

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS and GARDENERS

DAIRY TOPICS

Prepared by Provincial Department of Agriculture in Co-operation With the Directors of Dairymen's Association.

SELECTING, FITTING AND SHOWING DAIRY CATTLE

When attempting to adequately describe cattle in an effort to point out characteristics that cannot be measured in pounds and inches, there are a number of terms available that have rather specific applications. Very often long detailed discussions and confusion can be avoided if one has learned to understand and use properly such terms as type, breed type, shape, character, symmetry, quality, scale and substance. If however, these are used without full information of their specific application they become rather meaningless.

TYPE

Type has been defined as "an ideal or standard of perfection which combines all the characteristics that contribute to the animal's value and efficiency for the purpose specified." Thus, in producing the dairy type, the breeder of cattle have persistently attempted to develop to their maximum efficiency all the characteristics that are useful for milk production.

BREED TYPE

Breed type involves characteristics that distinguish one breed from another such as color, shape, size, style, habits, etc. It should not be understood that a cow conforms to breed type even though she may possess the characteristics that distinguish one breed from another. If she is any reference to breed type is quite unimportant.

BREED CHARACTER

Breed character is often used to advantage in pointing out specific variations in degree of development of such qualities as color, neatness, refinement, and shape and carriage of the head. Such variations contribute to the distinctiveness of an animal's breed character and breed type.

SYMMETRY

Symmetry refers to a balanced development of all parts. A cow with a large middle but a badly sloping rump would not be symmetrically balanced.

QUALITY

Quality is used to indicate freedom from coarseness. Refinement as it is commonly understood should not be confused with quality. There is a rather important difference in the two terms. This term refinement may involve, as it often does, so small a bone and general development that the animal to which it applies lacks the necessary usefulness. Quality, however, does not conflict with usefulness. It involves freedom from coarseness in every detail of the body. Quality is refinement that contributes to style, neatness, activity, and ability to wear without the sacrifice of usefulness.

SCALE

Scale has reference to other qualities than weight alone. It refers to size development. A cow that weighs 1200 pounds may lack scale in spite of the fact that she may be heavy for the breed. Too much of the weight may be due to fat, and not enough to growth.

SUBSTANCE

Substance in cattle is commonly understood to refer to the amount of bone. However, it may also be used in describing essential firmness in the entire development. The terms scale and substance are more commonly used in connection with beef cattle than with dairy cattle.

STYLE
Style is rather an inclusive term which is generally associated with a high degree of development in all body characteristics. It is, however, a specific term inasmuch as it involves the degree of grace with which a cow shows herself when moving or at rest. A sluggish animal, however, excellent a conformation she may have, may not necessarily possess style. Style may be defined as the natural expression of a cow's nervous temperament that is displayed in the animal's response to the very processes of life and its environment.

CONSTITUTION

Constitution refers primarily to the chest capacity as it is determined by the length and fullness of the ribs and the width of the chest floor. An animal with a robust constitution must have ample room for the heart and lungs.

PUREBRED

Purebred is the term applied to an animal that is registered or eligible to registry in the herd book of the breed to which it belongs. The term purebred should not be used synonymously with thorough-bred which is a distinctive term correctly used for only the running horse of English origin.

CROSBRED

Crossbred is used to describe the breeding of an animal whose dam and sire were purebreds but belonged to different breeds.

GRADES

Grades are the result of mating a purebred sire with females that are not purebred. Success in the show ring depends to a great extent upon one's ability to select the right type of animals in the beginning. In other words, the exhibitor should be a good judge of dairy cattle. For this reason, the exhibitor should know what to look for when selecting his show animals, he is away to a good start.

SELECTING INDIVIDUALS OF THE PROPER BREED TYPE
All of the various dairy breeds have been developed to meet certain demands and all breeds have certain common characteristics, angular conformation, for example, yet each one has its own peculiar features, such as color, size, shape of udder, temperament, etc., which are not found in other breeds. These special features constitute what is called "breed type." To illustrate, the Holstein is a large, more or less rugged animal with a tan skin which carries a rich, yellowish white markings. The Jersey shows much grace and style and has sharply chiseled features with large prominent eyes. Guernsey breeders have developed an animal with a milky skin which carries a rich, appearing yellow pigment, while the Ayrshires are noted for their uniform, square, level udders with long attachments and their long ears which turn outward, forward and upward. The successful showman makes a careful study of the finer points that go to make up the breed type of whatever breed he may choose.

COLOR MARKINGS
Some consideration should be given to color when selecting the cattle, at least to the extent of making sure that markings are uniform and extending to or above the knee or hock; (7) black and white entangled to give grayish appearance, or color other than distinct black and white. The Jerseys vary considerably in color. As a rule, breeders prefer animals with a solid color. Various shades of fawn, squirrel grey, dark brown, and mouse color are common, and sometimes white is mixed with these colors. The muzzle is usually black or lead-colored. A black switch is desirable. The color of an Ayrshire varies from a medium red to a very dark mahogany brown and white, with either color predominating. Breeders seem to be showing a decided tendency toward white with red markings.

-NEWSY NOTES-

By AGRICOLA

The great Dr. Johnson once wrote a treatise on Epitaphs, in which he defined the use of Latin for epitaphical compositions on account of its inherent fitness for such inscriptions and for its classical stability. The earliest funeral inscriptions found in Britain were of course Roman, and so in Latin; and when the Romans withdrew from the Island, epitaphs in a least two centuries. Monastic influence brought back a purer form of Latin (mixed with feudal terms) after the Norman conquest, but sometimes we find a kind of Norman-French employed in epitaphs, as in that of the poet John Gower who died in 1403. Norman-French epitaphs were fairly common between the years 1200 and 1400 A. D., while English began to be used towards the end of the 14th century. "It may be noticed," says an antiquary, "that the majority of the inscriptions Latin in English from 1300 to the period of the Reformation, that have been preserved are upon brasses," that is, engraved on sheets of brass, let into the tomb, the floor over the vault, or the inside wall of the church. Incidentally it may be observed that most of the brasses disappeared during the spoliation of the churches at the Reformation—to the great grief of the antiquaries.

In general the old English epitaphs were in the "first person" and addressed a warning to the reader "to prepare for the same inevitable change." The majority of the Latin epitaphs in the North of England, open with a request for prayer for the soul of the deceased, and close with the hope that God will be merciful to him. With this preamble we will go on to particular instances.

In the old church of St. Anne in 1572, and the epitaphs in English form a rhyming couplet, thus:—"Quos anguis tristis diro cum vulnere stravit. Hos sanguis Christi miro tum noster hinc, et tu nunc uere uti H San Chris mi T mu la

This great-grandfather of all cross-word puzzles was the epitaph of John Herenden, who died in 1572, and the epitaph in English form a rhyming couplet, thus:—"Quos anguis tristis diro cum vulnere stravit. Hos sanguis Christi miro tum noster hinc, et tu nunc uere uti H San Chris mi T mu la

My anvil and hammer lies declined, My bellows have quite lost their wind, My vice is in the dust all laid, My coals is spent, my iron gone, My nails are drove, my work is done, My mortal part rests nigh this stone, My soul to heaven I hope is gone."

Our next church is the one in April 1702, aged 80. "Nowadays the epitaph must conform to the taste of the Burial Board of the church or cemetery, and while there may be some gain in elegance there has been as much loss in originality and force.

Latin: it will be recalled that "Roman" Latin poetry never used rhyme. The Norman-French is easier to read when we remember that "alme" is the soul; "gist" is the Latin jactet lies buried, "souz cest pierre," under this stone. The English epitaphs as a rule show little delicacy of feeling but do not often treat death with the levity of some authentic inscriptions of early date, in the United States. But Robert Traips, goldsmith, buried in St. Martin's Church, London, in 1526, was surely a cynic if we may judge from his epitaph:—

"When the bells be merely rung, And the masse devoutly sung, Then shall Robert Traips, his wives And children be forgotten."

And the man who added this tag was under no illusions either:—"Women be forgetful, children are unkind, Executors be covetous and take what they find, If any body asks where the dead's goods became, They'll answer, So God me help, and holy come, he died a poor man."

In the church of St. Mildred, in the same city, is the more appropriate epitaph of Thomas Sherwin (1580), who was an early writer on agriculture as the inscription shows:—

"Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth, doth lie, That sometime made the Poyntes of Husbandrie; By him then learne thou maist, here learn we must, When all is done we sleepe and turne to dust, And yet through Christ to heav'n we hope to go, Who reads his bookes shall find his faith was so."

As a conclusion, here is an epitaph from the little churchyard of Shotleyfield, in S. W. Northumberland. It commemorates the blacksmith, once the most important of the craftsmen in a village:—"My anvil and hammer lies declined, My bellows have quite lost their wind, My vice is in the dust all laid, My coals is spent, my iron gone, My nails are drove, my work is done, My mortal part rests nigh this stone, My soul to heaven I hope is gone."

Weekly Livestock Market Report

Summary:

OTTAWA, October 13.—Considering the fact that the live stock markets were nearly all closed on Monday, Thanksgiving Day, receipts for the shorter trading session were fairly generous. Combined offerings at yards and plants for the Dominion were heavier for all classes of stock than during the previous week, with sheep and lambs showing the largest increase. Cattle market were inclined to be on the slow side and a certain amount of paring was done on prices, especially on steers and heifers carrying weight. Calves were sharply lower at most of the major market centres, while hogs were down at all yards, the decline amounting to 15c to 25c or more. The market on lambs retracted a large number. Improved action and better prices on American markets attracted a large number of buyers, though prices remained unchanged from recent levels. Good dairy cows also continued firm. There were no shipments of Canadian cattle made this week and none are in prospect for the immediate future.

Calf Prices Generally Lower
With the exception of Montreal, where supplies were plentiful, prices for calf markets lost ground. Toronto closed 50c lower with good veals at \$9 to \$9.50 and a few at \$10. Montreal, as mentioned, was firm with good calves up to a top of \$9. Winnipeg, however, declined fully 50c and had choice veals closing at \$7. Calgary closed slow and lower on veals. The range on good to choice steers with top at \$9 to \$9.50. Prince Albert had a top price of \$5.50, while other centres were about unchanged. Moose Jaw topped at \$6, Saskatoon and Regina at \$6.50. Vancouver sold some good to choice light veals between \$6 and \$7.

Hog Market Loses Further Ground
Hogs dropped 15c at the opening at Toronto and held mostly steady for the balance of the week but there was further weakness evident on some Thursday sales. Bacon prices were \$2.25 on trucks and a few at \$2.15. Montreal hog prices were subject to pressure on all sides and bacon prices were \$2.25 on trucks, Edmonton at \$2.75, Prince Albert and Saskatoon at \$2.85, and Moose Jaw and Regina at \$2.95.

Lambs Unchanged
There was no distinguishing feature about the lamb market. All prices were steady, with a few lambs a little heavier than during the previous week, prices remained at an even level. Toronto sold the majority of the good lambs delivered by rail at \$7.75 with a few at \$8.15. Edmonton at \$7.50, and truck deliveries at \$7.50. Montreal held steady at \$7.75, while Winnipeg was unchanged with good lambs at \$8.50. Calgary sold up to \$7.50, Edmonton at \$8.00, Prince Albert \$5.50, and Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Regina \$6. Vancouver was 25c lower with good heavyweight lambs at \$6.75.

The United States Market Improved
Cattle prices looked better on United States markets this week. Buffalo advanced a strong 25c or more from last week's levels. Net returns on heavy steers were said to be about 25c or so better than could have been obtained at Toronto. A few loads of Canadian steers, strictly grain-fed and of good quality, sold between \$9.60 and \$10.40. Edmonton at \$9.00, Prince Albert \$8.50, and Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Regina \$8. Vancouver was 25c lower with good heavyweight lambs at \$6.75.

Auction Selling Inaugurated at Winnipeg
An entry of 103 cattle were auctioned on Thursday, October 13th, at Winnipeg. Prices were well in line with those prevailing on the open market. Bidders included some farmers, packers, speculators, and commission men. Auctions will be held regularly in future each Tuesday and Thursday.

CATTLE MARKETS
TORONTO sold 6,116 cattle on a dull market, and with weights ranging from 25c to 50c and other classes holding steady. A top load of steers made \$6.65, and others heaves down to \$4.50. Butcher steers and heifers were \$3.50 to \$3.50, butchers cows from \$3 to \$4.25, canners and cutters \$2.25 to \$2.75, and fed calves from \$6 to \$9.50. Stockers were steady at \$3.50. Milkers and springers steady tops \$75 each. Montreal had 2,409 cattle with steers 25c lower and other grades steady. Steers ranged from \$4 to \$6.25, with a few common as low as \$3. Heifers were \$3 to \$4.25, canners and cutters \$2.25 to \$4.50 and canners and cutters \$2 to \$2.50.

HOG MARKETS
The Dominion hog run was 71,628, compared with 82,526 in the same week last year. Totals to date this year 2,430,115, last year 2,943,347. TORONTO dropped 15c at the opening, selling hogs at \$8.25 off trucks and a few down to \$8.15 at the close. HAMILTON and other packers' prices closed lower, the former at \$8 for hogs on trucks, and \$10.90 to \$11.30 dressed. SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS TORONTO lambs were unchanged at \$7.75 for good quality rail deliveries, and \$7.50 for trucks. Some picked lots made \$7.85 to \$8. Bucks and heaves discounted \$1. Sheep steady \$2 to \$4.50. MONTREAL lambs steady at \$7.75 for good lambs over 100 lbs. discounted \$1 per cut, bucks and culs discounted \$2. Sheep were \$2.50 to \$3.50.

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSEFIELD.

GRANDEUR OF THE MIGHTY TREE
North of Seattle, Washington, the highway runs through flat lands dotted with squatly bungalows. Over many miles of the suburban landscape there is no hint of anything of especial interest. At length there looms ahead the battered bole of a forest giant. As the triangle of roads encloses it is approached, the size of this fragment of a tree becomes more and more impressive. It is only a battered stub but it draws into insignificance, both in size and inspiration, everything in its domain.

But for this relic, one would hardly imagine that the present unspoiled forest was ever occupied by forest of giant trees. What a wonderful experience it would have been that forest of which this tree was no doubt only an average member. Who use for the forest of giant trees, what a magnet for tourists such a standing forest would be!

Yet the State is now permitting the destruction of its few remaining trees. The forest of giant trees, and those of generations yet unborn shall never know what a real forest is like. This superb, this irreplaceable, inspirational asset is being wiped off the earth forever, so that a few people may convert it into dollars.

Greed, greed alone, is the only motive that could thus brazenly rob the people, the State, and the world of so lovely a heritage. Utter blindness to highest values is all that can explain acquiescence in the sacrifice by those in position to prevent it.

South Africa's experience with the deadly effects of hunting are not confined to this deplorable instance but involve most of the species of animals that once roamed that once bounded there. That experience is parallel with our own in that hunting long has been, and continues to be, a serious threat to all animals utilized as game.

In South Africa legal protection is not saving the mountain zebra and in the United States the protective influence of law never keeps pace with the necessities of wild life. In many instances, game laws have been enacted in the past, but game populations, nevertheless, have steadily declined. The process has aptly been termed one of legalized extermination and as a result, many species are being exterminated, and the few that remain are being exterminated, and the few that remain are being exterminated, and the few that remain are being exterminated.

WATERFOWL DECLINE
The history of American waterfowl has been one of constant and interrupted decline ever since the country in general has been inhabited by white men. Destruction of breeding grounds by drainage and other factors has been an important factor adverse to the wild fowl, and it is an irrevocable one. Our efforts in creating refuges, while laudable, are far too puny to have any notable effect on wild fowl numbers. The loss of breeding grounds on the whole is irremediable, and so far as we can judge the former wild fowl nurseries of the northern Great Plains Region will never be restored to anything like their former productivity. The waterfowl have seriously decreased in the experience of every generation of our people, so that there is not one now existing where there were formerly a thousand.

Not only has the natural production of wild fowl been most drastically reduced, but the number of hunters has vastly increased. All wild fowl resorts are now accessible to hunters and the birds are safe nowhere except on inadequate refuges and by virtue of the protection of closed seasons, and other restrictive measures. Under these circumstances, vastly reduced reproduction of wild fowl and greatly increased kill by hunters, there can be only one result, namely, steady progress toward extermination, and that is exactly what is happening to our waterfowl at the present time.

The argument in the railway carriage was waxing fast and furious. One of the chief speakers, a meek little man, so far, said, "I'm an undertaker." "Well, old man, do you believe in the survival of the fittest?" "Certainly not," said the sportsman, "at least all of those whom the word can properly be applied, certainly will want to do all in their power to prevent the impending debacle of our water-

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We have intensified the blood of champions and have a young herd sire, a grandson of Matador Segis Ormsby, Matador Segis Ormsby only bull that ever lived to produce daughters with over 1400 lbs. of fat and 38,606 lbs. milk, and this cow is Carnation Ormsby Butter King, the world's Champion Cow. Our young herd sire Matador Segis Renown, grandson of Matador Segis Ormsby; his dam is by Carnation Inka Ormsby Lad, he by Sir Inka the Great. Our females are all mated by this young bull. All our cows on R.O.P. test and have all milked over 10,000 lbs. standing in stansions and under ordinary farm conditions. We had Grand Champion Holstein Cow and Bull at Alberton; also 10 first prizes.

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