

COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

KING'S CO., N. S.
WATERVILLE—All entries are in for the Nova Scotia exhibition at Kentville, which promises to be very popular. Unless the small-pox scare increases. The harvest weather has been everything to be desired, no frost, no heavy frosts, though there have been a few frosts, the vegetation on high levels has not been affected. Bee-keepers are now taking stores and preparing for winter quarters. The honey season has been very good and honey has proved a valuable investment. Among the orchards and buckwheat fields of Nova Scotia there is a growing opinion for modern bee-keeping, many bee-keepers there are a hundred years behind the times, using the suffocation process when taking the honey, and there are very few bee-keepers at that. Apiculture is one of Nova Scotia's undeveloped resources. The apple market in the old country promises better prices. Prices for rough apples for vinegar, 25c a lb; for 2 1/2 c; for extra fine 3.5 c; tree run 1.50 for No. 1 and 1 packed. Buyers are offering low prices to growers. The butter and egg market keeps up well. E. W.

STORMONT CO., ONT.
CANMAGOR—Corn harvesting is almost finished. The crop was above the average. Hay was rather light in this section. Straw was short but the grain was well filled. Cheese and butter prices were throughout the entire season, will help to make up for the shortage in the potato crop. The light but the quality good. The apple crop is scarcely up to the average of former years. Owners of the recent crop, quite a number of wells are dry or almost so, which, in some cases, means that farmers have to water some of their fruit trees. Very little threshing has been done as yet. The ground being very dry and hard retards plowing. The corn crop is in section. A heavy rain would be most welcome. E. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
MADOC—The dry weather still continues in this part of the country. A great quantity of the marsh hay that grows so well and that has been burned for fuel. Feed of all kinds will be much more scarce than last year. The root crop is going up entirely. Over threshing in general and will yield about 2 1/2, or 3 bushels an acre. The apple crop is light; potato crop fair. Only a small acreage of fall wheat is sown. The corn crop is best crop in this section for years.—W. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.
BETHANY—The long period of dry weather which has been prevailing for some weeks past, has been very detrimental to roots and vegetables, as well as to the welfare of live stock. Pastures have dried up to such an extent that the stock has had to be seriously curtailed. In fact factories have threatened to close. The pasture has been so badly dried that in some localities stock will come into the stable in a poor condition. As a result of the continued dry weather the potato crop has been greatly reduced. Late planted potatoes are much better than those planted early. Turnips are doing miserably poor, owing largely to the dry weather and having become badly withered. It has been impossible to sell wheat at a profit round in poor condition on account of the ground being so dry. Hence there is not so much stock as usual. Fall cultivation has been seriously interfered with, and in many cases has been impossible, but the wheat which has been sown will remedy some of these troubles. The second cut of clover is a fairly satisfactory crop. It is all well harvested at the present time. During the latter part of the dry weather, considerable grain had been laid out and has now been getting pretty well on towards finish. W. M.

PERRYTOW—Threshing is about finished in this vicinity. Grain has not been so well as the prospects indicated in the earlier part of the season. Only a small acreage of fall wheat was sown in this section, the yield being fairly good. Spring wheat has been sown and wheat and the yield is very poor. Only a small acreage of barley was sown. Posa were about a fair crop. As yet has been a good price in late years, there has been considerable snow which yielded very little. Oats were sown early and were good, but the late sown ones was a poor yield and light weight. Hay has

been exceptionally good and was housed in fine condition. Corn is in good shape. Potatoes are excellent. Potatoes are good, turning out well to the continued drought are being badly affected. The market for Mangies are looking well. There has not been much fall ploughing done owing to dry weather, the ploughing that has been done farmers find it impossible to do so. In the meantime they have been cutting the rains come.—A. W.
NEWCASTLE—Apples are in along the lake shore and for a distance of three miles back but beyond that they are very light. The very dry weather which we had caused the fruit to ripen much earlier than last year. Some buyers are picking Greenings since September 14th. Most orchards are sold in the lump while others go at \$1 to \$1.25 a bush all around on the trees, and some are shipping direct or storing till mid-winter.—D. J. G.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.
HAWLEY—Grain threshing has been in full swing here. The farmers are made glad by the good yield of grain, particularly of barley and oats, which are being priced at 45c and 35c respectively. Peas are sown, but not extensively, although this year they would have been very heavy. The yields have been exceptionally good. The straw has been very light. This will make winter feed scarce, but they are very careful the farmers will be all right for another year. Corn which is sown for winter feed, is first of all not so good as last year. Corn which I have not seen the like of it, first many years ago, is doing very well. It had a bad effect upon the root crop. The crop does not promise to be as good as was expected. The straw that the farmers have been trying to do some grain plowing but cannot accomplish the work in a satisfactory manner. The farmers are hard and dry the farmers are getting a hard mud behind with their plowing. Passes are getting very poor, consequently the flow of milk is falling short. It tells severely on the dairy business.—W. M.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
DEBENS—We have had no rain in this district so far this year. The root crop and root crops are badly in need of a good shower. Some of the farmers in this section are getting very dry potatoes, although a little green yet. It is impossible in some places to grow an account of the ground being so dry. The grain crop is all harvested with the exception of a few late peas and buckwheat. Some reports are given that their threshing done at all around on the trees of the worst personal weeds.—C. S. N.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
WATERLOO—The weather for the past few days has been very dry, with only a few light showers. Most of the stubble land not seeded down has been gone ploughed and the yield of the crop is a heavy one and well matured. No much corn is grown in this section but the yield is very scarce. Only their day is coming. With corn growing so fast the present dry spell is not so much felt, and in many cases, it is turned to good use in killing weeds, as it has a telling effect on the yield of the most personal weeds.—C. S. N.

BRANT CO., ONT.
FAIKLAND—The long drought was broken by a heavy rain on September 23, followed by another shower on the 26th.

The weather also is very much cooler, which will be of use to the farmers. We can now do some fall plowing as the ground is moistened nearly to plow depth and the corn and husking are the order of the day. Potatoes are a light crop in some places. A few complaints of a disease of the disease are getting rid of by the formalin treatment. Shippers are only offering 50c a bag but the market for them are worth from 75c to \$1. Farmers are shipping turnips at the a bushel. Hogs which were worth \$1.50, 1 w, last week are now at \$6.50. Stockers, weighing 600 to 600 lbs., are worth about \$3.75 a cwt; eggs; butter, 27c.—L. T.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
WARTON—After a prolonged drought, the weather broke on the 27th. The rain must have been very welcome to those fighting fires. Threshing is about over. The results did not come up to expectations, rust and grasshoppers curtailing the yield of oats. Corn is a great crop. The frost of September 3rd caused some to cut them, but the majority did not until about the 28th, thereby gaining an immense yield of grain. The writer's experience, extending over 20 years, is that nearly every variety of corn shows that Early Balley and Selsor's North Dakota Flint, mixed in the seed, yield the most grain per acre. It is a trifling move for butchers' cattle than two months ago, and hogs are away up, when nobody but the farmers are offering a diplomatic move on the part of the packers to persuade farmers to go into the market. Buyers are offering a price which will act the other way. If you could compare notes now with all the herds that sent to the creameries, some astonishing facts would be revealed. I know of two herds of the same number of cows, one of nearly every variety, yielding more than twice the returns of the other. Both were of no particular breeding, but selected for their milk. Both are 10 years in the best herd. Just here we would be well to ask the question, is the final purpose of the farmer or less to be fraud to her owner? The fact is, the shorthorn cow, as found in Ontario, is not a good cow for the farmer's use.

REGINA DISTRICT, SASK.
COTTONWOOD—The weather is excellent for threshing, and the gangs are doing the most of it. We can count from 12 to 15 outfits within eight. Each of these employ from 15 to 20 men, according to whether they are threshing from stacks or from stock. Besides that there may be from five to 12 teams drawing grain to bins or to the elevators. Many of the farmers are threshing wheat and most of the oats direct, to the elevators. If they are close to a station. Close of course, means anywhere up to 10 miles. All along the railroads, at intervals of eight or four miles, are the stations and elevators. The number of which there are from four to six elevators. These are all filled at present. This season the farmers are not likely to have to hustle, as the farmers have been doing all summer. It is a big undertaking for 25 farmers to cut and to twelve hundred acres of wheat in the three or four weeks which elapse between the ripening and the chaffing. If what is to be threshed before the snow falls, it means that every body concerned has to work from before twilight till long after dark.

Much of the grain on heavy land was caught by the frost, and is injured more or less. As nearly as we can estimate the yield of wheat will average about 15 to 18 bushels per acre, which seemed to be badly off a short time ago, have come on as a surprising rate and the yield is from 35 to 60 bushels an acre.
 Dry grass and bromes hay have yielded well. The yield has been done splendidly. Sloughs which have been dry for five years, could be cut, and the grass was unusually good. The yield of hay is one of the best. Our rough hay is very well. It grows in bands that are very large and coarse. The farmers are taking the most of the farmers make it so as to mix the varieties, but by different methods, a quantity may be obtained, and any kind of stock suited.
 Pasture is becoming scarce, owing to dry weather but this is little of consequence. As soon as threshing is over the stock will be turned on to the stubble, where there is an abundance of picking. Then, when the snow comes, the cattle find good feed and shelter dur-

ing the day in the straw stacks. They burrow into the straw and find perfect shelter from the wind and get by the very coldest temperatures, which of course we never have when the wind is blowing.—S. J. N.

GOSBIP
 Mr. Clifford Hancock, of Smith Township, Peterboro County, is quite optimistic regarding the outlook for the price of grain this coming winter. He thinks hay will be as plentiful or more so than last year. On one of his fields he had a yield of 4 tons to the acre.
 Reliable engines are as necessary to the farmer and dairyman as is good seed and pure milk. Very often dairyman have been led to buy inferior engines and boilers owing to obtaining them at a bargain price. Price should be the last thing thought of when buying this class of goods. Reliability should be considered before price. For a number of years the Waterloo Engine Works of Brantford have been noted for turning out only high-class machinery and boilers. The quality of material used being better than that used in the average boiler. The quality of the makes it necessary to ask a slightly higher price for their goods. Experience proves that they are the cheapest in the long run. When writing for their quotations, mention The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

DIFFERENCES IN YIELD OF MILK.
 In one British Columbia cow testing association last month the average yield of one herd of ten cows was 1143 lbs milk, 39.2 lbs fat each.
 Another herd of 20 cows gave an average yield of 1105 lbs milk, 35.5 lbs fat, or only a fraction over 1000 lbs milk.
 The highest individual yield of any single cow was 890 lbs milk, testing 4.8 lbs fat, or 4200 lbs milk, 200 lbs fat, the lowest yield of any cow was 525 lbs milk, testing 4.5 lbs fat.
 The herd of 27 cows had an average production of 1034 lbs milk each and 37.13 lbs fat. The lowest yield in this herd was 465 lbs milk, testing 4.5 lbs fat.
 In 15 out of 19 herds were several individual cows giving from 1000 to 1500 lbs of milk each in the month.
 Several herds are yielding less than 800 lbs each.
 The general average production of all the herds recorded in the association was 1112 lbs milk, 35.5 lbs fat.
 This last statement, it will be observed, completely obscures the individual extremes noted above. Although the extremes and one full of encouragement to dairymen it is manifestly only valuable in the way of a system of general results in 19 herds.
 The above dairyman goes much further into the inquiry and ascertains the ability and performance of each individual cow in the herd for the whole year, then he uses the information gained and retains in the stable only such cows as stand an economical and profitable standard.

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