



THE Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at their annual meeting held last month in Toronto, made an excellent showing as to their progress and stability. At the end of 1895 there stood to their credit in the bank no less a sum than \$4,786.54. This state of affairs is the result of careful management and wise economy in the conduct of their business.

A FARMER near Thessalon, Algoma, has a most prolific cow. She has produced four calves within thirteen months. On December 1st, 1894, she calved twin heifers, both of good size, which did well. On the last day of December, 1895, she again calved twin heifers, which are also doing well.

A GALLOWAY heifer bred and fed by Mr. S. P. Clarke, of Dover, Illinois, weighed 1,310 lbs. and sold for five cents per pound, and dressed 67.79 per cent. cold, which is said to be the highest percentage ever made in Armour & Co.'s packing house. The meat was excellent in quality, and beautifully marbled.

THE Canadian Government has opened the port of St. John, New Brunswick, for the shipment of American cattle, as an equivalent for the action of the American Government in opening the port of Boston for the shipment of Canadian cattle. It is expected that the privileges will be largely used on both sides of the line.

AN excellent Shorthorn yearling steer was recently killed by a Kansas City butcher. He was a purebred Cruickshank-topped Young Mary, fed from birth for a fat stock show. He was a year old last March. His live weight was 1,220 lbs., and he dressed 64.2 per cent. or 800 lbs. of dressed meat, warm. There was no rough tallow about him, he being meat from ear to hocks.

THE estimated number of cattle in the Argentine Republic is now 25,000,000, as against some 17,000,000 in 1887. Their quality and condition have been greatly improved in late years, owing to the continued importation of first-class stock from Great Britain. Shorthorns and Herefords seem to have the preference. The exporta-

tion of live cattle is increasing, while the frozen beef trade is nearly at a standstill.

A PECULIAR plague of cow-itch, or scabies, has broken out in Midlothian. It appears upon the paps, and spreads over the udder and belly; the milker's hands and arms are in turn assailed by it; and the milk itself is inevitably polluted. There is no question that the simple cause of the outbreak was dirty hands or dirty methods; but it will not be so simply eradicated as it might have been prevented. The milk of the cows affected is impounded and destroyed; there is a crusade of disinfection afoot; and the county will be put to large expense.

THE *Scottish Farmer*, commenting on the Galloways winning so many of the prizes in the carcass competition at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show in London, England, says: "The fine, silky hair which finds favor among the fanciers of Galloways is the most effective means of resisting the cold, and of making hardy those animals which are covered with it. The approved specimens have two coats of hair—an upper and an under—the former moderately long, soft to the touch, and not curly; the latter soft, silky, and close, like a sealskin. Galloways, including show ones, are reared in as trying circumstances now as ever they were, having, when young, no roof above them except the sky, even in winter."

STOCKOWNERS throughout Australia are feeling anxious about the spread of a tick among cattle in northern Queensland, which is said to be responsible for the disease called red water, which some of the cattle owners believe is identical with Texas fever, which is also caused by a tick. The tick is rapidly spreading southward, and, it is expected, will soon attack the cattle in New South Wales. The northern part of Queensland has been quarantined, but, as a company has been formed to export cattle to the southern ports, there is always risk of their bringing the ticks with them. The disease has spread very fast, and a great many cattle have died from its effects. It is said that the ticks have even been found on horses.