 39480, albeit the picture itself is very far from being a When a call is injested with tape work of art or in any sense worthy of worm, stop feeding for twelve hours. its subject. It will, however, serve the then give half an ounce of surpentine main purpose of its publication, which in a pint of boiled milk. Repeat dose is to set before the student of dairy once daily for three days unless the form the outlines and conformation of worms come away. Feeding should

cont as a producer of hutter fat. This can is the property of T. Tompkins, White Bear Lake, Minn.

We are indebted to Mr. S. Hoxfe, suerintendent of the Robstein-Pricelan Advanced Registry, for a copy of the letalled record made by this cow from Dec. 17 to 23, 1901, inclusive. For the first three days of this period she was milited four closes daily and for the other four days three times. Each of these twenty four milkings was sepa rately weighed and the milk tested under the personal supervision of Mr. H. C. McKinstry, whose competency, integrity and disinterestedness are vouch-



MERCEDES-JULIP'S PIETERCIE.

ed for by Professor Haecker of the Minnesota experiment station and who is also well known to be entirely realable by the editors of this paper. It is not so stated in the report, but we believe the fact to be that Mr. McKinstry was selected by Professor Haecker to conduct this test. To make assurance doubly sure and forestall every doubt us to the accuracy of the record two other representatives of the Minnesota station were detailed to keep constant watch of the cow during the last three days of the test.

Instead of presenting all the figures of these successive milkings and tests,

Date.	Perceds milk.	Average per cent. fat.	Pounds fat.	No. rullithan
Dec. 17	行行的 () () () () () () () () () ()	1.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	3.1878 3.5618 8.3658 2.7897 8.063 7.7784 45.2055	4 6 4 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1

Lowest test, 10 a.m. Dec. 17, 2.7 per cent. Lowest yield milk, 10 n. n. Dec. 18, 13.5 th. Highest test, 10 a.m. Dec. 18, 47, per cent. Largest yield talls, 45, m. Dec. 25 and 23, 22.8 b. Average daily prick, 834 1 b. milk; 3.539 b. fat, equivalent to 3.27 b. butter.

In an earlier test, Nov. 26 to Dec. 2, this cow gave 540.8 Ib. mlik, containing 21.1032 ib. fat, equivalent to 24.62 part of the undertow to the farm. She b. butter when an exact account of is more of a drain on the farm than the the feed eaten was kept. In these severlasting manure pile out "under the en days she constanted 300 th, beet rain drip." She steals the farmer's lapulp, 32 lb. onts, 25% lb. brewers' grains, 28 lb. bran, 17 lb. corn, 8 lb. offment, 37% lb. timothy hay.



We have often referred to the very satisfactory yield of dairy products from the herd at the Minnesota state farm and cited records as a justineation for persuading farmers to give more heed to the balanced ration. Not only could we refer to that herd as strongly favoring the adoption of the methods of feeding there, but ample testimony from other herds could be cited with similar results. Now and then came reports from readers that no always explained that improved methods of feeding must begin with a cow fresh in milk and that when the transfer of the methods of feeding must begin with a cow fresh in milk and that when the transfer of the method for method is necessary that she should be subfresh in milk and that when she had shrunken in her flow she could not be made to increase its supply of protein to, but petted and made much of as far like new posture. If there is provided an ample amount of protein during the winter, the flow of milk would not ma-terially increase, but when cows are turned to pasture in the spring the suc culent, palatable and easily digested young grass invariably brings an ined yield of milk, writes Professor T. L. Huecker in Farm, Stock an

Buckwhear Bulls.

C. H. G., Manston, Wis., deferring to an article published in Honrd's Dairyon buckwheat shorts and buckwheat bran and middlings, wants to know whether in our judgment the bulls of buckwheat are of any comod rable feeding value. He says they are re ported to contain from 4 to 415 per cent erude protein, 40 to 44 per cent enrho hydrates and 1 per cent ether extract, being in this respect equal to mixed hay. This may be frue from the chemist's standpoint, but these pure buck wheat bulls are some like cottonseed bulls, very difficult to digest, and cases have been reported where animals, es pecially swine, have been very much injured by eating them because of their sharp edges and corners. For our part we should hesitate to feed them at all, much preferring to sift out the bulls from the middlings and

use them for bedding. The extrner or poke is the best redy for awollen nodors, it applied in the early stage of the trouble. It prevents the inflammation and tion. Give one onnce in a pint of water three times daily. It is well to add a half ounce of acetate of potash at each

If a cow has sore toats and the sore look like cowpox, wash the tents clean with soap and warm water after ene milking. When dry, apply iodine oint ment of one-eighth strength.

All cases of sore foot are not due foot rot, but when the foot begins decay and gives off an offencive odor is time for prompt action. Apply warm linseed ponitice twice daily for two or three days. He sure and wash

Call With Tapeworm,



The recent rise in the prices of feed staffs has played havor with the mak ers of milk who are bound by a con-It is reprired from one of the dairy districts near Chicago that a loss of nearly 35 cents a can is now suffered y the farmers who contracted their milk for the winter at \$1.15 per can, as fixed by the Milk Shippers' union. The avocation of meat and milk making does not ordinarily afford enough profit one year with another to enable its followers to recoup the loss of one season with the profits of a previous or subsequent season. The price of living had been forced down to so low a basis in cities that the farmer worked on a very small margin of profit, and hence a marked advance in the cost of his feedstuffs unaccompanied by a coresponding rise in the price of his marketed products cuts close to the bone, Relief is possible only through an advance in price to the consumer, and It should be promptly made. City people are for the most part sufficiently prosperous to share with the farmer the loss resultant from an absormally un favorable crop season. In a year of great prosperity the merchant and the manufacturer can generally lay by a surplus against a season of dull trade but the American farmer has for years been working on so close a margin that he has not been able to do this except in cases which may properly be termed exceptional considering the vast min ber in which the opposite is true. No reason exists why city people, with inereased incomes consequent upon the prosperity that is so general in business circles, should fatten on the farm er's loss. They have had cheap tollk and cheap meat, and it will not burt them at the present time to enlarge their appropriations for these necess ties of life.

The Poor Coy. Feeding the poor is only collateral to wasting fodder in the field, and as it s a business axiom that the first loss always the best it is ilitely wher to lose the fodder directly than lose it through an unprofitable autual after baying added the cost of hauling and feeding, says W. F. McSparrow in National Stockman. The cow adds no manurial value to the fodder. This is the cow also for which no man can afford to buy commercial feeds. She is the love's inbor lost of the dalry. She is bor and his hope. The much maligned mortgage is insignificant by her side. She drives the boy from the farm and makes the girls shy of farmer boys matrimonially inclined. Verily, she is a fifteen dollar animal using twentyfive dollar feed.

Keep Things Clean, You don't know unless you have tried it how it increases a commo cow's self respect and incidentally be milk yield to have a clean, sweet stable to walk into night and morning, b be turned into a posture with succulent feed up to her eyes and with plenty of pure, cool water to drink, to see the shepherd dog chained pp instead of snapping at her beels and to receive gentle words rather than kleks and have the atmosphere free from cusa words at milking time.

Kindness That Pays.

counded by dogs, never struck with sticks, never even be roughly spoken as possible

Silinge as a Milk Food.

The silo is gaining friends every year. and it will not be many years until ev ery progressive dairyman will put his corn crop in a silo and thus get the best possible results from it says Dairy and Creamery. Corn is the cheapest feed that can be grown in this country and in the shape of silage is the best food for dairy cows. Mr. D. M. Me-Pherson, Laneaster, Canada, Reeps seventy cows on 125 acres of land, and these cows average 7,000 pounds of milk a year, and this great yield is made on silage. Experiments have proved to Mr. McPherson that corn fodder is not as valuable as corn silage. The difference in his berd amounts 500 pounds of milk a day. In speakng of his system of keeping cows Mr. McPherson says:

"Actual experiments have proved that for every thousand pounds weight f a five animal twenty-six pounds of food daily are required in a properly mlanced ration. That will give enough is a heat producer and flesh former or either beef or milk. How can that odd be supplied at least cost? It is mile pensible for every farmer to have sch cow give 5,000 pounds of milk a month at a cost of only 50 to 60 cents per hundred panids. I have reduced the cost of producing milk to 40 cents per hundred. Farmers are losing daily what, if properly applied, means wealth to them, and increase in wealth, if properly used, is increased happiness. The behaved rather that is costing you 24 cents a day per cow can be had for 0 cents by studying out the requirements of your coves and by fonding them both ways. Our railways and steamships are on that principle, 1 claim that cows should give 6,000 pounds of milk per senson. I feed ment every mouth of the year to my cows because it reduces the cost to keep and increases production."

THE TANK HEATER.

Warm Water, For Cows In Cheaper Than High Priced Feed,

The recent cold snap has well demstraied the value of a tank heater. clean with soop and warm water be-It would be a tremendous task to calculate the amount of suffering and consequent loop to stockman that have been caused by water tanks being freezen over and by stock being obliged to drink ice water after an exasperated artendant had broken the ice and fished the most necessary foods and one of which both man and beast take too ithout being chilled, says the Kansas

The temperature of cattle and horses s about 100 degrees U., and this tem-tersture is maintained by the food they at, and everything should be done in he way of preventing the loss of heat ly conomically supplying an additionsource of heat.

In 1890, when corn was worth 15 cents for imakel, some farmers thought it more economical to burn corn in their stoves than to sell it and buy coal, and they were about right, provided a ion of corn on the cob would yield as much heat as a ton of coal. but with corn up to 70 cents it seems extravegant to warm stock with it when cont is only \$3.50 to \$5 a ton.

The time required to keep the heater burning is very small indeed, depend-ing to some extent on the kind of heaters. One from which the ashes can be taken without first letting the fire go out is preferable. The heater needs at-tention twice dully and need not take over seven or eight minutes each time. Six of these heaters, representing four different makes, were started at the experiment station Dec. 10. One of them has burned constantly ever since. The others have had to be rekindled after each cleaning of the ashes. One of the tanks was of galvanized fron, and this radiated heat so fast that t was frozen over during the coldest weather. The others were of wood and

did not freeze. During the warmer weather of the atter part of December the fires were kept burning, and we found that they be regulated so as not to overheat the water and keep the chill off and be ready for sudden changes.

The simple device here illustrated can ne used in nearly every cow stable to keep the talls clean and prevent the



DEVICE TO HOLD COW'S TAIL

cows from switching during milking in fly time. A piece of heavy cord, with loop in each end, is fastened above the cow at a and the other end slipped around her tall as shown. When she lies down, this will keep her tail out of the gutter and filth. When about to mlik, hang the cord over a beam or hook at b, which will pull the tall above harm's way. J. B. M. in New England Homestead.

Raise Your Own Cows. There is one important advantage at least in raising your own dairy cows, and that is you can know to a certainty just how long they can be depended upon to maintain a profitable flow of milk, and this in the dairy is an important consideration, as to be a profitable dairy animal the length of time Auctioneer, Hillsboro Oregon she will give a good flow of milk is as Important as the quality.-Tenness



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I then saw your advertisement accelerately in a New York, paren, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few they according to your directions the noises econod, and to day, after few weeks my hearting in the above of ar has been entirely reserved. I think you heartly and beg to termin.

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ment for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and though

you had overspoken vourselves, but re-solved to give it a trial. To my autonish-ment, the trial worked like a charm.

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Yours respectfully,

G. D. Phelps, M. D.

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out the Mg pleces. Water is one of Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal. a cow that has recently made a new consist entirely of boiled milk and grulittle during cold weather. Warming the water allows the animal to drink

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