

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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Beauty and Utility Combined.

GENTLEMEN,—A long and severe illness has prevented my telling you at an earlier date what I thought of the Christmas number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but even now I feel I must add my mite to the congratulations you so justly deserve. In my opinion the issue is not only beyond all praise in point of both beauty and interest, but it is of more actual value to the agricultural community than anything of the kind that I have seen.

As you are aware, I never cease urging farmers and dairymen to get out of the old ruts, to take and read good agricultural papers, and when possible, to travel about a little and compare notes with their neighbors and see how other people do things. In building, dairying, keeping stock, etc., you will often learn more from a visit to another farm than you have any idea of. New light will break upon you, new ambitions will arise, and you will learn not only how to do many things, but also, what is quite as important, how not to do them. Desirable as this social intercourse is, want of time and want of means prevent too many from profiting by it; but you, by a happy inspiration, have arranged for all your readers who cannot go and see these places—that the places are, as it were, brought to them—to their pleasure and very great advantage. Nothing adds more to the value of a publication than liberal and truthful illustrations, and I, for one, look through your Christmas number with increasing interest from time to time. You certainly merit the thanks of all your readers. With best wishes,

Truly yours, MRS. ELIZA M. JONES.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 21, 1899.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—Farmers, and especially those interested in dairying, will be glad to learn of the restoration to health of Mrs. Jones. At an opportune time in the progress of Canadian dairying, she put her ready pen to paper, and the result was that practical little work which has had such a wide circulation through the English-speaking world, viz., "Dairying for Profit; or, the Poor Man's Cow." It proved a wonderful incentive to improved methods in the farm dairy and the more intelligent keeping of better cows. The good influence of her own famous herd of Jerseys also spread far and wide. We are obliged to Mrs. Jones for her generous allusion to the efforts which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has made to advance the interests of the farmer and the keeping of improved livestock.]

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

GLASGOW STALLION SHOW.

Clydesdale breeders here have just got over their annual stallion show, and are able with some degree of confidence to review the situation. The show was one of the smallest in point of numbers ever held in Glasgow, only 94 horses altogether appearing. Prior to the opening of the show over 50 horses had been hired for service during the ensuing season, and only two or three of these appeared at the show. This is a great change from the days when about 200 horses were exhibited, and between 50 and 60 were hired during the show and on the preceding day. The system of engaging horses in advance by private treaty has developed greatly during the past ten years, and as a hiring fair for stallions Glasgow show has been shorn of much of its glory. Only a dozen horses were engaged on the show day, and the terms offered were certainly not high. Possibly the best would not exceed an equivalent to about £240 for a season, and the worst would be well sold at about one-half that figure. A notable circumstance was the fact that the two horses selected by the judges of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, Mr. James Kilpatrick's massive big horse Cawdor Cup 10045, and Mr. Walter S. Park's Clan Chattan 10527, were both hired on the previous day by deputations from Strathearn in Perthshire, the older horse, Cawdor Cup, having been selected by the Crieff folks, and the younger one, Clan Chattan, by the Porteviot folks. Of course these engagements fell through when the horses were selected for the Glasgow district, and the Strathearn men had to look elsewhere.

In the open classes, as they are called, there was an excellent show of aged and three-year-old stallions, but the two-year-olds were a disappointing lot. The winning aged horse was Hiawatha 10067, now owned by Mr. John Pollock, Papermill Farm, near Glasgow. This horse secured the same honor last year when owned by Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, and on both occasions he has thoroughly deserved his place. He is a seven-year-old bay horse, and was bred by Mr. W. Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer. He was got by the massive big horse Prince Robert 7135, which himself won first prize at the Stallion Show in 1892. Hiawatha is a horse with wonderful quality of limbs. His feet and legs are unimpeachable, and his hind leg is simply perfect. It may be put down as a model hind leg in every respect. He is not a wide horse, and there are horses with stronger knees and forearms. As horses are judged in Scotland, he is a very difficult one to beat, and will take some handling before he can be beaten in a Scottish showing. His dam, Old Darling 7365, is an exceptionally good mare, and just about invincible amongst mares of her age in Scotland. Hiawatha was also for the second time awarded the Cawdor Cup as the best horse on the ground. The horse placed second to him in his class was Mr. Kilpatrick's Cawdor Cup 10045, the winner of the Glasgow premium. He was first at this show two years ago when a three-year-old, and is a horse of immense substance, with extraordinary action. He was bred by Earl Cawdor, and his sire was the champion horse Prince of Kyle 7155, while his dam, Lady Lawrence 9476, was a noted prizewinner about ten years ago. Cawdor Cup was a popular winner. He excels, where Hiawatha is weak, in depth of ribs and substance, but his legs are not so fashionable and sweet as are those of his more successful rival. Mr. Riddell took third prize with Good Gift 10564, a very fine type of the Clydesdale draft horse. He was first at the H. & A. S. Show in 1897, and third at the Stallion Show last year. He has grand feet and legs, and is a gay mover, although perhaps a little wide in front—that is, between the points of the shoulders. Mr. Richard Dunn was fourth with the solid, massive horse, Gay City 10194, a horse with good action and winner in the three-year-old class last year. He was bred in Aberdeenshire, and was got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Prince of Carruchan 8151, from Ruby 10606, by McCamon 3818, an own sister to your Canadian horse, Tinwald Chieftain. Except that Gay City's hair is not so straight and silky on the legs as Scotchmen fancy, he is a first-rate, powerful horse. Another very useful horse, named Cannymann 10323, was placed fifth. This horse is owned by Mr. Alex. McRobbie, Aberdeen, and was hired to travel in West Fife. Mr. Matthew Marshall had two excellent horses, Moncreiffe Marquis 9053, and Macgregor's Best, placed sixth and eighth. The former is one of the best horses in the country, with the best of legs, great substance and size, and very well coupled. He is bad to beat as a typical cart horse. Between these two horses came another thick Macgregor horse, named Prince of Rosburgh. He was hired to go to Kinross. One of the best horses in the class, and not at all well placed, was Sir Christopher 10280, a massive, short-legged horse, owned now by the Lords Cecil, which won the championship at the H. & A. S. Show in 1897 as a two-year-old. This is a right good Canadian horse.

The three-year-olds were not very numerous; all they numbered 25. We have seen as many as 125 of the same age at this show. The quality was excellent, and the first prize winner, Casabianca 10523, owned by Mr. Joe Crawford, Jr., Murrumbidgee, is a magnificent animal of great weight and

size, got by the champion breeding horse Baron's Pride 9122. His dam, it is worthy noticing, Garthland Queen 13413, was bred by Mr. Hunter, who bred Hiawatha, and his own breeder was Mr. David Dunn, Rosburgh Mains. There was no disputing this horse's title to first place, and he was quite a formidable rival for the Cawdor Cup. He is up to a great size and moves well. He was hired some months ago to travel in Buchbyvie and Strathendrick districts, and is the kind of horse everybody wants. In second place stood Mr. Herbert Webster's black colt, Lord Fauntleroy 10370, bred by Mr. George Alston, and winner of numerous prizes. He has rare quality of bone, but lacks the substance and weight of Casabianca. After him, in third place, came Mr. Park's Clan Chattan, the winner of the Glasgow premium. This is a beautifully-balanced colt, got by Mains of Airies 10379, and bred by Mr. James Fleming, Friock Mains, Arbroath. Clan Chattan was a very late foal, and is therefore not big, but he is quality over all, and his breed action is what pleases a Scotchman. Mr. Wm. Renwick, Meadowfield, Corstorphine, was fourth, with Lothian's Best 10374, a brown colt of great substance and like breeding big cart horses. He was got by the noted breeding horse Lord Lothian 5098, and his dam, Flash Girl, 1323, was a champion mare by Flashwood 3604. He was bred by Messrs. Percival, Burgh; by Sand's Carlisle. Another big, powerful horse, named Gartly Squire 10350, owned by Mr. James A. Wallace, Claycrop, Kirkcubbin, was fifth. He was first last year as a two-year-old, and he is a horse of great weight and substance, with good feet. He was bred by Mr. Mennie, Brawlandknowes, Gartly, and was got by Sir Everard 5363 from a daughter of Prince of Carruchan 8157. Clan Chattan's dam was another daughter of the same sire. Mr. John Pollock's very bonnie colt, The Charming Prince, was sixth, and Mr. Wm. Crawford, Whiteside, Kirkcubbin, was seventh with a sweet kind of colt named Sir Mark. He was bred by Mr. James Lockhart, and his dam was the Darnley mare Mehetabel 13124. Plenty of good horses were unplaced, as this class, although small, was well selected, and there were no weeds amongst the horses exhibited in it. The winning horse in the two-year-old class was an upstanding colt named Finkle Fashion 10546, owned by Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr.

The next event in the calendar will be the spring bull sales. "SCOTLAND YET."

Separator Milk for Calves.

The discussion which is going on in your correspondence columns as to milk substitutes for calves shows that farmers are beginning to realize the value of cream and butter as marketable commodities, and I have now some hope of seeing co-operative dairies taking root in Scotland. In the paper which I read at the Hawick Farmers' Club I did my best to prove that separated milk was a much more valuable food than it was believed to be by farmers. The medical profession, when all remedies fail to cure some forms of indigestion, throw physic to the dogs and put such patients on skimmed milk, having discovered that milk when the fat is removed is more easily digested, and can be taken in larger quantities. It is not uncommon for such patients to live for months and grow fat on such milk alone. Again, in rearing children on the bottle, cow's milk must be largely diluted at first, and gradually given stronger and stronger, until they are able to digest it as it comes from the cow. Such experience made me feel certain that calves could be reared on separated milk with less mortality, and, when not intended to be killed as fat calves, almost as well as on whole milk.

This is a question which has been engaging the attention of our Australian farmers since butter began to be exported in such quantities, and I was gratified to learn from an article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that in New South Wales calves were reared most successfully on separated milk alone. It is thus proved that the conclusion at which I had arrived is correct. Such being the case, farmers need have no fear of using separated milk alone in rearing their calves, and may save all expense and trouble in giving cod-liver oil or any other pure fat. So soon as the colostrum disappears, and the calf is fairly started, it will thrive well on separated milk alone. Chemists tell us whole milk consists of 4 per cent. of casein, 3.7 per cent. of fat, 5 per cent. of lactin, .6 per cent. of salts—13.3 per cent. of total solids, 86.7 per cent. of water. The casein is the albuminous part; lactin is something like sugar. When we examine such an analysis we see that, even with the fat left out, the most important ingredients remain, and whatever chemists may say as to the necessity of fat, we know by experience that milk from which it has been abstracted is an excellent and sufficient food. Other food stuffs—such as well-boiled Indian meal, bran, etc.—might be given to the calves as soon as they could take them, in addition to a liberal supply of the separated milk. In that way our farmers might not only rear calves, but get a good return from a co-operative creamery.—John Haddon, M. D., in *Scottish Farmer*, Jan. 30th, 1899.

The next few weeks will doubtless witness increasing activity in the demand for pure-bred cattle and hogs. The excellent prices obtaining for beef cattle and the growing proportions of the dairy trade, as well as the establishment of new pork-packing houses, are indications of healthy expansion.

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