



What is the Value of a Pure Bred Sire? Just Estimate the Value of a Bunch of Calves Such as This.

## A Start With Pure Bred Cattle

### Advice to Prospective Breeders

By C. H. Eckles.

THE great mass of the cattle that supply the market with dairy products is and should continue to be, grade rather than pure bred. It is not every one who is situated to undertake the breeding of pure-bred cattle, and it would be a mistake to over-emphasize this line of farming. In fact, it is more often necessary to warn beginners against spending too much money and expecting too much from pure-bred cattle than it is to urge them to take up this line.

The farmer or owner of grade cattle when he goes to purchase a bull is asked perhaps from \$100 to \$200 for a well-bred animal of good ancestry. This looks to him like an extravagant price, and he reasons to himself that he might as well buy some registered cows and raise a few animals of this kind himself.

The mistake he makes, however, is in assuming that he will be able to sell his pure-bred calves for a price equal to that realized by the breeder from whom he buys his stock.

Disappointment often follows from the fact that a man without any experience finds a very limited market for his young stock, especially the males, and if he sells them at all it is at a figure so low and if he sells them at all it is to encourage him. The fact that there is little in it to encourage him. The fact that an animal has registration papers does not necessarily make it any more valuable. In the case of a male, he can not add a single dollar to its selling price. However, if the animal be of one merit, the fact that it is registered does add one of merit, the fact that it is registered does add materially to its value, and especially to the value of its offspring to be used for breeding purposes. Pure bred, registered dairy cows will sell for \$50 to \$100 more than grade animals if they are good milk producers and well bred. Ordinarily inferior registered animals rightly command no higher price than a grade.

### Building a Reputation.

A beginner in the pure-bred live stock business has a good many things to learn. He should first of all realize that it takes a period of years to build up a reputation that will enable him to sell his stock at an advantage. When breeding pure-bred dairy cattle, the sale of dairy products should be counted upon to pay the running expenses, and then when the herd is so far developed and the reputation of the breeder sufficiently established, the income from the breeding stock is additional profit.

The beginner in the pure-bred live stock business should understand that first of all he must have a good herd and next he must bring it to the attention of the people. There are various ways of doing this. Some find it advisable to exhibit their stock at the local fairs and at the larger exhibitions. Others do not exhibit, but depend upon newspaper advertising. Still another, and the better method of all, for the breeder to make a reputation is to keep milk and butter records and carry on official tests.

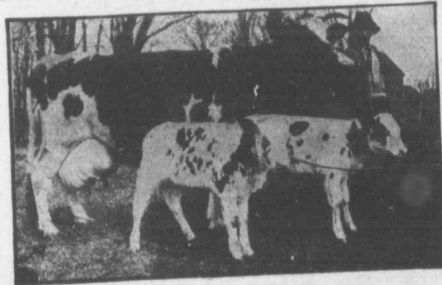
A breeder with unlimited capital can attract attention to himself and his herd by the purchase of a bull of a famous cow or of a famous cow at a long price. The breeder should not undertake to imitate this type of speculation, neither should he count too much on selling his stock by reflected glory in the way of having an animal at the head of his herd that is a descendant of a high-priced animal

owned by some one else. This is all right, provided the real qualities are there.

### Official Tests Good Publicity.

The main opportunity for the beginner with pure-bred cattle in bringing his herd before the public is by making official year's records of his cows, and in this respect he has an equal advantage with the millionaire breeder who breeds cattle for recreation and not as a business. It will take probably ten years for a breeder to thoroughly establish himself. If he goes at it in the right way by keeping the best stock he is able to get, keeping records of production all the time and eliminating the poor animal, he will soon have a herd of merit and will gradually build a reputation as a breeder that will last his lifetime.

It need not be an expensive matter financially to develop such a herd, as they should be made to pay their way and more too in the sale of dairy products. The owner should not expect to build up a great re-



One of the Most Generous of Holstein Cows.

When it comes to generosity there are mighty few cows that can excel the Canary Palmdale Vale, \$1800. This pure-bred Holstein nation on her twelfth birthday presented her owner with twin heifer calves. She then proceeded to roll up a world's record for both butter and milk production in both the seven-day and thirty-day divisions. She produced 86.3 lbs. of milk in seven days, yielding 25.2 lbs. of butter, and in 30 days she produced 3100.2 lbs. of milk, yielding 131.3 lbs. of butter. All of these records are the highest ever made by a cow of her age or class by a wide margin. She is owned by J. W. Vaughan, St. Johnsville, New York.

putation within one year or within five years, but should at the same time understand that he must gradually bring his herd first of all to a position where it deserves to be well known, then he must see that it is brought to the attention of the people of the state.

The man who is a lover of good stock and studies the needs of his animals is ever the man who succeeds. There is no use entering the dairy business unless there is a natural liking for the cow and a real desire to help her do her best. After all, much depends upon the man. It pays in more than one way to be on friendly terms with the heifer. You will be on a friendly terms with her, so as to gain her confidence and affection. Place her early with the herd of milk cows and watch that no harm befalls her. A sudden fright from a dog or an unusual sight may cause her to lose her calf. Go through the process of milking her to accustom her to being handled. See that the calf is removed, unknown to her, twenty-four hours after birth.—The Dairy.

## Wintering Bees Outdoors

### A Success in Cold Climates

Jno. Evens, Temiskaming District.

FOR the successful wintering of bees proper stores are essential, but good bees and thorough packing are also necessary. A colony properly protected will winter with a much larger force of workers and really consume less stores than a colony unprotected. Most beekeepers, while considering feeding, also consider giving their colonies all the protection possible from the elements.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to which is the best method to follow in wintering. Some prefer outdoor wintering, while others prefer storing their bees in the cellar.

I have concluded that most favor the outdoor method. The difference in cost is not very great, considering the extra amount of work that is necessary with indoor wintering. While it is true that the packing cases cost considerable, and that it takes some time to arrange and pack the cases into them, it has also been found that with indoor wintering attention is required every little while throughout the winter.

The cellar is apt to be too tight, warm or damp, consequently the bees come out and are lost. If this time were totalled it would be much more than the time spent on the outdoor system. Some beekeepers claim that they can keep their bees in the cellar better shape than packed outside. This has not been my experience, and I might add, the experience of many beekeepers with whom I have talked. Of course, the results will depend largely upon the strength of the colony and the care with which it was packed.

Many specialists in the United States and Canada advise packing in stands in units of four. By packing four together, two openings can be placed west and two east. The packing case consists of a movable bottom, sides and cover. The stands are raised upon two-by-fours, allowing for four inches of packing beneath. No floor is used. Six inches of packing is used on all sides and eight inches on top. Dry leaves, sawdust, fine excelsior, planer-shavings or straw, may be used for packing. The cover and sides should always be waterproof.

The colonies to be wintered outside should be strong. Unless they are, the indoor system will be found the better. In some instances the colony is wintered in two-hive bodies, the second one being packed on as a super. This is not usual, however, and should not be practised unless the colony is so strong that one super will not hold the bees comfortably. There is danger of a mass cluster remaining in the upper super and chilling enough some cold spell to

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NEWSPAPER that out of been asked up farms on the cent expressed to who do actually most certain to if the soldiers of the desire to farm veterans' scripts they might thereal night some day see a genuine de too monotonous couraged; some while a goodly number successful farmer the Canadian homesteads and be paid back in 2 nothing, so that t the loss and the steaders, who have they are today, backs when the high and with the high farm, the Canadian resourcful man

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