

## Herd Management.

Dr. Bernhard Boeggild, the great Danish professor of the agricultural college at Copenhagen, and one of the greatest authorities on dairying in the world, has been giving lectures throughout the country as before noted in *The Ranch*. In his lecture at Portland last week, he gave some good advice to dairymen.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a resume of the professor's lecture, as follows:

"Twenty-five years ago the dual purpose type of cow was most common in Denmark, but at the present time she is rarely found. Our cows are mostly black and white, similar to the Holstein-Friesian, but rather smaller, the average weight being about 1000 pounds. On the islands of our Country there is a red cow that is very common, but on the mainland there is little else besides black and whites.

"The cow testing associations have been of great benefit to the small farmer. Before the days of the test associations the big farmers were able to buy the best cows from the small farmers at a price not more than one or two dollars more than would be paid for inferior ones. Now the small farmer knows when he has a good cow and she is not for sale, the practice being to keep the best cows as long as practicable, which is frequently to the age of 15 to 17 years. On account of the over production of young stock one can buy most excellent heifers, and that is what the large farmer has to do. In many of the large barns where there were formerly one hundred cows there are now not more than sixty, the remainder of the barn being filled with promising young heifers. Practically all our farmers are applying the fat test and disposing their least profitable cows. The wisdom of this policy is shown by the fact that present average production per cow is 6200 pounds of milk and 250 pounds of butter annually, where twenty-five years ago we had an annual production per cow of 3000 pounds of milk and 90 pounds of butter.

"The male calves are vealed for the most part, some as early as four weeks, but mostly at two to three months although some are not marketed until they are of four or five months. The heifers are raised mostly on skim milk, and are found to be better than those formerly raised on whole milk. Whole milk is fed the heifer calves for one to three weeks from birth, usually about two weeks. They are then gradually brought onto a skim-milk diet, which is continued until they are five or six months old, feeding them at that time as much as thirty to forty pounds per day. The skim-milk being universally pasteurized at the creameries, and returned to the farmer in first class feeding condition, and makes it a wholesome food material.

"The cows are quite generally milked three times daily, from 5 to 6 a. m., 11 to 12 noon, and 6 to 7 p. m. On most of the large farms the milking is done but twice daily beginning about 4 o'clock, both morning and evening. On the small farms the milking is mostly done by the wives and daughters. Women also milk on some of the larger farms, frequently milking as many cows as the men

milkers, which number is usually twenty. The price paid women milkers is usually about 28 cents per day. An unmarried man is paid from \$100 to \$150 per year, in addition to his room and board. Married men are usually furnished a house, and receive about \$300 per year, the wife usually helping with the work of the farm, often the milking. The price now paid milkers is about twice that paid thirty years ago.

"Formerly it was the practice to have the cows freshen in the spring and go dry in the winter months, but with the better prices realized for butter under the co-operative system our farmers began to study the matter of root production for winter feed, and now great quantities of mangles, carrots, rutabagas, and white turnips are grown for winter feed. It is not uncommon to find a cow consuming as much as eighty to one hundred pounds of roots daily during the winter time, and this amount can be fed without injury to the milk if fed at the proper time and the roots are in proper condition. The feeding of roots usually takes place about 7 to 9 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. All roots are always fed raw, and must be free from mold or decayed parts.

"For a concentrated feeding stuff we use mostly some of the various oil cakes. Cottonseed oil cake from the United States is one of the most popular. We also use large quantities of linseed oil cakes. We prefer to use a variety rather than one kind only. Through our co-operative associations it is possible for the small farmer to purchase these oil cakes at a price which enables him to feed them profitably. Oil cakes are generally fed in connection with roots, and our farmers have learned that the feeding of oil cake increases the value of the resulting manure, and therefore the fertility of their lands. Of course, we have hay to feed in connection with the roots, and the quality of the roots has been greatly improved by selecting the seed of the best strains for the next planting.

"We like to put our cows in stable early in October, and they are usually kept there until the latter part of May.

"Heifers are usually so bred as to drop their first calf at 21 to 23 months old.

"Land values average about \$200 per acre for the better lands, the more sandy one selling for considerably less according to their producing ability.

"Our average butter price is about 27 cents; that is, during very recent years, the price having advanced considerably in the past few years.

"Skim milk for feeding purposes we usually value at about 28 cents per hundred pounds.

"The value of the oil cakes, largely United States cotton seed, imported annually, amounts to about \$25,000,000."

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—Mrs. G. C. Stevens, Station H, Seattle, Wash.

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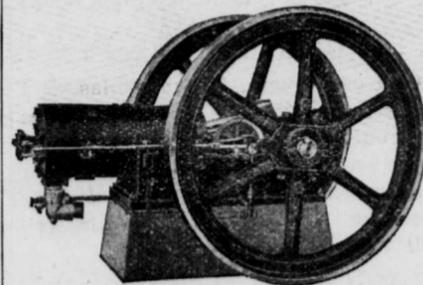
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"They do say," remarked Smithkins, as he pushed his chair from the table, "that a woman's work is never done!"

"And they are right when they say

it," rejoined Mrs. Smithkins. "But what made you think of it at this time?"

"That pie," replied Smithkins, as he dodged through the door just in time to escape a plate that was coming his way.

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