

ABOUT DAIRY FARMING

THE HOME OF THE GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

Treatment of Thoroughbreds is Princely in America—The Finest Breeds Are Marked Daintily as a Racehorse—Aristocracy Assets Itself at All Points.

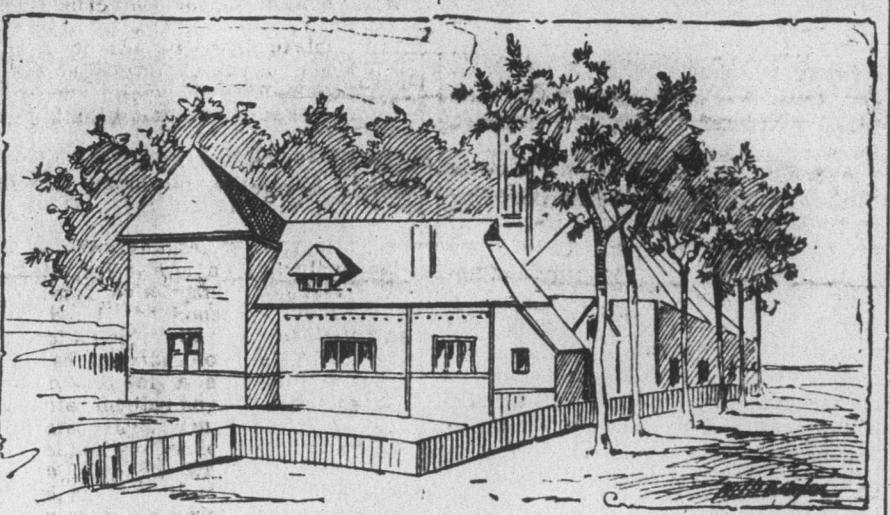
Beauty Blends with Butter.

In all the old geographies New York was, among other things, put down as the first State in its dairy products, says the Press. Its excellence in dairy farming was due to the character of its inhabitants, who were largely Dutch and large consumers of butter and cheese; to the extensive cattle grazing meadow lands in such counties as Herkimer, Delaware, Dutchess, and Onondaga, and to the growth of its great cities. The State produced more and better butter and cheese than all the balance of the country, and the Southern and Western farmers sent to the State for the best brand of cattle as the merchants came to the city to buy their best goods. A farmer in Illinois or Virginia, when he had bought a Jersey or Guernsey heifer or bull from New York, generally advertised it in his local paper and his neighbors usually called in great numbers to see this improved example of the bovine kind.

New York has exercised as great influence over the dairy interests of this country as Kentucky has over the raising of fine horses, or Ohio and Illinois on sheep husbandry. But a few years ago the New York Dairymen's Association began to realize the fact that the State was losing

in the same animal, therefore, there was but one way for the New York dairy farmer to meet the problem that poor farms, ordinary cows and extravagant feeding had brought upon him, and that was to produce a cow that, being fed upon the minimum of plant food, would produce the maximum of butter and cheese. The farmers knew it was easier to produce a fine milker than to restore the virgin resources of nature, for a fine cow or a fine horse is distinctly a product of civilization and culture, while nature, once robbed of its virginity, can never be entirely re-

and which has a record of 8,295 pounds of milk in a year and 1,071 pounds in a month. She is to go to the World's Fair as a specimen of a high bred, rich milker. Then there is Rosette, with a record of 8,101 pounds in 351 days; Olga, 775 pounds in one month; Margo, 6,097 pounds in eight months; Lady Antoinette II., 830 pounds in one month; Briton, 5,701 pounds in seven months; Chaminade, 5,532 pounds in nine months; Rosalie, 5,716 pounds in nine months, and May Blossom, 5,780 pounds in eight months. In a series of tests made among the very large

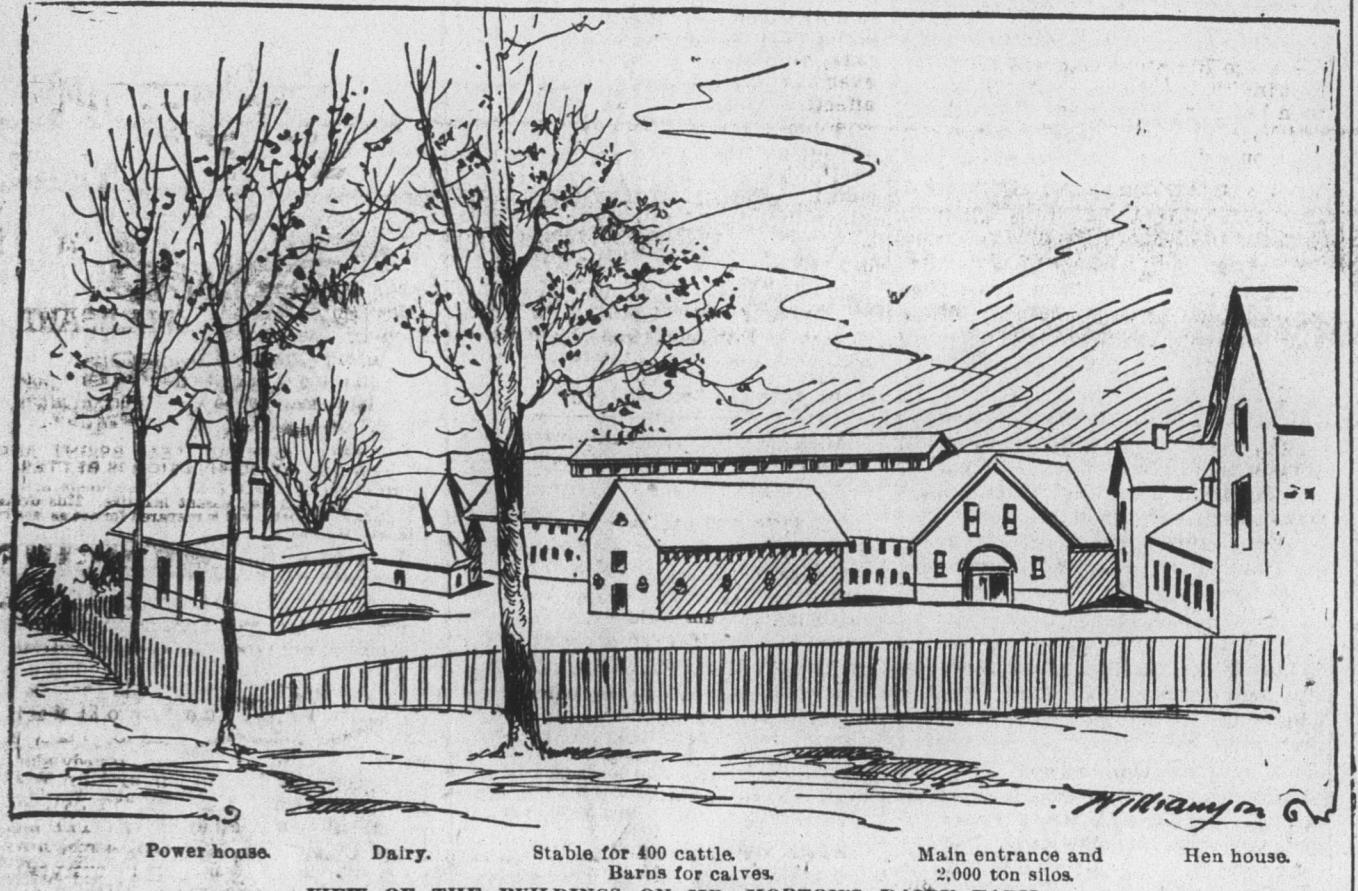


THE DAIRY.

stored. This has not yet become so necessary in the West. Illinois and Wisconsin hay fields and meadows are as fresh as New York's were a half century ago, and here is given its record for raising the best breeds of cattle for dairy farming, for a fine cow will eat no more timothy or clover than a scrub, but she will produce five times as much milk. The result is that New York has the best milch cows that have so far been raised.

Cattle culture in this State has become one of the finest branches of veterinary science. Many of the stock of thoroughbreds owned by Mr. Morton the milk from Good Morning showed a percentage of 5.90 of butter fat."

Last summer Mr. Morton's barn was burned, but his fine stock was saved and the new barn which he is now building at Elsersville will be one of the finest in the world and certainly the best equipped for the breeding of fine stock, there being room for more than 400 cattle. The main building will be 300 feet in length and 65 feet wide, with an extra width of 89 feet for room for the silos and machinery. The Morton



Power house. Dairy. Stable for 400 cattle. Barns for calves. Main entrance and 2,000 ton silos. Hen house.

its prestige in this respect, and that Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada were producing better butter and milk in this city for not more than half a cent a pound advance over the New York State product. The market preferred the Canadian and Western product, and the dairy farms in the State were not making more than expenses. The Western meadows contained more plant food, and the same breed of cows would yield a fourth more butter. The West had better meadows and the railroads in its favor, and the Eastern farmers must labor to scientifically meet the competition of their Western rivals and abandon their old farms in their unsuccessful attempt to raise grain, etc., in competition with the West. It has therefore been a life and death struggle with a great agricultural industry that has contributed so largely to making the Empire State in population and wealth.

New York Dairy Products.

A few years ago the State Dairymen's Association established a number of dairy conferences or schools, where the farmers were scientifically taught how to produce the best milch cows, the greatest yield of milk and the finest butter.

These schools and this compulsory scientific study to the chief farming interest of the State had the result of partially re-establishing the prestige of dairy farming. The farmers certainly have the best cows, if not the best meadows, the best stables and the best creameries of the country. A dairy farmer of much intelligence knows just how to breed good cows and what to feed them upon to secure the greatest and best yield of milk and butter, but how to make his land produce the food products necessary for such yields has given him no little thought. The State is old, and the large resources of plant food that made the old Dutch dairymen in so many countries prosperous, have been largely exhausted.

Hardly any other product of the soil and the milk so exhausts land as cheese. A ton of cheese will take \$9

richest men in the State are devoting their time to the breeding of fine cattle and are conducting some of the most costly and prosperous farms in the world, for they have learned that this sort of farming is not only most remunerative, but it is one of the most delightful and elevating branches of agriculture.

The world renowned Jersey cattle have always been prime favorites among most dairymen, but there are other breeds that are constantly disputing supremacy with this great breed of cattle. The two other breeds that are well before the world to-day are the Crumhorn, Holstein-Friesian and the Guernsey. The former breed has made a great record

herd now contains 164 head and will be increased to 400, with a working dairy of 300 cows.

The world is standing on tiptoe trying to approximate the speed of the future horse, but the amount of food that is to be given to the future cow and the amount of milk and butter to come from her is a very great economical question.

Nowhere yet have civilized men settled so near to each other that the cow does not thrive. In England, France, and Germany she keeps pace with the civilization about her. The more nervous and intelligent the people grow the firmer grows the cow.

The more populous the community becomes the richer and more milk

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