

COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

YORK CO., N. B.

FREDERICTON—Root crops are maturing nicely. Potatoes from present prospect will be an average crop. Turnips will be the same. The yield of our present modern farmers have latter shipped several cartloads of the latter to Boston. There are good crops of rutabagas, carrots and other root crops are yielding well. Cauliflowers are in good demand for pickling and table purposes. We seem to have a monopoly in these at from \$ to 30 cents each, retail. Celery sells fairly well at 75 cents a dozen. Our ground and atmosphere is too dry for our celery and consequently it cannot compare with St. John celery. However, ours improves with keeping, if stored in a cool, moist cellar, for a month or two—J. B.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

BETHLEHEM—Threshing is now pretty well over and the present crop is a little crop than last year are being borne over. Farmers who last year had 800 or 900 bushels of grain, are now getting 400 or 500 last year. The straw crop is somewhat better, however, which will be a great help. The corn crop is a very good one, though it is probably a little less than last year in acreage. A few farmers sow some milked wheat in the fall, which seems to be a good crop. Clover seed appears to be a pretty good crop this year; probably the best for some years. The alfalfa crop is cut now, except some late pieces. All drought of over seven weeks is still unbroken and pastures are very dry. Cows are nearly dry, and the milk flow has fallen off at least one-quarter. The fall wheat is being trying all summer and although he has received letters from dealers to speak highly in favor of the corn cured wheat, it is much superior to the ordinary cured, the price for it is seldom any more than for ordinary cut. The price is rather light crop and the price is low. From 50c to 75c for fall fruit and \$1 to \$1.25 for winter fruit per bushel. The price is being paid. It is impossible to plow at present and now we get rain snow, little fall grain will be sown—H. R.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

ELBORADO—Harvest is over and the threshing is about completed. All kinds of grain is yielding well to the amount of straw which was cut, but well filled and headed. The yield is better than last year but about 20 per cent. below other abundant years. The corn and root crops have suffered from the long-continued drought. Corn is all out, and the few stalks in this township have been killed. Turnips, beets and mangels are at a standstill. Some neighbors report good crops of potatoes, but the majority are well below the average. Nearly all who have attempted to plow have abandoned their attempt to till and dry soil is very hard of the soil. Fires are doing a great deal of damage in the unventilated districts. The late spring frosts have been here before have gone dry. The Moira river discontinued running a month ago, and the entire bed was dry. The river is dry with the exception of a few deep basins. There have had no rain, excepting a couple of light showers for over two months—F. A.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

ATK—We are suffering considerably from drought, having had no rain of any amount since August. We had a slight rain about the 15th, but it was very light, as was seeding commenced and another shower on the 18th, but these were barely local. With no seeding was about a week earlier this year and is showing up nicely now. It promises to get a little crop on beets and winter. Pastures are beginning to show the effects of the drought, and if farmers have not provided special pastures, such as rape, turnips will have to be fed in the yard or stable, or else they will go back. Silo filling is under way and the corn is getting on the silo more mature than usual. We are beginning to find out that our Canadian grown seed is the best, because it carries the best, and matures quicker, giving better quality, although not the same quantity. The rapeseed and mangels are practically at a standstill. Considerable quantities of turnips have been shipped out at 15c a bushel, but the market is not early for this purpose. The lice are now taking them again this year. New wheat is selling at 80c and old at 80c. Bran is

quoted at \$20 per ton, and shorts at \$25—J. C. S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA—The continued dry weather is seriously affecting the root crops. The corn, rutabagas, and potatoes are in a state of "dormancy," which some of our farmers are neglecting. Pastures are also drying up. The rutabagas are being dried by a hundred fedder and root cattle for by auction; prices realized about 25 to 45c. The only a few choices on reaching the latter. Some farmers have decided to have lost heavily by the deal.

A representative of the government is said to have visited Elora, Ferrara and towns and villages north preparatory to the building of post offices costing \$5000, and upward. While the farming community seem content to get mail delivered at local post offices, once, twice or three times a week, said post offices being located in farm houses, stores or private houses, any place, with no word of objection from the rural mail people. Verily, farmers are a contented people. I am glad to see The Dairyman and the Farming World is keeping this matter before its readers—V.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN—This district is experiencing a period of extreme drought. No rain, except sprinkles, has fallen since the 19th of August, and the weather is getting drier. Wells are drying up, cattle are beginning to stand still and cows to fail very noticeably in milk. Some farmers have waited since September 1st for rain to moisten the wheat ground that they may sow for wheat. The Hesden will have a poor chance to propagate on these fields. One of our late best agriculturists said that the fall wheat will burn at the end of any land unless plowed six weeks before seeding time and worked to conserve moisture. This season's wheat and past seasons have proved the correctness of this statement. Early sown wheat has a good crop, but the wheat sown at the autumn top and root growth, we cannot be assured of a crop in our uncertain weather. The Ontario corn crop in April yields. The season has proved an exceptionally good one for the ripening of the fruit per bushel. The yield is a comparatively plentiful supply of corn in the ear, and, if taken care of, a sure supply of seed for next year—G. M. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

NORWICH—The dry weather still continues; it has lessened very materially the acreage from the fall wheat. Pastures are very dry, and the supply of milk to the cheese factories is poor. Farmers having to depend entirely on the milk of their own cows, and are appointing, while with others, appointing with ensilage for the cows, it has been a most profitable one. In our country, hogs is largely carried on in our country. Farmers are very busy filling their silos. Corn is a good crop and has ripened early. The root crop will be light because of the drought. The grain crop is showing up well. Oats yielded 50 bushels an acre—J. C. S.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG—In some districts, owing to siphoned methods of farming, weeds, grasses and brush are increasing, and the result is a decrease in yield. Such instances are to be found in the older settled sections, or continuous grain growing sections, where no attempt has been made to combat weeds through advanced methods of cultivation, and where they will have to change their system or go out or be put out of business. As a result, many are going in for alfalfa and other farming, trying by this means to get their farms back on their feet. Threshing is general. As there is no scarcity of help to man the machines, which is why they are so plentifully well distributed the threshermen will quote a profitable season—N. J. K.

GOSSIP

ABSORBINE sows lameness kills pain, removes Bog, Thoroughbred Splints, Wind Puffs, Shoe Bolls, Enlarged Glands and similar abuses in a mild and safe manner. It is sold by all druggists, or delivered express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. O. Box 100, Montreal, Quebec, Mass. Canadian Agency, Lyman, Sons & Co., 269 St. Paul street, Montreal, Que., Canada.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN NEWS

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is proud to be a member of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of this paper. Members of the Association are invited to send their names to the Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

TRUE TYPE OF THE HOLSTEIN

Consistent attention to the type of the Holstein-Friesian cattle is very proper, directing attention to the subject of the true type of the breed.

The breeder, who for one moment in his pursuit of higher fat percentage in the milk, forgets type, is doing incalculable damage to the future of the breed. The true type of the breed is very accurately delineated in the description of it is to be regretted that illustrations of typical specimens are not used to illustrate and emphasize the points. Change of environment of the breed from the low lands of Holland, is doubtless affecting the shape of the points and the bony structure of the Holstein, tending towards a greater finish or refinement. Also, frequent importation of other breeds is doubtful whether any improvement can be made or should be attempted. The Holstein type is affected by the selection and environment, and it has distinguished these cattle in all parts of the world. It has come the marvellous and profitable production of yield, the characteristic tendencies of powerful dairy cows, the abundance of food. These characteristics, derived from the Holstein, have been important factors in the foundation of the short horns and Ayrshire breeds, and of many of the Continental offshoots.

An English writer of the Holstein type that by its productive power directed the attention of agriculturists towards this breed, and his words would never be forgotten, the great quality of the remarkable yields will show, to those having a knowledge of the breed, that the descriptions, the close study of the Holstein type in all these wonderful animals, the large size in the Holstein is the first thing to impress the mind of the breeder, and its importance should never be disregarded.

In defining pure-bred Holstein cattle, this fact was duly set forth by the founders of the Herd-Book Association, in their definition of the breed, "not for cotton, no matter what may be the yield in milk or its fat percentage, viz., "Pure blood Holstein-Friesian shall be held to mean and refer to only those large, improved black and white cattle, etc." (Art. sec. 5.)

Scientific investigation in this country, particularly in Wisconsin, has confirmed the wisdom of the early breeders in thus defining the type of the breed as "large," for the large cow of any breed is uniformly the most profitable.

An idea of the size of animals of this breed at the time of Mr. Cheney's first importation, was gained from the following quotation (V.O.) Holstein-Her, B. 1910:—

"The Van Tromp (see portrait) imported in the womb of Texasian (see portrait) six years old, and his girls is 8 feet 5 inches length, 9 feet 2 inches height, 5 feet 2 inches chest, and his power, and the weight of the two year old bull, Op-erious 7th, in 1897 pounds. The weight of the imported cow, Texasian (see portrait) is 1500 pounds; Lady Midwood (see portrait) 1400 pounds; the four year old heifer, Op-erious 1st, in 1897 pounds; the three years old heifer, Texasian 8th, 1500 pounds; the two years old heifer, Op-erious 2nd, in 1897 pounds; the three year old bull, Op-erious 1st, in 1897 pounds; the bull calf Duke of Belmont, nine months old, in 1897 pounds; the bull calf Midwood 8th, nine months old, 635 pounds, all raised in the ordinary way, and the weight of the bull calf running in pasture from May until November."

Burton W. Potter, in 1896, published the results of his investigations as to the weight of 60 large record cows, tested under the supervision of the Canadian Agency, 1894 to 1896.

Mr. Potter summarizes thus: "Of the cows, only 15 weigh more than 1500 pounds, and only 10 surpass the one thousand pound mark. Only 9 weigh less than 1200 pounds, and the average weight of the whole number is 1345 pounds, and of the 25 bulls, but one weighs less than 1500 pounds, and only five less than 2000

pounds. Only three weigh more than 2400 pounds, and the average weight of the whole number is 2164 pounds."

Mr. S. Hloxie, in the pamphlet, "Holstein-Friesian Cattle," writes upon the size of cow, states, "In ordinary milking condition at full age, they range in weight from 1200 to 1500 pounds."

With large size as the recognized predominant characteristic of the breed, it is not surprising that the Holstein color markings in perfectly defined patches or spots, the next general definition required, is the size of the animal. There are three definite types, described as the milk and beef form, the milk form, and beef and milk form.

The average form of this breed and that towards which conscientious breeders are directing their efforts to maintain and improve, is the milk and beef form.

Mr. S. Hloxie thus admirably refers to the milk and beef type of the breed: "It is especially strong in all vital particulars. The bones are fine compared with size and the chine broad and strong compared with the high and sharp chine of the extreme milk form. The loin and hips are broad and strong, the ribs are usually shown in the milk form. The chest is narrow and the thighs moderate well apart. Passing forward to the feet, they are smoother and more compact than in the milk form, but of lighter weight than in the beef form. The brisket is not so wide and low as in the beef form, and the chest is not so deep, but the width of the ribs is more than in the milk form, the ribs are wider swung and the abdomen more trimly held up though no less capacious. The general appearance of the bull is strongly masculine, but that of the cow is no less feminine than in the milk form."

It may be further emphasized, that the milk and beef form, describes a cow of the milk form, but of the quality usually thick, deep and broad, crops well filled, barrel well rounded, loin and hips well set, and the quarters straight, wide and full.

To this form of these cattle is due their extraordinary conformation and vital force, and it affects all their relations to their food, care and production.

The milk and beef form, accompanied with the angularity of appearance, the light shoulders and chest, and the compact, light quarters of cattle of the milk form.

The future of the breed will be greatly endangered, if the breeders from one consideration or another, the connection of pedigrees to attain large average records or fat percentages, or by neglect of proper care and feed in the early life of the animal, are led to the mating of animals of other than those of large size, and possessing the milk and beef form. Neither the breeds of the Channel Islands nor the Ayrshire breed possesses this form, even today.

F. L. HOUGHTON.

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