



MAIN LIBRARY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Book No. 637.05.....

.C212.....

Buls. 50-58.....

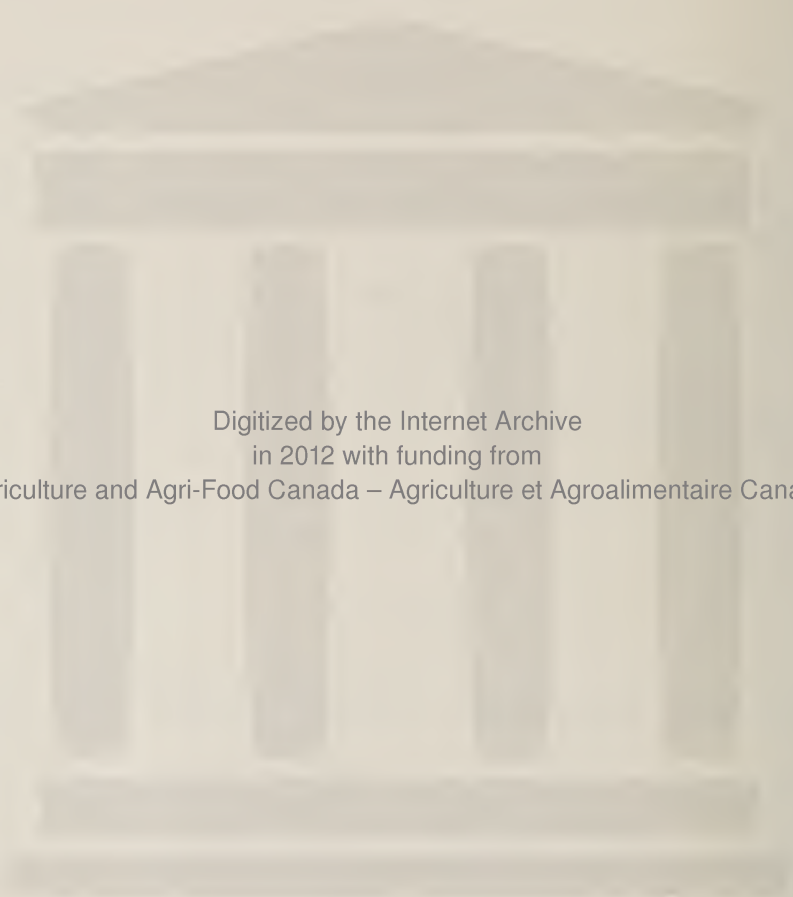
This book should be returned thirty
days from date of loan. No stamps are
necessary.

PTM

RECEIVED

- 1 - 16

Publication Branch



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada – Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
OFFICE OF THE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE COMMISSIONER.

OTTAWA, October 28, 1918.

KEEPING DAIRY HERD RECORDS.

The most accurate records will undoubtedly be obtained by weighing and testing each milking. This method, however, entails a considerable amount of time and labour; more, in fact, than many farmers can afford.

Weighing and taking samples of the milk night and morning on three days each month, say on the 10th, 20th and 30th and multiplying the total weights on these three days by ten, may not give as accurate results as weighing and testing each milking, but when all the cows are tested in the same manner, the results will show quite plainly the relative standing of each cow in the herd in regard to her capacity for producing milk and fat, which is about all that the majority of dairymen want.

This method of securing milk records has been followed by the Dairy Branch since 1904 with splendid results. Such records will show exactly the value of each cow as a milk producer. They will show the best cows from which to raise heifer calves and, with the record of each cow before him, the owner of the herd has something definite to work on in building up a dairy herd.

It is generally recognized now that keeping herd records is a good business proposition for the dairy farmer and many are taking advantage of the cow-testing work carried on by the Dairy Branch.

A special effort has been made to devise a plan for carrying on this work which will interest the makers and managers of cheese factories, creameries, milk condensing and milk powder plants. We believe these places are convenient centres for herd record work. The samples are conveniently collected on the milk or cream wagons and it is always easy to communicate with the farmers who are patrons. An increase in the production of the herds in the district means not only greater returns to the farmers themselves, but a larger output for the creamery, cheese factory or milk plant, thus ensuring a larger revenue for those who are depending on it.

All that is necessary to organize and carry on cow-testing work in any district is close co-operation between the tester and the farmer. If the makers and managers of the cheese factories, creameries, milk condensing and milk powder plants will interest themselves sufficiently to make known to their patrons that they will test any composite herd samples delivered to them, I am sure they will always find some farmers interested enough to take up the work.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will pay to any qualified tester the sum of 10 cents for each Babcock test made from the composite samples of any herd. Payments will be made monthly by cheque. (No payments will be made for tests of skim-milk or cream.) The parties who do the testing must provide their own Babcock tester and the necessary glassware and equipment for making the test.

The department will provide, free of charge, the sulphuric acid preservative tablets, return envelopes, credit slips, labels for the composite sample bottles and blank forms

for recording the weights of milk at the farms. If the testers wish to use their own sulphuric acid, the department will allow them 11 cents instead of 10 cents for each test. The duties of the testers will be to test the composite samples each month, enter the tests in the per cent fat column on the record sheets and forward the sheets promptly to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. They must also wash and scald the composite sample bottles and corks and, when thoroughly dry, place the preservative tablets in the bottles and provide each farmer with the necessary blank sheets each month.

A FEW NOTES FOR THE TESTERS.

Application for employment as a milk tester may be made on the attached Form C. T. 43.

There should be close co-operation between the milk tester and the farmers who are keeping herd records.

Every month as the date for testing approaches, the milk tester should remind each member that the samples must be in on time. If the testing is done promptly and the bottles washed and returned before the next date for weighing and sampling, it will encourage the farmers to also be prompt in doing their part of the work.

Carelessness or indifference on the part of either the farmer or milk tester is certain to result in injury to the whole scheme.

When the samples are delivered to the testing point, the milk tester should see that the record sheet (which should always accompany the box) is properly filled in, as shown on page 4. The age, breed and date of freshening need only be given once. Be sure that the name and post office address of each farmer is on the record sheet; also the tester's name and post office address.

The box containing the bottles should always be returned to the farmer before the next date for weighing and sampling.

For instructions in the testing of composite samples, milk testers are referred to Bulletin No. 45, copies of which may be secured by writing to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Aside from being particular about having the samples properly prepared for testing and being accurate in measurements and readings, the most important point is not to mix the numbers. The Babcock test bottles should be at all times plainly numbered and kept in proper rotation.

When the testing is completed for the month, the record sheets should be promptly forwarded to Ottawa by the milk tester. Failure to do this results in delay and causes the owner to lose interest. Place the sheets together, according to herd numbers, attach milk tester's credit slip showing the number of tests made and total money due for testing, fold them only once and mail in the addressed envelope provided for this purpose.

The milk testers will please remember that the information given on the record sheets belongs to the owners of the herds and must be treated as strictly confidential.

No postage is necessary on record sheets or correspondence addressed to the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

AT THE FARMS.

The farmers must provide themselves with the following equipment:—

One 40-pound spring scale.

One 6-ounce sample bottle for each cow in the herd.

One small dipper for taking the samples for Babcock test.

One box for holding the composite sample bottles.

The total cost for twelve cows will be about \$4.

This entire outfit (a cut of which is shown on page 6) can be purchased from any of the following dairy supply houses:—

G. A. Gillespie, Peterborough, Ont.; W. A. Drummond & Co., 214 King street East, Toronto, Ont.; C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont., Calgary, Alta., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.; Morgan's Supply House, London, Ont.; G. E. Booth, Ingersoll, Ont.; R. M. Ballantyne, Ltd., Stratford, Ont.; D. H. Burrell & Co., Brockville, Ont.; D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.; The Lawrence Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 87 Besserer street, Ottawa, Ont.; De Laval Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont., 21-23 St. Peter street, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.; The Smith Hardware Co., Belleville, Ont.; B. Trudel & Co., 38 d'Youville Square, Montreal, Que.; Ellis & Grogan, Calgary, Alta.; W. H. Gunn & Co., Vancouver, B.C.; Dillon & Spillett, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Alberta Dairy Supplies, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

If the weights alone are taken, it will only be necessary to provide a scale. Blank forms for recording the weights of milk will be furnished free of charge by the department and can be secured from the local tester or the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

The farmers will weigh the milk and take a sample night and morning on three days each month at intervals of 10 days. The dates for weighing and sampling should be arranged between the tester and the herd owner. The weights must be entered plainly in the proper columns on the record sheet. The name of the cow should be given on each sheet as well as her number and, on the first sheet sent in after freshening, the breed, age and date of calving must be given, as shown on page 4. The farmers are expected to deliver their composite samples and the record sheets to the testing point on the dates arranged for by the tester.

When the records are received in the office at Ottawa, the amount of milk and fat for each cow is calculated for 30 days and the figures entered on the sheets and they are returned to the owner of the herd. At the end of the milking period, a summary of the total milk and fat produced by each cow in the herd will be sent to the owner.

A FEW NOTES FOR HERD OWNERS.

Applications for assistance in organizing the work should be forwarded on the attached application Form C.T. 42.

The owner's name should be put on the outside of the sample bottle box. Each bottle should be numbered to correspond with the numbers of the cows to be tested. The numbers should be put on so as to show plainly when the bottles are placed in the box. See illustrations on page 6. If possible, use enamel paint to mark the numbers on the bottles. Paper labels come off in the washing.

See that each bottle contains a preservative tablet when the first sample of milk is put in, and that the corks or covers fit properly. During June, July and August it is advisable to use two tablets.

Consult with the milk tester as to the best dates on which to weigh and take samples.

Keep the samples in a cool place. Avoid shaking the bottles violently, as there is a danger of churning the milk.

Keep the sample box locked and away from children, as the preservative tablets used in the samples are poisonous.

Always place the record sheet in the sample box when sending it to the testing point.

It is a good plan to keep on hand a copy of the record sheet so that the names of the cows may be entered on the sheet in the same order each month.

The best results are secured when record-keeping is made a permanent practice and continued from month to month and from year to year.

Do the work carefully and remember that the information obtained from this work is for your own guidance in improving your herd.

J. A. BUDDICK,
COMMISSIONER,
OTTAWA.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
OFFICE OF THE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE COMMISSIONER.

HEAD NO. 4

MILK RECORD FOR 30 DAYS ENDING

March 31 1917

Name John Smith

P. O. Dorville

Prov. Ont

Record Centre

Testing Branch

Black River

DESCRIPTION OF COWS.					COW		3 Days' WEIGHINGS OF MILK.				Total Pounds of MILK calculated.	FAT.	
NAME.	BREED.	Age.	Date of last Calf.	No.	D A T E S.				Per Cent.	Total Pounds.			
Blossom	Grade Ayrshire	3	Feb. 10	1	a.m.	19	17 1/4	16	30				
					p.m.	17	16	15					
Beauty	Grade Holstein	4	Feb 19	2	a.m.	17	14	16					
					p.m.	14	14	16					
White	Grade.	11	Mar 1	3	a.m.	13	14	12					
					p.m.	13	17	11					
				4	a.m.								
					p.m.								

Sample of record sheet properly filled in at the farm.

GENERAL NOTES.

The department employs in each province, except British Columbia, a Supervisor of Cow Testing, whose duty is to assist in organizing cow-testing work throughout the province. His services may be secured by addressing a letter to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

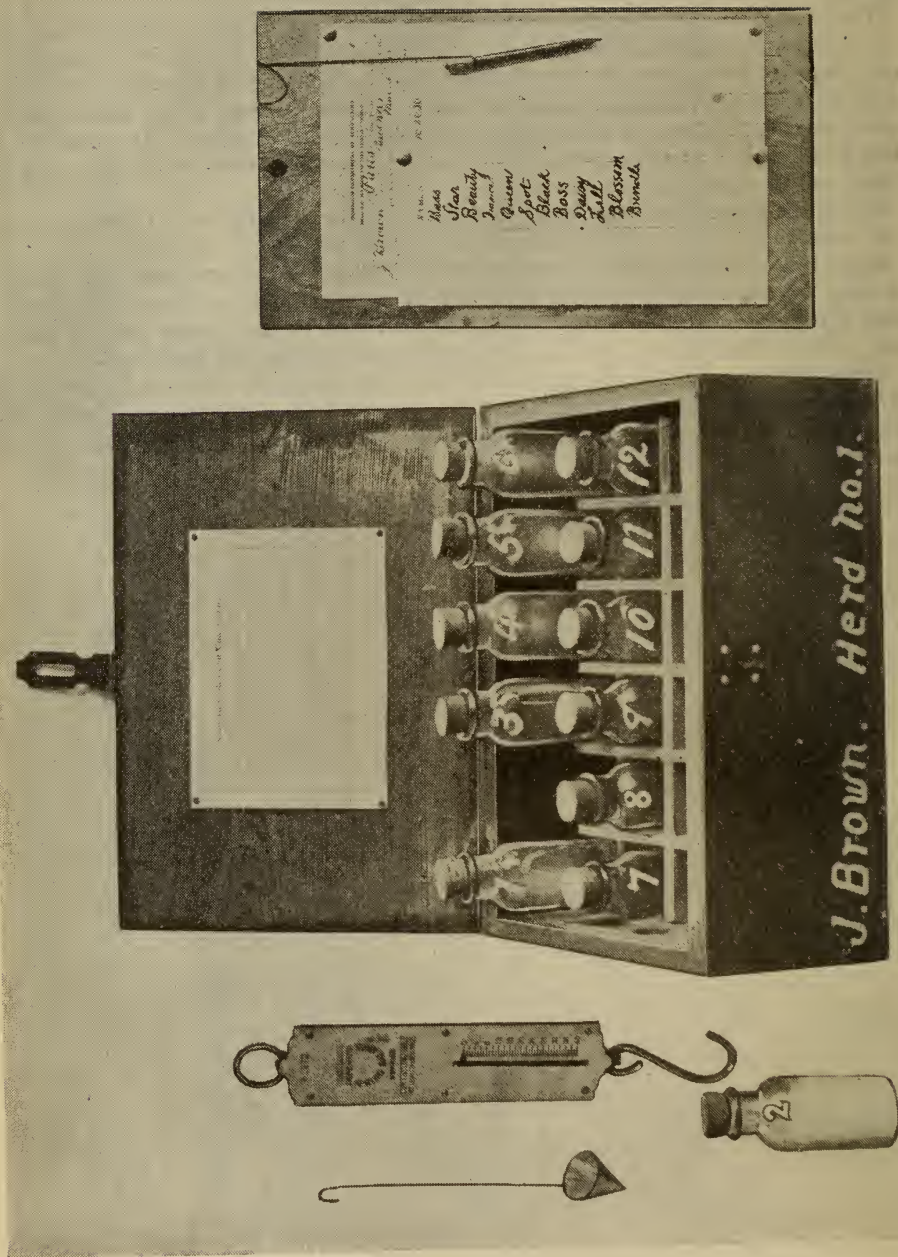
When the testing is done by a cheesemaker or a buttermaker, it may not be convenient to continue the testing during the winter months. This is not as much of a disadvantage as it was thought to be at one time. Our experience leads us to believe that for purposes of comparison between cows in a herd, a record of the factory season is practically as good as one which covers the whole milking period. It simplifies the matter very much if samples for the Babcock test have to be dealt with only while the factories are in operation.

Where the creameries and cheese factories are operating the year round, the work can be continued for the whole twelve months if desired.

In dealing with the yield of milk before and after the factory season, it would be quite easy for the farmers to keep a record of weights only, and these may be forwarded direct to the Dairy Commissioner to be added to the figures for the factory season. The butter fat can then be calculated from the first and last tests.

Some dairymen may find it impracticable to save samples to be tested for percentage of fat. In these cases, we suggest that they keep a record of the weight of milk only. Blank forms for this purpose will be supplied by the Dairy Commissioner to any farmer who applies for them.

No postage is required when writing to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.



A complete cow-testing outfit for the farm.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE DAIRY BRANCH RELATING TO DAIRYING.

BULLETINS.

Date Issued.	No.	Title.
1909	*22	The Cooling of Milk for Cheesemaking.
1910	25	Coulommier Cheese, Some Notes on its Manufacture.
1911	28	The Dairying Industry, an Historical and Descriptive Account.
1911	30	Cream Cheese. (Second Edition.)
1912	*32	The Care of Cream for Buttermaking.
1913	37	The Island of Orleans Cheese.
1914	42	The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, and Regulations.
1915	45	The Testing of Milk, Cream and Dairy Products by Means of the Babcock Test.
1917	49	Small Cold Storages and Dairy Buildings.
1917	53	Buttermaking on the Farm.
1918	54	List of Cheese Factories, Creameries, Skimming Stations, also Condensed Milk Manufacturers, City Milk Vendors, and Ice Cream Manufacturers, etc., in Canada.

CIRCULARS.

1914	10	Notes on Cow Testing.
1915	*14	Causes of Variation in the Percentage of Fat in Hand Separator Cream.
1915	*16	Cow Testing Notes.
1916	18	The Use of Pepsin as Substitute or partial Substitute for Rennet in the Manufacture of Cheese.
1916	19	Directions for Using Soluble Powdered Pepsin as a Substitute for Rennet.
1917	*20	Cow Testing.
1917	21	Further Notes on the Use of Pepsin and Other Substitutes for Rennet in the Manufacture of Cheese.
1917	22	The Manufacture of Cottage and Buttermilk Cheese.
1917	23	The Manufacture of Buttermilk from Skimmed Milk.

* A sufficient number of bulletins 22 and 32, and circulars 14, 16 and 20 will be sent to the manager of any cheese factory or creamery to supply each patron with one.

Any of these publications will be sent free of charge on application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, or to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

No	637.063 I61 v.1 E 1974
Aut	International Dairy Congress
Tit	[Reports and proceedings]

8

Name of Borrower Nom de l'emprunteur	BORROWED DATE DU PRÊT	RETURNED DATE DE RETOUR

637.04 .C212 Buls. 50-58
D. & C.S. Comm. ser.
& Circ. 22 - 31

AUG 30 1972

