His Start with Pure Breds

And a Set of Milk Scales and Record Sheets

WE all listen when the man of experience talks. His voice sounds good to his fellow-farmers. The following is a part of a talk given by a successful dairy farmer to a Maine audience, and reported in a bulletin from the Maine Department of Agriculture:

"I met with disappointment from one of the bu's which I bought, not from a production point of view, as the production was increased immensely, but there were misplaced udders in his offspring. The teats were not put on where they ought to be; the bag was not the right shape. There were lot many hard milkers, but the shape of the udders was not improved. I saw my mistake and in making my second selection I saw the dam and the grandam of the sire of the calf I bought, and also I knew by reputation the sire's sire and the sire's dam. I do not think I ever saw as great an improvement in one generation as there was in the shape of the udders of the heifers sired by him, and the placing of the teats, as well as in the production.

"It was production that I was after when I bought my first pure-breds, and that was the point I had in view. I did not have the courage, with the obligations I had on me, to go into high priced fancy bred stock. I might say that I bought the breed I did, not because it was at that time greatly my preference, but because I could get pure-breds in that breed for a little less money than in any other breed, as an intimate friend of mine, who I knew would not do me a wrong, had a herd from which I could get selections at a reasonable price. I paid $975 for pure-bred stock. I also bought a set of milk scales, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Any dairyman who is not using them regularly is making a mistake.

"I do not mean that you should use the milk scales and never add up the sheet. You should use the scales, weigh the milk, put it down, add up the sheet, and follow its lessons. It is of no use to weigh the milk unless you are willing to abide by the scales. When you have resolved to do that, and stick to it, then you can improve your condition. Nine hundred and eighty-three dollars was the total extra outlay in my herd to bring about an increased average production of 54 per cent in milk and 73 per cent in butter, in ten years' time. This is within reach of any farmer. Perhaps you are in a cow testing association. If you are not, you ought to be. I had to do this work independently, because at that time there were no such associations. Since the organization of our Farm Bureau, three years ago, we have a cow testing association in our immediate vicinity, and I am now doing the work through that. It allows me more time to myself if I have a tester do the work, and I think he can do it cheaper than I can. But if you are not in a position to join a cow testing association you should do the work yourself, as you cannot afford to keep dairy cows unless you conduct your dairy work on a business basis, and you are not conducting it on a basis unless you open an account with each individual cow and know what she is doing."

Select seed corn before the first killing frost. If corn is allowed to remain in the field during cold, moist weather, the germination and vitality will be greatly diminished, if not entirely lost. The moisture content of corn is often 30 per cent or more when the seed is ready to pick. If freezing weather catches the seed ears when they contain a relatively high percentage of water, the corn is likely to be of no value for seed purposes.

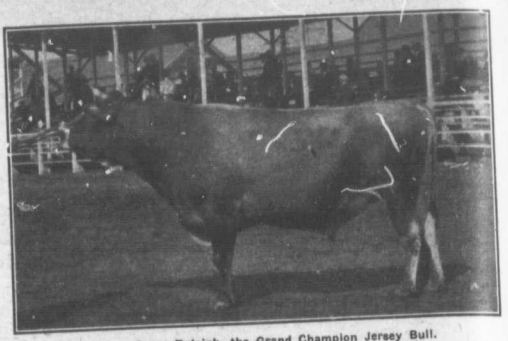
To Control Scours in Calves

The Special Problem of the Dairy Farmer

THE practice of allowing calves to remain with their dams until large enough for weaning has been proven unprofitable where there is a market for milk or butterfat. Consequently, most farmers who sell the product of their cows have adopted hand feeding for raising calves. The economy of this practice goes unchallenged, but there is constant danger of causing digestive troubles in the calf.

The digestive organs of the young calf are adjusted to receive warm milk direct from the udder in small quantities at short intervals. Of course, it is impractical to imitate such conditions when feeding by hand, but they should be duplicated as nearly as possible to avoid scours. Prevention, says M. H. Fohrman of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, is the best means of control. Over-feeding, irregular feeding, dirty pails, cold milk, sour milk, or old milk will cause trouble. These, however, can be avoided.

Constant vigilance is the price of healthy calves, and the feeder must always be on the lookout for indications of scouring. At the first indication of disease he should effect a quick cure, before the condition becomes chronic. Where calves are fed from the pail, it is easy for the feeder to watch tails and hocks for indications of scouring. As soon as trouble is detected, the feed of the calf should be reduced at least half. Administer a dose of castor oil in warm milk by means of a small drenching bottle. This will tend to remove all irritating substances from the bowels. Feed should then be gradually restored to the normal amount, and formaldehyde solution should be added to the milk at the rate of one teaspoonful for a pound of milk fed. This formaldehyde solution should be made up as follows: One part of formaline (40 per cent solution of formaldehyde) to 31 parts of water. If prompt improvement does not follow this treatment, repeat the dose of oil, and accompany it with another reduction in the quantity of feed.



Meadow Grass Raleigh, the Grand Champion Jersey Bull.

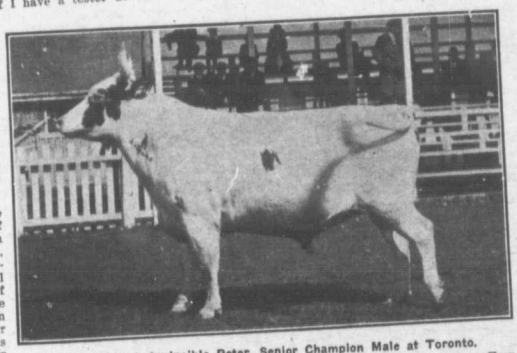
Meadowgrass Raleigh is a son of Meadowgrass 2nd, a former grand champion female at Toronto, and Allendale Raleigh, a bull that was grand champion at the National Dairy Show the year that Mr. Fleming's herd, along with all others, was quarantined at Chicago because of foot and mouth disease. He shows his breeding. He is an almost perfect specimen of the Jersey breed.

The Signal of the Silo

A Poem by W. Livingston Larned

THE Dutch are known for Windmills, grinding out
their daily bread,
Each white arms, like to feathers on some
giant Injun's head.
And—where you see them turning, it's a sign of
happiness—
Whilst we—we of the inland, have our Silos standin'
guard
Through snow and rain and winter, with its fists
a-beating hard.
And, somehow, we compare 'em, in a tidy sort of way,
With them as stand out yonder, where th' ocean
roars, to-day.
Th' treasure-trove of cattle that are hungry with
the morn
A storm-bound Silo, standin' in a restless sea o'
corn.
And whether made of cement, or stave, or iron, or
tile,
Of woods of all creation, from up Maine ways to th'
Nile,
Or whether concrete fellers get th' local upper-hand,
God bless 'em—they're ALL Silos, for th' better of
th' land
A munch of tasty silage, makes th' Dairy records
grow:
Who gives a hang for feed-bills and a winter full of
snow
Th' herd is plump as butter—and if folks have cause
to thank
It's because each farmer's Silo is a sort o' Savings
Bank!

—Hoard's Dairyman.



Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, Senior Champion Male at Toronto.

The flies were biting hard and "Peter" refused to pose properly for his picture. Even at that this illustration shows a two-year-old bull with splendid depth of body and lots of Ayrshire character. His sire is Mr. Hume's Hillside Peter Pan, a former champion at Toronto on a couple of occasions but this year down to second place. Exhibited by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Friesian Cattle in New Zealand

Where the Yearly Test is the Only Test

C. C. BUCKLAND, New Zealand.

THE Friesian cattle in New Zealand are putting up the same kind of good records that they do in every part of the world. Our semi-official yearly records are produced under exactly the same conditions as the Canadian R. O. P. records. We already have in our Dominion a 4-year-old with 24,179 lbs. of milk and 939.78 lbs. of butter-fat, a 3-year-old with 18,733 lbs. of milk and 862.51 lbs. of butter-fat, and a 2-year-old with 19,621 lbs. of milk and 805.77 lbs. of butter-fat

We have discarded the word "Holstein" altogether and we call our Association "The New Zealand Friesian Association," and our cattle "Friesians." The lately-formed English association has recently decided to do the same. I would suggest that in the columns of your paper you might advocate that the Canadian association might take steps in the same direction. The name "Holstein" has but little reason for its origin, and it is difficult to see any reason why it should be kept. A change might upset established custom for a short time, but since the war broke out a great many more vital changes have been made. A distinctly German name, which not only has but little justification for its existence, but also is entirely misleading, might surely be dropped without any undue discomfort to anyone. In any case we have always labored under the disability of having too ponderous a name for the great black-and-white breed.

In the discussions that frequently are carried on in your papers as to the respective merits of the short and long periods of testing there is one point on which sufficient stress is not laid. I refer to the value of the records as affecting outside markets. After the war and more and more as time goes on there will be a greater export trade in dairy cattle from all countries where the herds have reached a high state of development. Semi-official yearly testing will be in vogue in all countries where dairying is an important branch of farming, but the chances

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