

Stock and Dairy.

Butter Bulls.

To the sire, as a general rule, may be traced the excellencies or defects of their posterity. In a late number of the *Country Gentleman*, C. S. S. traces the superior quality of milch cows to their sires. But hear him for himself:—

In Jersey stock the great deficiency to-day is bulls that represent a large yield of butter. Of cows there are many that are good; but several herds of good cows—some, indeed, very choice—have very poor bulls. It is admitted that heifers get more butter quality from their dams. A good bull will get better heifers from second-rate cows than a poor bull will from first-rate cows. I have a cow that is thick in the neck and shoulders, beefy in the throat, coarse and steep in the rump, deficient in rear udder, and especially so in the front udder, not deep in the flank, with small teats and with a skin as yellow as gold. She is a small, wedge-shaped cow, and her yield on grass alone, as a two-year old, was over thirteen quarts a day, and of butter nine and a half pounds per week, while her dam would not give over ten quarts per day, nor over seven pounds of butter per week.

This bull, in other cases, has shown that he transmits the same characteristics, most of which he inherits from his dam. But his latent udder, as shown in his daughters, is even fuller than his dam's, and his skin is a deeper yellow, thus proving that his sire on the Island of Jersey must have been a good-uddered and yellow-skinned bull; yet he, with a good thigh-mirror, had no escutcheon or mirror between his thighs. I confess to this being the reason why, for three years, I passed on him as being below the standard, because of his deficient mirror.

Thus, while the most promising looking bull may get inferior heifers, we see that the condemned bull may really be of greater value, and, as they say, be "worth his weight in gold." And, if any ask why so, I reply that his value will be shown in all of his get, especially of his daughters, and will crop out in his descendants after he is dead. The universal prevalence of white udders among Jerseys, makes them appear to disadvantage in this one respect, when compared with the yellow-skinned Guernseys. It can be corrected only by the use of a bull with yellow scrotum, but of course the shape of his dam's udder must not be sacrificed for the sake of skin color. When one can get a bull the produce of two such choice animals, so that with good form and fine breeding the inherited udder and teats shall be faultless, and the skin intensified with deep yellow, he has reached near to perfection, and has an animal that gives him immense controlling power over all that is valuable in a herd where yield of butter is the main consideration.

Apples in the Dairy.

ABRIDGED FROM AN ARTICLE BY PROF. L. B. ARNOLD

Apples are an excellent food for milch cows, as they are for all other stock when fed in proper quantity. They give an excellent flavor to milk, and the butter and cheese made from it, and increase the yield of either. A few observant farmers have for a long time been aware of the fact that apples and other fruit are valuable and healthy food for stock, milch cows included, and have been in the habit of utilizing their inferior fruit by feeding more and more of such fruit as is not fit for market. The quantity which may be fed profitably varies with the size and constitution of the animal fed. A good, healthy cow weighing 1,000 pounds can safely eat a peck of apples twice a day, and smaller animals in proportion. The quantity should never be so large as to produce either scouring or feverishness. The feeder should begin with not more than half rations, and gradually increase the amount, carefully noting the effect. Taking the appetite of animals as a guide, it is not best to feed either sweet or sour extensively. If but one kind could be used, sweet would be the best, but stock prefer to change from one to the other, or to have them mixed at the rate of two sweet to one sour. Either kind will be readily eaten by cows, though a mixture is preferred, and it is believed to be best for them. The best method of feeding, is to slice them in a root-cutter and feed in the stable, but they may be fed on the

ground. The value of apples as a milk-producing food varies with the circumstances under which they are fed, reference being had to the quantity of milk which a given quantity of apples will produce. They are pretty nearly but not quite equal to potatoes for this purpose. When cows come into milk in the spring, and their milk is not allowed to shrink by drouth or scanty feed beyond what it naturally would by distance from the time of coming in, apples fed in the fall as an extra feed, and taken promiscuously as they usually grow, with sweet and sour mixed, will increase the milk in quantity and richness so much as to give a pound of butter from a bushel of apples, or a peck per day to a cow being consumed. If fed to cows nearly dry, or to those otherwise scantily fed, so that the substance of the fruit is employed to make fat or flesh, the increase in the yield of milk will be less. If they are full fed, and have more recently come in, they will give a better return than above stated. Taking the ordinary condition of cows at the season when apples are ripe, and counting in their value as a substitute for other food, as well as increasing the value of milk, and with butter and cheese at the prices now current, apples as a food for milch cows are estimated at 12 to 15 cents per bushel. I speak advisedly on this subject, having determined by weight and measure the increased yield of a ration of one peck per day each to a herd of 36 cows. To be fed advantageously to cows, fruit must be dealt out with care and judgement. If fed a little too freely, the result will be a loss instead of a profit. When judiciously fed, any kind of fruit, and particularly apples, not only increases the amount and richness of milk, but gives a deliciousness of flavor to both butter and cheese beyond that given by grass alone.

Lord Kinnaird on Sheep Breeding.

Of the means used by those called fancy farmers for the selection and improvement of live stock, the following account of the efforts of Lord Kinnaird, a Scotch nobleman who has long paid close attention to this important subject, will be found interesting and instructive. The labours of such men are not merely for themselves, but for the country.

"I commenced sheep-breeding in 1828, with a flock of Southdowns from the flocks of the Duke of Richmond, Sir J. Shelly, and Mr. Watson, of Keillor, but I soon found that though the wool at that time was worth from twopenny to threepence per pound more than Leicester—fine cloths being then in demand for general wear, instead of tweeds—yet the carcass did not suit the working classes, there being neither size nor fat. I then went in for the blue-faced Ditchley Leicester, but I crossed the Southdown ewes I had with the Leicester tup, and found the produce, which resembled Southdowns, came to a great size and early maturity, brought the highest price in London, and were purchased eagerly by the first-class butchers there, this cross not being then known; so that for several years I got from England pure-bred Southdown gunners, took several crops of lambs from them and sold them at eighteen months in London, getting the highest price for Southdown mutton.

"Some years ago I met with a breed of sheep combining the excellence of the Southdown mutton with the long wool of the Leicesters—a well-established breed carried on from father to son on a farm in Gloucestershire. The sheep were originally a cross between the Cotswold and Hampshire Down—the cross-bred rams being used to constitute the breed. This breed I find to be most profitable. They are superior to the breed now known as Oxford Downs, inasmuch as the clip is twice the quantity. The quality of the wool, which, being long wool, sells at a higher figure, and the mutton is as good as Southdown—indeed, has been pronounced by competent judges to be as good as old Highland mutton. In the 'Transactions of the Highland Society' for July, 1864, will be found an account of the very careful experiment I made in 1863 to ascertain the relative value to the farmer of some different breeds of sheep, in lots of 10 wethers. The result was in favour of Border Leicesters over English Leicesters, and Gloucestershires over both in weight and value at the end of the experiment, which was carried on for twelve months."

Fraudulent Butter and Cheese.

On behalf not only of purchasers and consumers, but of honest producers and sellers as well, we must denounce frauds in manufactures and sales, and as a fraud must be ranked the making and sale

of spurious butter and cheese. On this subject the *Rural World* gives the following well timed article:—

At the meeting of the Butter and Egg Association at Philadelphia, Mr. G. E. Groome called attention to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in the large cities, where it is disposed of as pure butter, at the same prices as the genuine article. He said:

This has grown to such great proportions as to call for legislative aid in the butter-producing States, and demands the punishment of the parties who sell it and practice the deception. Cases were cited where large manufacturers in Glasgow make up the article and supply the United Kingdom with it, one of these factories being a publicly-known "soap works." Its general use tends to ruin legitimate trade, while it brings large profits to the makers. Oleomargarine is made of beef fat, finely rendered, and cured of impurities by a secret process. It is packed in the whole world, oils and greases of various kinds and fine quality being made from it. Mixed with fresh milk it has the appearance of good butter, and so close is the deception, that it requires an expert to detect the fraud. (?) The manufacture of it requires costly machinery and a thorough knowledge of the business, else what will be made will turn out only fit for wheel grease. The cost of fitting out the factories no doubt deters many from embarking in the business. It is represented that butter made from this article is sold extensively in New York city, and there can be no doubt that it will be found on the tables of most of the third-class boarding houses in the country, and even its way into hostleries of greater pretensions. (?)

Having investigated this "oleomargarine" business, we are prepared to say it is not as butter that this stuff comes into our markets, but as an adulteration of cheese. No person who has eaten butter, could unknowingly eat the oleomargarine in place of it. It has a granular taste in the mouth, and does not melt smoothly, as butter. We know of no case in which it has been put on the market in this country as butter, but of many in which it fraudulently comes as cream in cheese. There are several "creameries" in which the cream is taken from the milk and churned, and oleomargarine, or the oil from beef fat, is mixed with the skim-milk and made into cheese, which is sold as full cream cheese.

Horses for the English Market.

WHAT ANIMALS TO SEND AND HOW TO SHIP THEM.

SIR,—The importance of fostering trade between Canada and England will, I trust, secure for this letter an insertion in your columns.

The trade in cattle to this country may now be considered established, and your readers are, I presume, already aware of the great success that has attended the few shipments of horses.

Many enquiries have been made of me as to the proper class of horse, to bring to England, and I trust that the following information, obtained with great care, may be of interest to your readers, and of service to intending shippers.

The risk is proved to be next to nil if proper care and simple and inexpensive precautions be taken.

Our horses are much admired by those who have purchased them, and are admitted to be superior both in constitution and spirit to those at present imported from Germany and elsewhere. I am confident that a very extensive and remunerative trade will rapidly be developed if proper selections be made. In conversation with Canadians who have brought horses over, I have been struck with the repeated expression, "Next time we come we shall know what class to bring; we have left the horses best suited for the English market in Canada."

Carriage or Riding Horses.—Height, 15 hands 1 inch to 16 hands, not over or under.

Weight.—From 1,100 to 1,350 lbs.

Age.—From four to six or even eight years, providing they are new and fresh on the legs.

Colour.—Brown, bays, and dark chestnuts in matched pairs, about 15 hands 3 inches will realize the most money. Greys and blacks are not so saleable. Light colored chestnuts or horses with white forefeet will hardly warrant the cost of transport, being, to use a dealer's expression, "only fit for slaves," &c., i.e., cab work, &c., and will never realize fancy prices.

Geldings.—Will realize at least 20 per cent more than mares. Select long, low, deep-ribbed horses, the head and countenance as pleasing as possible. Avoid the large mulish, common-headed horses.

The freight on a com on the best.

Action.—It must carriage horses is England. A horse action, and only going, will realize a can cover a mile with good time are United States than

Draught horses.—a mistake with this great demand at broader the better.

Numbers.—If possible brought in a bat the voyage, advertising for forty as for ten. portance is, that the greater the c will not come any intending importer end.

Shipping.—Great horses shipped abroad. If this advice be not likely be lost.

Tail pads.—Near arrived from Canada tails badly rubbed this may be easily in the tail (straw or better, make a basil leather, or skin, as a crupper, back and around t

Head stalls.—E them to prevent the two of the main two shanks; they

Slings.—Avoid horse feels the sl in this manner m ensue, resulting

Boxes.—The rather tight than better if padded supply of saw-d and keep them c

Exporters will pare their horses should be all dr handy. Dealers green.

More attention

The market l practically spe rely upon readi such stock at better the hors over.

In conclusion any questions suggest, and re power to furth between Cana

Canadian G pool, England

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The show o opened at Lo tracted cons hibited were lished report breeds, and d of 100 guine "in milk, Channel Isla to which we that for the Short-Horn says:

"To com teen groups was not sen other four Short Horn don or Man what are was intru see what k customers—