

# LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY.

## DAIRY WISDOM FROM DENMARK.

### The Kind of Cows the Danes Keep, and How They Care for Their Milk.

#### Kun god Mælk giver fint Smør.

Til god Mælk redtes.  
 (1) Friske og sunde Foderstoffer.  
 (2) Rene Koer og rene Stalde.  
 (3) Godt rensede og rustfri Spande.  
 (4) God Afkoling og Opbevaring af Mælken.

Spandene renses bedst ved først at skrubes i lunkent Vand og derefter indsmøres med et Læg læsket Kalk der efter at Kvarters Forlob skrubes af, og Spanden skylles med kogt Vand. Vil man ikke anvende Kalk, maa Spanden først skrubes i lunkent Vand og derefter skrubes i kogende Soda vand og til Slutning skylles i kogt Vand. Spandene maa atzolut ikke skylles i koldt Vand sidst, da de derved lerrer sent og rustet burtig. Mælken maa opbevares i fri Luft, saafremt det ikke fryser haardt, i saa Tilfaelde ambringes den i en Lo om Natten. Kelevandet maa staa ligesaa hejt uden on Spanden, som Mælken i Spanden. Kelevandet maa skiftes mindst saa Gang.

#### Only Good Milk Makes Fine Butter.

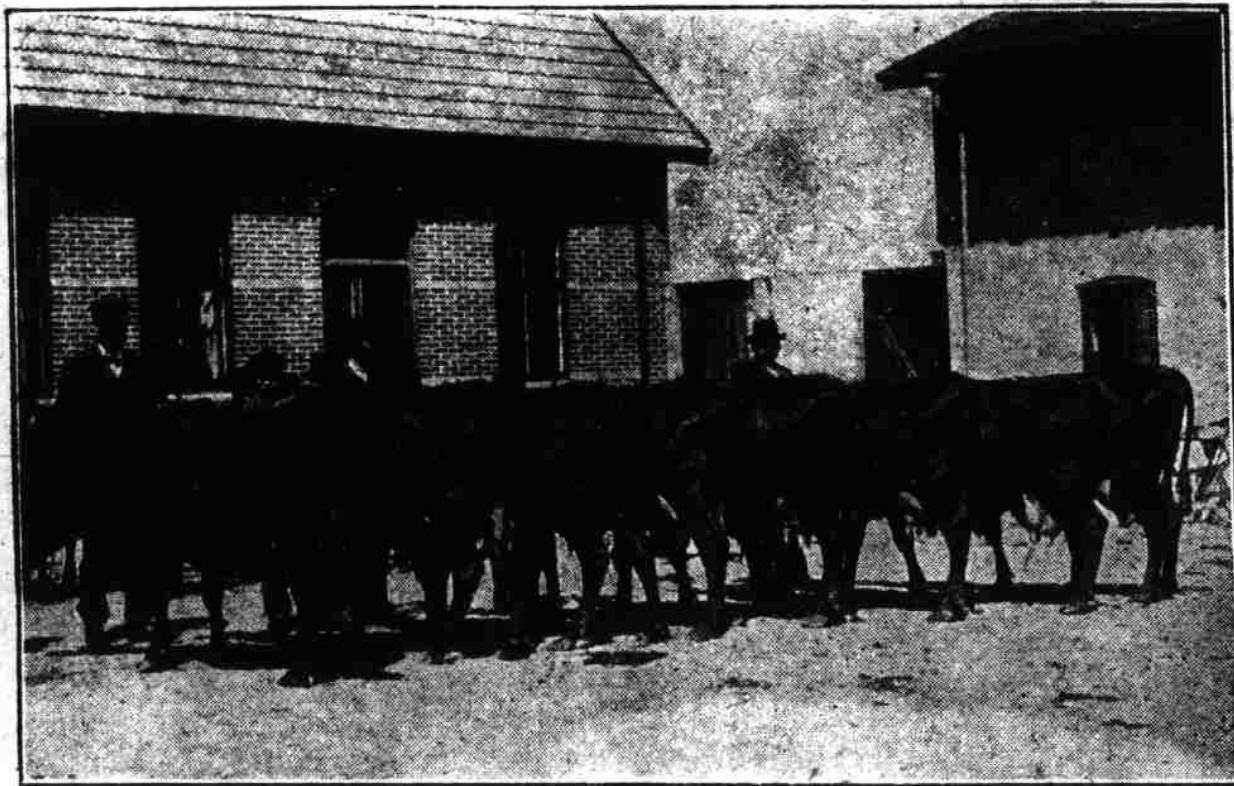
To make good milk requires:  
 (1) Fresh and dry fodder.  
 (2) Clean cows and stalls.  
 (3) Clean and rust-free milk buckets and cans.  
 (4) Clean and careful handling of the milk.

The cans are best cleaned by washing them in lukewarm water and then applying lime. Then wash the lime away with boiling water. If you do not use lime, first scrub the can with lukewarm water and then wash in boiling water which has soda in it. The can absolutely must never be washed in cold water last. The milk vessels must be kept where the air is fresh. If it is not very cold, the milk must be put in a cooling house, and the water which is used for cooling milk must be as deep outside the cans as the milk inside the cans. Cooling water must be changed at least once a day.

THE above is a Danish copy and an English translation of a slip which is wrapped around every pound of butter sent back to all farmer members of the Kildevang Co-operative Creamery, as was described in our article on Denmark last week. The unusual care and cleanliness exercised account in large

of the Copenhagen Milk Supply Company are given herewith, and commended to our American dairymen:

"Before stabling the cows in the autumn, the tails, hind-quarters, and udders must be shorn. "Milk from recently calved cows may not be supplied dur-



THE KIND OF COWS THEY HAVE IN DENMARK.

measure for the high prices received for Danish butter, and the fact that cow-testing associations have weeded out the unprofitable cows also accounts largely for the good profits obtained. A photograph of a fine herd of Danish cows is reproduced herewith.

An Irish expert, Mr. T. M. McCluskey, whose report we may print next week, rightly says that one of the most impressive things in Danish dairying is that "every farmer, whether with one cow or three hundred, makes provision for cooling his milk. On the small farms, immediately the milk is drawn from the cow, the milk can is immersed in cold water, and on the large farms, suitable coolers are used." An ingenious milking pail is that required by the Copenhagen Company for those who supply milk for infants. There is a little separate compartment in the bottom of the bucket in which ice and salt are placed, and this cools the milk as quickly as it comes from the udder of the cow.

Milking machines have been used to some extent in Denmark, but none seem to have given complete satisfaction.

One curious custom which obtains largely is that of milking cows three times a day. Mr. Jorgensen, of the Lyngly experiment farm, told the writer, however, the results of a careful series of Government experiments have just been announced, and these indicate that while the extra midday milking does result in a slightly increased total production, the gain is not enough to justify the effort. Moreover, cows milked three times a day do not keep up as well as cows milked only twice.

As bearing upon the question of cleanliness, some official regulations

ing the first fortnight after they come into milk. The society refuses to take the milk of sick cows, or of cows which do not give more than a maximum of six liters a day.

"The milkers, during the milking, must wear a special dress, and be provided with a towel to use when they need to wash their hands.

"Milk must, at every season of the year, be passed thru a refrigerating apparatus, which lowers its temperature to 41 degrees F. It must be kept at this temperature until it leaves the farm.

Cows certified by the veterinary to be tuberculous must be immediately separated from the herd and sold, or killed as soon as possible.

"All beasts bred for milkers since 1896 must have been subjected to the tuberculin test. Also the injections must be repeated at least once a year in the case of animals that have not reacted to the test."

### FEEDING THE HOGS THIS WINTER

#### Cheap Rations Available For Southern Farmers.

IS THIS pure-bred pig, which every Progressive Farmer reader should own, and his offspring, going to be fed corn or corn and some other purchased feed like shorts or tankage? If they are, we can predict right now that the owner will soon be numbered among those who believe that it pays a cotton farmer better to buy meat than to raise it.

When the man who raises the corn, and the dealers, get their profit out of it and the railroad company gets

its freight charges, it is a certainty that such corn is going to be too high-priced to feed to hogs as an exclusive ration. "But," say our hog-raising enthusiasts, "we intend to raise the corn, or have raised it." That makes no difference. The South consumes more corn than she raises, hence the price of corn in the South has the profits of the Northern grower, and those of the dealers, and the transportation charges added to it, and will sell for the same high price that Northern corn brings on our markets.

It is all right to argue the wisdom of feeding all the feeds raised on the farm, but the fertilizer value of a ton of corn (nearly 36 bushels) is only about \$7, and if one-half of this fertilizer value is saved in the manure that is only about 10 cents a bushel. But as a matter of fact, corn usually sells from 20 cents to 30 cents a bushel higher in the South than in the North, therefore, the Northern hog raiser has that advantage over the Southern hog man, when both feed corn. This is too great a handicap to the Southern hog raiser, and if you intend to depend on corn chiefly to feed the hogs, take our advice and sell the corn and buy your meat. But—what feeds are the hogs to be wintered on?

Corn is our only grain, and hogs must have some grain to make satisfactory growth during the winter.

Most of us know that peanuts and soy beans make good and cheap feed for hogs, when the hogs harvest them. It costs to harvest these crops, but when the value of the vines, and the beneficial results to the land (if the manure is returned) in growing these crops, and their high value when fed in connection with from one-fourth to one-half a ration of corn are considered, why can we not have peanuts and soy beans for the winter feeding of the hogs?

Of course, when the weather will permit of grazing, this should be available, and then less grain feed will be necessary; but at all times it will pay to feed a mixture of soy beans and corn as a part of the hog ration. The soy beans need not be threshed, if hay is abundant and some waste is permissible, for the hogs will eat some of the straw and all the beans if given the whole plant. Sows and pigs over five months old can be wintered at a low cost if furnished green oats or rape for grazing, soy bean hay, including the beans, and a very small amount of corn. If the green grazing can not be provided, then silage or some root crop like sweet potatoes may be used.

"But," says someone, "soy beans, sweet potatoes and peanuts when harvested and stored are also too expensive to feed to hogs."

Yes, if only one of these form the entire ration for the hogs; but if these be combined with corn and fertilizer and feeding value considered, they may be profitably fed to hogs at present prices. But there is reason at this point, and if the hogs are to be kept entirely for any considerable length of time in summer or winter, on harvested feeds, the profit will be small or will fail entirely. The hog must harvest his own feed as far as possible.

Is this the line along which we have tried to raise hogs?

It certainly is not, and there is no better time than right now, while planning the crops for next year, to provide a reasonable and business-like method for raising and feeding the hogs.

The cow is the individual unit with which the dairyman has to deal, and it is impossible to treat the whole herd as a mass and expect to get satisfactory results. This means that individual records must be kept. The dairyman must know the intake and output of each cow in order to ascertain whether they are being fed at a profit or loss. If every dairyman would attempt to keep such records he would be astonished to learn that some of his cows were paying two, three or ten times as much profit per year as other cows in the herd kept at practically the same expense.—Milton F. Jarnagin.

### WHEN YOU COME TO WEAN THE CALF.

#### Don't Expect Him to Change From Milk to Dry Feed All at Once.

CALVES are getting so they are worth while nowadays, and it behooves us to make them the best quality that their breeding will permit of doing.

They have been living on the fat of the land during the past three or four months. Have you ever noticed a fine big calf just after he has finished a meal off his mother's milk, standing there, his legs spread wide apart, his tongue sticking out of his mouth about an inch, his face all covered with milk? If he isn't the picture of perfect contentment, where would you go to find contentment? And, too, he has had other good things. Perhaps he had learned to take a nip of the juicy rye and crimson clover before the herd went on the regular summer pasture. Then there were the lespedeza, the Bermuda, the redtop, the white clover, orchard grass, and bluegrass; all those luscious Southern pasture plants that Bill has been keeping in touch with all summer.

But now it is weaning time, and all is changed. Bill hasn't learned hardship but he learns it now; for the herd is brought to the barn lot, Bill, with his mates, goes into a dry lot, where not a blade of grass can be found. Perhaps there is a tub of water off in one corner of the lot. That is a thing of terror to poor Bill. This, and a rack in which are a few armsfull of shucks is what Bill has come to after his summer of luscious green things. He stands around in a half stupor—thinking perhaps that this turn is only a dream—until night closes down. All at once is heard a faint lowing from the back pasture. Bill—mute until now—comes to a realization of what he has been deprived of and his terror-stricken, outraged calfhood enters protest in a heart-broken answering call that is repeated all the night thru. Morning finds him gaunt, his face the picture of despair, not much such a calf as when he stood contemplating the meal he had just finished in the pasture. Of course, he will recover from this strenuous weaning ordeal and start growing again after a month or two, if given abundant dry feed of good quality, but he will never make the fine animal he would have made, had his weaning and feeding been handled a little differently, and his final cost per pound will be actually greater than it would have been had his early good living been kept up until in his year-old form he could go on grass again.

Milk is a wonderful feed for young animals of all kinds, and when they arrive at the age where it is necessary to substitute other more solid foods, the change should be most gradual. I know well that it requires time to fool with calves, but not such a great amount of time, after all, when figured in hours and minutes.

We are preparing to wean some young stuff at this time, and I have ascertained by the watch that only 15 minutes per day is required to bring the calves and their dams from the near-by pasture, cut the calves out very quietly and turn them into the box stall, where the shelled corn, shipstuff, cottonseed meal and soy bean hay is awaiting them. They are handled in this way for about two weeks, until they all have formed the grain-eating habit. Then, they are turned with their mothers only long enough for them to extract their warm lunch twice per day, and after a week of this only once per day for a week. Their grain appetite has by this time about mastered their milk appetite, and there is seldom little protest when the cows are driven as far from the barn as possible, and the calves know their

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