

The DAIRY



PASTEURIZED MILK IN FAVOR

Great Advantage in Process is to Insure Freedom From Disease-Producing Organisms.

The great advantage in pasteurizing market milk is to insure its freedom from disease-producing organisms. This is a point which is constantly brought forward in favor of pasteurization of milk. Of course the pasteurized milk will have better keeping qualities than the same milk that has not been pasteurized and of course this is an advantage from the standpoint of the milk dealer, and is also an advantage to the milk consumer.

Outside the cost of the process, there are practically no disadvantages connected with the pasteurization of milk. This is especially true with the way pasteurization is conducted today. There is absolutely no doubt but that milk properly pasteurized and properly handled subsequent thereto is just as healthful a food for children as well as for adults as is raw milk.

Most of the commercial pasteurization of market milk at the present time is done by heating the milk to 145 degrees for approximately thirty minutes. This temperature and time of exposure does not change the milk physically or chemically to any appreciable extent. If milk is heated to higher temperatures or for longer periods of time, the creaming powers of the milk will be influenced—that is, the heated milk will cream less rapidly and somewhat less completely than the raw milk. The milk will also acquire, which is objectionable to many people, what is known as the cooked taste. It is not probable that the nutritive value of the milk is injured; in fact, at the present time many physicians advocate the heating of children's milk to the boiling point.

IMPROVING THE DAIRY HERD

Sell All Animals Which Have Failed to Pay for Their Keep—Breed Cows to Purebred Bull.

(By GEORGE HUMPHREY, University of Wisconsin.)

1. Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.
2. Be regular in time of milking.
3. Keep stables clean, well-lighted and ventilated.
4. Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.
5. Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester, and test the product of each cow.
6. Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.
7. Breed your cows to a purebred registered dairy bull from a family



Purebred Holsteins.

having large and profitable production of butterfat.

8. Raise well the heifer calves from cows, which for one or more generations have made large and profitable productions of milk and butterfat.

9. Breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cow six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.

10. Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. It will help you to keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd.

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY COW

Most Economical Producer of Human Food of All Domestic Animals—She is Here to Stay.

(By N. J. FRASER, Illinois.)

Since the cow is the most economical producer of human food of all our domestic animals, and as she can live and produce milk on a ration composed entirely of roughage, she will be the animal that will be resorted to in order to convert half of the energy of our common crops, which is otherwise unavailable, into human food.

Another reason why the cow is here to stay, and will always be of vital importance in sustaining human life, is that babies and invalids cannot be nourished on cornmeal mush alone.

For these reasons, even after the time comes that there is an actual struggle for human food, the dairy cow will still be a vital and abiding factor in a system of permanent agriculture, if we are to retain a high degree of civilization.

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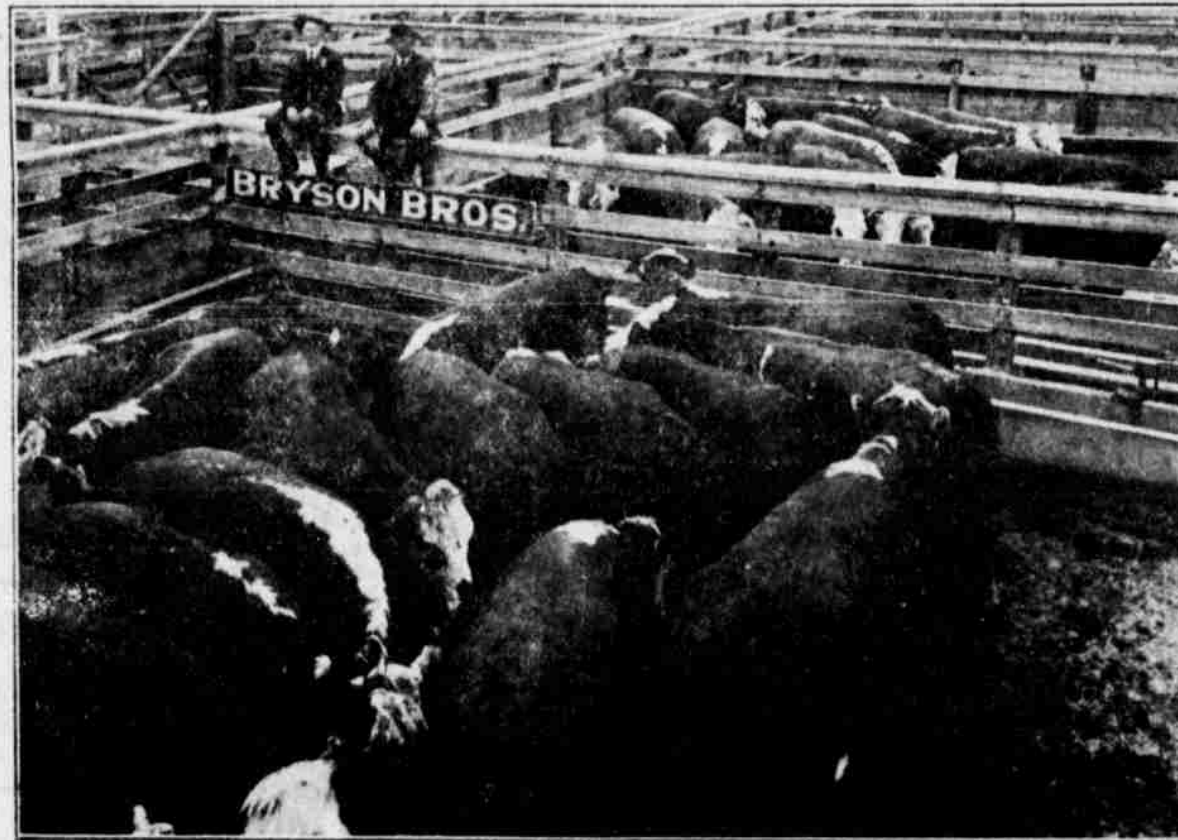
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Sand Hill Cattle Men

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DAIRY FACTS

USE CARE WITH ACID SILAGE

Plan of Feeding to Keep Cows in Good Physical Condition and Induce Good Work in Dairy.

A good deal of corn is put into the silo every year before it is properly matured. This year this is particularly true. Early frost, or fear of being overtaken by it has induced many farmers to cut their corn while it had little but stalks, the ears being quite undeveloped. This often makes acid silage and cows do not do as well on it as they would on well-matured corn.

Where a man has to feed this kind of ensilage he ought to be careful not to give too much at a feeding. A small ration of this tender corn will be eaten with great relish, there being practically no waste. To balance the ration and furnish a satisfying meal there should be as much hay given as the cows will eat up clean, not at the same time as the ensilage is fed, but at another time of day. Then, too, some ground feed will go very well to supplement still further the unbalanced ration provided in the corn. This should not be especially laxative in its nature; the cows are getting laxative food enough in the ensilage. Cornmeal seems a good feed; or ground oats make a rich ration. Such a plan of feeding ought to keep the cows in good physical condition and enable them to do good work in the dairy.

FEEDING CALVES SOUR MILK

Experiment of Department of Agriculture Shows Scours Are Due to Uncleanly Conditions.

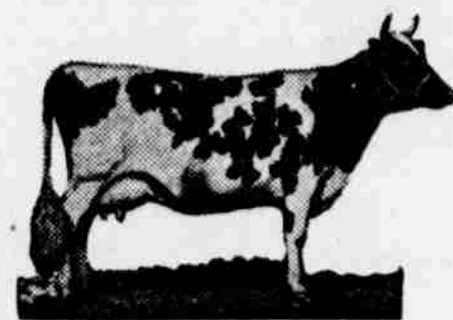
By recent experiment the department of agriculture seems to show that scours are not due to sour milk but to uncleanly conditions. If the milk is not allowed to stand for any great length of time and not allowed to become unclean it is as nourishing to the young calf as sweet skim milk and as rapid gains were made in one case as in the other.

It was further shown that sudden changes from sweet to sour and from sour to sweet made no apparent change in the calf, although the calf was only a few days old. It was found by experiment, however, that sour milk does not prove so favorable in winter as in summer.

GUERNSEYS GIVE MOST MILK

Average Butterfat Test Will Not Range as High as Jerseys—There Is No Best Breed.

It is quite probable that Guernseys will average a little larger in milk production than Jerseys but their average fat test will not range quite as high. As to which breed produces the most butterfat, that is a conten-



High-Producing Guernsey Cow.

tion we must leave with breed enthusiasts, says a writer in an exchange.

Considerable proof can be adduced by both sides, but in the final analysis the question resolves itself into a choice of individuals within the breed and their development, due consideration being given to the buyer's personal preferences and opportunities of purchase of good individuals.

We would hesitate to dispose of a good producing herd of one breed and replace it with another without giving the matter most careful thought. The disposition of the milk, the prices the surplus animals will bring, and the cost of making the change should be fully considered.

RECORD KEEPING PAYS WELL

Everything Must Be Determined in Light of Scales, Babcock Test and Cost of Production.

Before the results of modern herd records were known, dairy cattle were admitted to the herd books, and bought and sold, chiefly on their outward appearances. There was no standard by which to determine the relation of form to production. A nice-looking cow was the one which brought the most money. What constituted such a cow was largely a matter of opinion or prejudice.

With the introduction of herd records opinions came to be valued in direct proportion to one's understanding of the relation of form to production. Everything must be determined in the light of the scales, the Babcock test and the cost of milk production.