not discuss as to whether this was right or wrong, but the dairy-
men immediately sent a committee to Washington to prevail
upon the members of this commission not to enforce the law,
and what did they get? They came back with this answer
only two weeks ago, that the secretary of agriculture said
"They cannot start enforcing that law unless I say so, and I
will not say so." We are not always going to have Secretary
Wilson at the head of the agricultural department, the next
secretary may say so. Dr. Wiley says, "I cannot start a suit
unless Wilson says so." You want to appoint a committee and
provide them with funds to go to Washington when the time
comes, go to the secretary of agriculture and lay your case be-
fore him. The time will come when they will enforce that to
protect food products in another direction and you will want a
committee to be there to look after your interests.

The President: Following out the suggestions of Mr. Shil-
ling to appoint a committee to go to Washington and call on
those people would say that this is pretty sudden.

Mr. Shilling: I do not regard at the present time that there
is any necessity of sending a committee there, but I suggest
that you have a committee ready to go there when there is any
necessity.

Mr. Moore: I move that as chairman of that committee we
have Mr. Aderhold, the other member to be Mr. Baer.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President: We will now hear from Mr. G. C. Hendy
of Platteville, giving a report of Two Farm Dairies in Cheese-
making.

TWO FARM DAIRIES IN CHEESEMAKING.

Mr. G. C. Hendy, Platteville, Wis.

Mr. Chairman and Friends: The word friend indicates a
tie and there is certainly a tie existing between us because we
have common interests, hence I address you as friends.

You will very soon discover that I am an amateur dairyman
and my paper will seem stale and uninteresting to most of you.
For many years I followed the mercantile business, but all the
time I longed for fresh air and farm life. My boyhood days
were spent on the farm and as I grew older the old love kept
coming back.

An opportunity came and I exchanged my mercantile busi-
ness for two farms, several miles distant, containing four hun-
dred acres. Now the problem was, how to farm successfully.
and still live in the city; for country life was distasteful to
most of my family.

I followed farming in a general way for a few years by hir-
ing or renting on halves. Butter was made on the farms and
sold in the home market. In due time the creameries came
and I took them in. The returns from the dairies was larger
but still unsatisfactory. Shall I give up the proposition and
call it a failure? No! Never! Failure is not my name!
That word “failure” carries with it something dreadful. With
faith in ones ability to succeed is a good starting point.

Mr. C. E. Estabrook, or “Charley” as he was called when
we were school boys together, was sent to the Legislature from
the Northern part of the state. He presented a bill for the
holding of farm institutes. The bill passed. The Institutes
came. I took them in. Agents of agricultural papers were
there bulldozing the farmers into subscribing for their papers.
I subscribed. Began to read. The scales began to fall from
my eyes. The dark cloud of superstition and ignorance gradu-
ally arose and later passed off like mist before the sun on a
June morning, and the eyes that were in darkness saw a light,
a distant light, “And me thought it was the Beacon Light” of
a more successful dairymen. I took new courage, feeling as-
sured I was on the right path. I had already bought calves
from the best butter cows and occasionally one of the cows.
The calves grew to maturity, and five years ago my herd num-
bered twelve. A neighbor proposed we build a brick and Lim-
burger cheese factory. Some stock was subscribed, but not
until a year later was it a success. It took us a year or two
to get fairly going and ascertain where we were at. My herd
of cows, now 20, was not satisfactory. I wanted a larger flow
of milk. I talked with men who had experience in cheesemak-
ing, took more to “reading up” on dairy cows, etc. I thought
of the bulldozing newspaper men and wished I could see him
and subscribe for a good dairy paper. I began to dislike the word
“bulldozing” and substituted the word “promoter.” I culled
out each year my poorest cows at the end of the milking season
and purchased better milkers until at the close of the season of
1905 my herd of 20 yielded me $1,000.00, besides the calves which brought me on an average of four dollars each. The cows averaged 5,240 pounds of milk for the season.

A good neighbor milked 30 cows but fell short a few hundred pounds of having as much milk as I did from 20. I question if he realizes that he is in the ranks of those who favor dual purpose cows. I have reached the fifty dollar mark (and better) the point for which I started—now what? Has the goal been reached? Am I at the top, or am I on the hillside? Where is that pesky newspaper man, the promoter? Wish I could see him. Ah! Ha! He must have thought of me—he appears in person or by proxy—here are more papers. When he comes again invite him in—have him stay to dinner, give him the best you have, subscribe for his paper, for it will help you to solve many problems, it will be a light to your pathway to success. I glance over the papers hurriedly. I thought of the past. I took a look into the future. That "Beacon Light" is still far from me but brighter than before. I cannot stand still! I must move onward and upward! Where there is a will there is a way. I may yet, ere I reach three score and ten, find myself on the summit of success. I headed one of my herds last spring with a Holstein of the De Kall family, with good papers and an excellent record. I have set my peg ahead to the seventy-five dollar mark, and ask for time to get there.

My cows are a mixture of short horn, Jersey and Holstein. I used for several years an animal from a dam of excellent milking qualities and sired by a full blood short horn. My herd of 20 cows is at my Fairview Dairy, where the milk goes to a brick and Limburger factory. At my Lily Grove Dairy, which is the larger, we make American cheese. On March 1st, 1905, on the Lily Grove Dairy, I started with a new man. I furnished 20 cows and he 10. During the first season we culled out 8 head. On March 1st, 1906, our herd numbered 26, and some of them did not freshen until midsummer. We would have culled out a few the past season but did not as they were bred to De Kall. On March 1st, next we will have 28 cows, 4 heifers, coming three, all of which will probably freshen between March 1st, and May 1st. Thus, you see it may take three years to get fairly under way.

The problem of feed, I take it, is more easily solved in summer dairying than in winter dairying. Only once did I have to feed green corn and fodder and during the months of Sep-
tember and October. I have no silo as yet and am not certain it would be profitable, except in winter dairying. We have two and sometimes three pastures, and change from one to the other. We seldom fail to have good grass for the cows and it is probably because most of my pasture land is on the bottom and seeded to blue grass. One of our cheesemakers, Mr. Dietrich, tells us we should have tame grass pastures, but I am not sure he is right. We can't very well have anything but blue grass on the hill sides. On my Farview Dairy I have full control and the cost of keeping 20 cows is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250 bushels oats at 28c</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 bushels of corn at 40c</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 tons of hay at $6.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 tons of hay at $8.00</td>
<td>64.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 stack of straw</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200 lbs. bran</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture, 6 months $1.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$488.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By season's milk checks</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 19 calves at $4.00</td>
<td>76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,076.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net profit</strong></td>
<td><strong>$588.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net profit per cow</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29.40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have made no estimate of whey fed to the hogs, the grain the hogs got in following the cows or the butter made at both ends of the season. During the season of 1905 the milk yielded was 110,058 pounds or 5,240 pounds per cow. During the season of 1906 the milk yield was 104,609 pounds or 4,957 pounds per cow. The cows were milked about one month longer in 1905 than in 1906. For some reason, the cheese made early in the season and that made late in the season of 1906 didn't bring good prices.

**WINTER FEEDING.**

I dry the cows during the first part of January and milk them out occasionally later. I discontinue the grain ration as I commence drying them, feed them at night what hay they will clean up, and oats and straw during the day. Should they grow a little thin, and as soon as they are dry, I give each
cow five or six ears of corn daily. At first signs of springing I lessen the corn ration and begin feeding dry oats, one quart daily, and gradually increase to four quarts, and leave out corn almost entirely. Mostly hay, clover and timothy mixed, after this, with straw and a little fodder if I have any for change of feed. After freshening I change grain rations to ground corn and oats, ground oats and barley, (and sometimes all the three mixed), six quarts twice a day, feeding grain rations lightly at first, and tepid water two or three times. I aim to have them in a good flow of milk when they go on grass and in good condition. I feed extra those that are a little thin. I admonish my men to be kind to the cows and gentle. It pays. Each to milk the same cows every time when possible and in the same order, to dust the udder and flank with hand, dry milk, and strip down well.

The 20 cows on Farview Dairy are milked by my hired man and his wife. I pay the wife one dollar per cow per month for the ten she milks. This is in addition to his wages.

In my dairying I labor under the disadvantage of having to build up my business, make needed improvements and live from the proceeds. I commenced by putting up a building of a size to accommodate the number of cows on hand and add to length when necessary.

I put posts in the ground, boarded up sides and ends with matched lumber and shingled the roof. Height of building six feet on one side and ten on the other, above floor. Windows in the ends and openings for fresh air in rear of the cows. I use the common stanchion with board floor three feet wide to feed on. Under the cows is a dirt floor back within a foot of the gutter. There I have a plank ten or twelve inches wide. Next comes the gutter eighteen inches wide with plank bottoms and sides and six inches deep. Back of the gutter is a plank floor two and one-half feet wide to walk on. This I find makes a very good cheap cow stable. The feed is brought in through doors in front of the cows. For turning the cows in and out there is a door in one end and another in the side near the other end.

In my other dairy the floor is all of plank with a drop of three inches only, which I much prefer to a deeper drop. The gutter runs back of drop 18 inches then gradually rises 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches or 3 inches. This keeps the liquid manure within bounds, and by free use of straw to absorb it, it finds its way to the meadow.
At the Farview Dairy we attempted last spring to raise the calves on whey and met with reasonable success. When the calves were dropped they remained with the cows three days, were removed to a separate building and fed fresh milk until the factory started. As the whey was gradually introduced the fresh milk was lessened until the latter was left out entirely. During this time they had access to ground corn and oats and sometimes whole oats. After grass came they were left to run in the pasture and given 4 or 5 quarts of whey and a pint of oats twice a day. Blatchford's Calf meal formed a part of ration after milk was discontinued. At the age of 3½ to 4 months they were turned into a fresh pasture and did well.

I will mention three things I have learned from experience:
Feed very little corn during the last few weeks of pregnancy Feed no whole oats soon after freshening.

When purchasing a cow that has an old appearance look into her mouth as you would in buying a horse.

I once said to a physician—there are a great many medical graduates and certainly there will not be room for them all. He answered—"Room enough in the upper story." How many of Wisconsin dairymen are in the "upper story?" If we would land there we must drop the dual purpose cow and the steer question and confine all our energies to the straight and narrow path that leads to the goal, and in time the state that now leads all others in cheese-making will double its present output.

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DISCUSSION.

The President: We have heard a splendid paper on farm dairying. You will notice in this paper that with all the care but very little returns were obtained from the individual cows on the average, I think I heard Mr. Hendy say only $29.40 per head. Have you any questions to ask?

Member: Do you feed oats without being ground?

Mr. Hendy: In my paper I said I fed whole oats a few weeks before freshening, but after freshening I thought it necessary to discontinue. My man suggested that we feed whole oats to save bran. We tried it but as it caused the scour we discontinued it.

13—Ch.
Member: At what period of the year do your cows freshen?

Mr. Hendy: I have them freshen every year between the first of March and the first of May, about the middle of March.

The President: What time of year did they freshen when they made $29.40?

Mr. Hendy: About that time.

Member: You do not seem to depend much on milk in the winter time. We make the most out of our winter milk.

Mr. Hendy: I am fixed for summer dairying and not for winter dairying.

Mr. Shilling: What do you mean by saying you are fixed for summer dairying?

Mr. Hendy: If I was going into winter dairying I would have a silo. That would incur some considerable expense and I find in starting there is considerable expense on two dairy farms, so I will try summer dairying until I get a silo when I can go into winter dairying if I choose.

Member: Mr. Hendy said his cows brought a thousand dollars. I have twelve cows that brought in a thousand dollars.

Other member: I have been milking twenty cows, about half of them heifers, and we get over a thousand dollars a year from the heifers and cows.

Mr. Hendy: You perhaps have been in the business longer than I have.

Member: I have been in the business twenty years.

Mr. Alder: I should like to ask the gentleman if he sold his milk straight out at a certain amount per hundred, at a low price, or is it due to the possibility that a poor yield was obtained at the factory? It seem to me you are putting the blame on the cow for giving a poor yield.

Mr. Hendy: Our factory is run on the co-operative system. We own the stock. No milk is bought except from a few who are not patrons and they were paid 75 cents a hundred the past season.

The Chairman: I understood Mr. Hendy to say his cows came fresh in May. I want to ask how long you could make cheese that summer?

Mr. Hendy: They freshen from the first up to the middle of March and to the first of May and we milked up into January. When we stopped drawing the milk to the factories I began drying the cows. Stopped the grain ration and put them on straw.
WHITE-WASHING COSTS ONLY A SMALL SUM, BUT HOW CLEAN AND SANITARY IT MAKES THE BARN.
The Chairman: That would be only eight months. Is it not possible for a cow to be milked longer than eight months in a year?

Mr. Hendy: They were milked longer than that on the average, Mr. Chairman, about nine months.

Member: They can be milked ten months in the year if fed for it.

Mr. Fred Marty takes the Chair.

The Chairman: The next subject will be Dairy Barn Sanitation by Mr. E. L. Aderhold, of Neenah.

DAIRY BARN SANITATION.

President E. L. Aderhold, Neenah, Wis.

State Cheese Factory, Dairy and Food Inspector.

It would be an easy matter to demonstrate that the question of stable construction and sanitation has been badly ignored and, in some respects, entirely misunderstood by the masses of milk producers.

In case we were to inspect a promiscuous lot of several dozen stables we might find a few that have fair ventilation, plenty of light, whitewashed walls and ceilings, sanitary floors, an absence of objectionable odors, and where clean cows are kept.

In most stables, however, we would find the ventilation very faulty, not enough light, cobwebs and dust overhead; in some we would find leaky, rotten floors, putrid soil underneath, strong odors and cows plastered with dung.

Milk produced under such conditions does not belong in the same class with milk which comes from clean cows in a sanitary, healthful stable.

The man who works in a tannery becomes so accustomed to the odor connected therewith that he fails to mind it. In a like manner, he who daily works in a filthy stable may not appreciate the odors that prevail there.