

# DAIRYING

## MAGNITUDE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

A recent bulletin of the Connecticut Experiment Station gives the following statement of the magnitude of the dairy industry of the United States:

"The clean milk problem is a vital one, affecting the production and consumption of over 9,000,000,000 gallons in the United States per year, being an annual supply of over one hundred gallons for every man, woman and child in the country. This amount affords 1.1 quarts a day for every individual, which includes the amount used in making butter and cheese. The actual amount of whole milk consumed each day averages about .65 of a pint for every individual. The value of this product for a year at retail is the startling sum of 2,500,000,000 dollars. This is about one-fiftieth of the entire wealth of the nation, five times the wholesale value of last year's wheat crop, nearly twice the value of the corn crop, and over one-third of the value of the entire farm products for 1907, which is estimated at \$7,400,000,000. The wholesale value of dairy products last year was estimated at \$800,000,000, which would allow a price of less than ten cents a gallon for milk at the dairy. An average retail price of seven cents a quart was assumed, which is probably a little below the average price."

## SHIP YOUR CREAM IN BLUE TOP CANS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 1, 1908.  
To Cream Producers Everywhere:

### Cash For Cream!

THE JENSEN CREAMERY CO. furnish the cans. If you do not have cans in which to ship your cream, write, telephone, or telegraph for them. Put your cream in the JENSEN "Blue Top" cans. Take the "Blue Top" cans to the nearest railroad station. See that your name and address is plainly marked on the shipping tag, as well as that of the Jensen Creamery Co. Ship once or twice every week.

Just as often as you ship a can of cream you will get a check for it. Cream comes in one week—check goes back the next. If the cream

keeps coming the checks will keep going. We are now paying 25 cents a pound for butterfat.

If you are already sending us your cream, help us to get new patrons. Help us to establish the cash system by telling your neighbors what we are doing. We already have nearly 1000 cream patrons. We want to get 2000 by the 15th of August. We will appreciate it if you will send us the name and postoffice address of every cream producer that you are acquainted with. We are determined to establish in this and adjoining states a cash system in paying for cream. There would be no failures of creameries with a cash paying system in force.

We guarantee satisfaction. We solicit your patronage and correspondence.

Very respectfully,

JENSEN CREAMERY CO.

## COST OF PASTURING A COW.

In the cow census reports, one is struck by the modest charges men make for the pasturage of their cows, five dollars or thereabouts, which, when considered as it should be, is next to a complete donation to the cow. There is a great difference in saying that a cow can be pastured for 20 cents a week, and determining exactly what it does cost. In the first place, the average cow in Northern Ohio is being summered on five acres of pasture. This must be added to largely in fact from soiling crops and grain. These acres are worth not far from \$35 each, often selling better than this. Six per cent. on this amount is \$10.50. The average tax would be \$4.32 more, or a total of \$14.82; of course, an offset of some sort should be made for the daisies, buttercups, blackberries and iron weed that grow on these acres, better valued by their owner than the assessor. If interest on capital and taxes are to be made donations to the cow in part, why not wholly; and so give this cow five or more dollars to her net profits, and scale down the bookkeeping by that much.

This brings up this matter of pasturage from another point of view. It seems as if the pastures hereabouts come into grazing later each year, and more acreage is required. With

the advent of the silo, much meadow land was made pasture land, and certain it is, never so much grain was ever before fed in summer as nowadays, nor as great an amount of soiling crops in late summer and fall. It means more capital in land and labor to keep a cow in the summer, and if the real facts could come out in your cow census, I am convinced that it costs actually more to summer than to winter a milk cow.

What is to be done in this matter? Abandon the pastures and summer silage the cows, or shall there be an attempt to rejuvenate these old lots? Where there is rotation of crops, and new seeding, the meadows seem to produce as well as of yore, but there is a steady falling off in pasture production, and more foul growth, and the cows take longer walks for a full meal, which, in fact has to be completed at the manger. Is not too much of our later dairying a matter of robbery of the many acres for the replenishing of the few? Here is a matter which needs quite as close study as the improvement of the quality of our dairies, for one with even a better dairy and a greatly increased cost of keep, because of waning resources and more purchase of foods, is scarcely better off than the average fellow who donates the cow her keep and counts all milk sales as gain.—John Gould in Hoard's Dairyman

## DAIRY NOTES.

If they could be gathered together, what an interesting story could be told of the farmers who had the enterprise to strike out and purchase a registered bull from some one of the dairy breeds, and with patient skill and effort build up a fine graded herd. These men have no registered stock to sell but they are good breeders nevertheless. Some of their herds are composed of cows of several generations in advance of the original native mothers and they can hardly be told from the pure bred stock. Such farmers are deserving of much honor.

The Nebraska Experiment Station for a decade have kept a careful record of the yield and profit of their dairy herd of 27 cows. The record shows an average yield of 6,513 pounds (3,028 quarts) of milk per cow annually. The milk when manu-

factured into a finished product made 332 pounds of butter which sold for about \$70. The cost for feed per cow was approximately \$30. The skim milk and fertilizer was supposed to balance this account as to care, leaving a net cost of producing the milk of one and one-third cents per quart, in addition there was a valuable calf left to the credit of the cow. This is an excellent herd of cows and have an excellent man in charge of them. This simply shows what any good farmer can do with good cows under favorable conditions.

Utah's climate and soil are unexcelled for the dairy business. Dairying in this State will one day be our leading industry.

The Jersey thoroughbred cattle, for which Pres. Geo. F. Whitehead made a trip to Nebraska, arrived here last Friday night, in fair shape considering the hot weather and the shaking up they got on the cars. One cow that was lost after leaving Modena has been recovered alright. They appear to be a nice lot of cattle, and it is to be hoped they will prove the ancestors of a fine lot of dairy cattle that will bring money into the pockets of their owners, and they undoubtedly will if they are properly looked after.—Washington County News.

**FOR SALE.—Two Pure-bred Holstein Bulls, one four months old, the other about a year and a half. For further particulars write, NELSON BROTHERS, Richmond, Utah.**

## A GOOD WAY FOR FARMERS TO START A BANK ACCOUNT!

Get a lot of good cows and a hand separator. Write to the ELGIN DAIRY, Salt Lake City and they will send you some ELGIN RED CANS. Fill the cans with cream; ship to the ELGIN. Keep on sending every week; then on the 10th of the following month the ELGIN will send you pay for all the cream you delivered the previous month; then start your bank account,—but keep on shipping cream as long as you have any use for money!

Yes it may be possible for you to cover up your whiskey breath so your wife won't detect it, but you can't kill the stench of your deception so it won't reach to heaven.