

Dairy.

SALES OF 1872.

horns have passed and Thornton's sales in all, amounting to \$65 per head. The reserve figures were obtained at Messrs. Harward and Bowly's. It is estimated that the tribes have added the sums they have.

E GROWING.

of horses, cat- from experience that the best breeding successful in produc- continuous growth of In order dispensable prepara- mares, cows, ewes and suitably fed soon as the young are taken care of they are taken care of suitably when the young ones are expected to want for

and rapid the animals attain a at an early age. If not properly fed in winter, the bad is not confined to it is shared by a never be remedied. fed well and com- their growth be- consequent amount of the damage. Young of per proven- as well as in win- it stops continuous success in the

ING.

for October 5th, we observations:— man so obese as to be in a healthy of stock look upon and cows of fair- types of the bovine title argument to re- No doubt it is breeding of those exhibit the great- and to arrive early ing of individual state of obesity, ental purposes, is a too strongly depre- tented themselves butcher their huge matter would not, but it is unfortun- to turn them to ms. Were we to we certainly should a fat animal entered a breeding stock.— a and vigorous, their a to be unhealthy conceivable that an an unnaturally fat of healthy offspring. improve our live careful not to overdo have ponderous bulls e exhibitions, let us tion those unhappy ashion; but in the t us leave the per- to individuals in a es are not replaced not hypertrophied, able of effectively f respiration.

DILING.

swall, Connecticut, meeting at Lowell, er, that farmers in gaged in producing market. Referring e fall of 1871, he

"Our farmers all declare they will not go back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of steaming the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied from the experiments we have made that we save a third of our provender by steaming it. As a sample of what this manner of feeding stock will do, I will relate an instance of a young man who, a year ago this last spring, bought a farm of eighty acres of land for \$11,000. The farm then kept eleven cows, four or five yearlings, and a cow or two. The young man took hold of that farm and immediately put in fourteen acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to twenty-five cows, and kept them on twelve acres, feeding them the sowed corn, and also cutting his cats green for food. His receipts the first year were over \$3000. This year he has summered on that same farm twenty-seven cows, and he told me the other day that his twenty-seven cows would average him \$100 each from the profit on milk."—*Rural Home.*

VALUE OF COOKING FOR PIGS.

It has been pretty well established by numerous experiments that a bushel of cooked Indian meal, fed to pigs of good breeds in comfortable pens, will make at least fifteen pounds of pork. Cooking seems to increase the efficiency of food for this class of animals, in a greater ratio than for any other, and is of so great value than in regions like this no good and progressive farmer can really afford to fatten his pigs on raw food. We quote the following experiments and advise farmers to study them carefully:—

In the experiments conducted at the Marine Agricultural College farm it appears that scalded meal fed blood warm did not give as good returns as raw meal fed cold. This proves, as far as it goes, the efficiency of thorough cooking. Neither scalded nor fermented food is best, but that thoroughly cooked and unfermented.

An Iowa farmer reports an experiment made in the fall of 1870, in feeding 20 hogs, about one year old. They were fed 28 days on dry shelled corn, consuming 53 bushels and gaining 837 pounds in weight, an average gain of over 10 pounds to each bushel of corn, which was thus made to return a value of 50 2 5 cents. They were afterwards fed fourteen days on meal, ground fine and fed dry, (a full supply of water being furnished) and consumed 47 bushels, gaining 553 pounds in weight, or 11 1/2 pounds to each bushel fed, the corn returning a value of 58 1/2 cents per bush. Afterwards they were fed fourteen days on 55 1/2 bushels of meal mixed with cold water, and made a gain of 731 pounds, or 13 1/6 lbs. to each bushel of meal, the corn returning 55 5/6 cents per bushel. They were then fed fourteen days on 46 1/2 bushels of meal cooked, with a gain of 696 pounds in weight, or very nearly 15 pounds to each bushel of meal, the corn returning 74 4/5 cents per bushel.

Experiments made at the farm of the Maine Agricultural College, November 15th, 1869, to January 15th, 1870, in feeding four Chester pigs with whole corn and with raw corn meal, showed that the feeding value of the latter was 19 4/10 per cent. greater than that of the former. From January 15th to April 15th, a trial was made with raw corn meal fed cold, and with corn meal scalded and fed blood-warm. The feeding value of the raw meal was found to be 4 7/10 per cent. greater than that of the scalded meal fed warm. During the two months ending April 15th trial was also made in comparing the feeding value of barley meal with that of corn meal; the value of the latter was found to be 17 6/10 per cent. greater than that of the former. During the month ending May 19th, raw meal was found to possess a feeding value nearly fifty per cent. greater than that of the fermented meal.

The Superintendent of the Maine Agricultural College farm reports an experiment made during the present year, commencing May 23rd, and continuing ninety days, showing the value of cooked meal as compared with that of raw meal for feeding swine, to be as 100 to 74 4/5.

CANADIAN BUTTER—HOW IMPROVED FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD.

The great bulk of butter made in Canada comes from farm dairies, and is unequal in color, flavor and texture. Some of it, of course, may be of the very finest grade; and if it were packed in such a way as to reach London as perfect in flavor as when first shipped, it doubtless would command a better price than that named in our quotations.

What is greatly needed in Canada is a better system of packing than it now has, and especially with that designed for the European markets. Butter, to keep well for any considerable time, must be excluded, as far as possible, from the air. The usual way of packing in tubs and casks will not do this in as perfect a manner as is required to ensure nice, fresh flavor. A better way is to surround the butter with brine on the plan of the White package. In this plan the tub is made very much in form of the old Welsh tub, except that it is more tapering. The staves are heavy, and heads are provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak.

In packing, the tub is turned on the small end, and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed, until it reaches to about an inch of the groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is now laid upon the top of the butter, and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly laid down. Then the head is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is now turned upon the large end, and the sack of butter drops down, leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is now poured through a hole in the small end until it fills all the intervening spaces. It will float the butter. The hole is tightly corked, and the butter is pretty effectually excluded from the air. Butter put up in this way, we know from actual experiment, will keep a year in sound condition, and we believe would cross the Atlantic and open as fresh in the London market as when it left the dairy on this side.

We see no reason why Canadian butter cannot be made to take a high stand in the English markets, and command a much better price than it now obtains. We know, from our observation of Canadian dairy lands, that they have the requisites for producing good butter. What is needed most, in our opinion, is the introduction of creameries or butter factories where there shall be high skill in manufacturing, so that a uniform, fine flavored and good textured butter will be obtained. Then, by adopting the "brine package," as we have suggested, or something similar, and shipping the lots as soon as made, or when fresh, Canadian dairymen will find no difficulty in realizing good prices.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

THE SHORT HORN BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Short Horn Breeders of the United States and Canada met in Indianapolis, State of Indiana, on November 27th, to take into consideration questions relating to the general interests of the breeders of the country. We give a brief report of the proceedings epitomized from the "Prairie Farmer":—

The Convention was well attended, comprising nearly a fifth of the principal Short Horn Breeders of the country; thirteen States being represented, and some being present from Canada.

The committee chosen to report permanent officers reported the following, who were duly elected:—

Dr. A. T. Stevenson, President; B. H. Campbell, Secretary; G. W. Jones, Asst. Secretary; Vice-presidents: J. P. Fisher, Ky., A. F. Wood, Mich., J. G. Dunn, Ohio, W. W. Thraher, Ind., S. Campbell, N. Y., Chas. E. Coffin, Md., C. Babbott, Wis., J. G. Gowan, Miss., M. H. Cochran, Canada, Hon. D. Christie, Canada, W. Brown, Ill., J. H. Bacon, Iowa, W. H. King, Minn., J. W. Wood, Neb., A. Wilson, Kansas, M. W. Terrell, Conn., J. F. Fogg, Mass., A. W. Griswold, Vt., J. G. Reed, Ont., W. Page, Cal., J. M. Byers, Va., M. R. Cockrell, Tenn., D. E. Davis, N. J., N. Percival, Maine, T. S. Cooper, Maine.

The President offered some remarks on the great importance of the Short Horn interests of the country, showing the greater profit to the farmer from breeding Short Horns rather than common cattle, instancing a sale made by him a few days before of a lot of Short Horn steers at \$135 per head, while a lot of common stock a year older, at the same time brought only \$75.

The committee on business reported— 1st, that the Convention appoint a Committee to report a constitution, &c., for a permanent organization.

2nd, to consider the matter of the exhibition of cattle at fairs, embracing the appointment of judges and their duties, together with the condition of the cattle.

3rd, the recording of pedigrees. "Judges at Fairs." This subject occupied considerable attention and was fully discussed. Mr. Pickrell said the committees on cattle

were not always well posted, and frequently asked to be instructed. With the general committee system decisions made are often absurd as well as unjust. Prof. Miles preferred the judging of cattle by a scale of points, and would recommend 1000 as the aggregate, instead of 100, as usual. A. Waddell stated the custom of the Ohio Board of Agriculture. Mr. Baker stated the method in Iowa: the members of the Board name the most suitable at the winter meeting; this gives general satisfaction. Mr. Christie thought this matter of the appointment of judges was one of the important duties of the management of fairs, and that the selections should be made with the greatest care. On motion of Mr. Page it was recommended to Agricultural Societies to employ only experts as judges, and to pay their expenses to and from and while attending the fair as such judges.

It was resolved "That the practice of many Societies of prohibiting consultation among judges is unfavorable to the making of correct awards, but we think that the most satisfactory results may be attained by balloting first and consulting afterwards."

Resolved "That the President and Directors of Agricultural Associations are, in the opinion of this Convention, the proper officers to appoint judges, and should be held responsible for their fitness."

"Definition of Terms." Prof. Miles, recognizing the confusion not only among breeders, but the public regarding the terms used to designate the quality of blood, offered the following terms and definitions in the form of a resolution: pure-bred, full bred, thoroughbred as synonyms referring to animals of a distinct and well defined breed, without any admixture of other blood. Cross-bred—animals produced by breeding together different kinds. Grades—as the product of a cross between a pure-bred and a native. High Grades—an animal of mixed blood, in which the blood of a pure breed largely predominates. The resolution excited a long discussion, but the question is now settled as much as the Convention has power.

"High Feeding for Fairs."—On this question there was great diversity of opinion, many contending that excessively high feeding for fairs should be discouraged as tending to barrenness. Finally, the following resolution was passed by a small majority:—

"Resolved, 'That in the estimation of this Convention, it is not only necessary in successfully breeding Short Horn cattle that we should secure animals of fine form, pedigree, &c., but they should be well fed and cared for; at the same time, we look upon the practice of keeping up cattle without exercise, and feeding to their utmost capacity for the purpose of show and sale as injurious to the health and usefulness as breeders.'"

"Permanent Organization." A constitution was reported by Committee and approved of. The following officers were elected:— President, Dr. Duncan; Vice-presidents, W. Warfield and Hon. D. Christie; Secretary, B. H. Campbell; Treasurer, J. D. Dunn; Directors R. H. Seymour, W. R. Duncan, E. G. Bedford, Marley Miles, G. Murray, Claude Matthews, S. Campbell, J. H. Bacon, C. T. Quisenberry, C. E. Coffin, Jos. Fogg, W. S. King, M. S. Cockrell, G. W. Glick, E. L. Emery, W. Percival, D. S. Pratt, S. White, M. H. Cochran, the two latter gentlemen from Canada.

The question of recording Pedigrees was next discussed—a subject on which the most lively interest was felt. The resolutions approved of on this question, and also the decision of the meeting relative to Veterinary Practice we lay over for the present.

FULL FEEDING PROFITABLE.

It is becoming a well settled fact among dairymen, that it pays to feed cows with all the food they can possibly consume through the entire milking season. To fully meet this supply, grain must, for a considerable part of the time, at least, form a part of this food. There are but two short seasons in the year when extra feed is not needed in the diet of a dairy cow; one is in the flush of feed in the summer. I have never found it profitable to feed grain to cows when there was an abundance of green pasture; to feed extra, then, is little else than substituting a costly feed for a cheaper one. More milk, it is true, can be obtained by feeding ground grain, and especially wheat bran, than by feeding grass alone, but with me, the increase has not paid the extra labor and

cost. But when grass begins to fail, it pays to make up the deficiency with extra feed, no matter at what time in the season the failure begins, and to continue it to the end of the milking season.

The other season when extra feed may be omitted is while the cows are dried of their milk. For a month or two in the winter, in this latitude, good hay affords sufficient nourishment, unless the cows have gone into winter quarters in low condition. But this season should not extend to their "coming in." Feeding should commence beforehand, to give strength to endure the exhaustion of approaching labor. But high feeding at this time is not advisable, nor should it commence till the calf is a week or ten days old. After that time, if she is well, an increase of food becomes necessary. In the season of active lactation, which will then have commenced, a cow cannot possibly eat enough of ordinary hay to maintain her flesh and furnish the material for a full flow of milk, if she is what would be called a fair milker. She must at such a time be fed with some more concentrated food, or fail in her milk or flesh. This fact seems not to be sufficiently appreciated by many dairymen. The loss of flesh after cows come in, in the spring, is quite common. It is so customary, that many farmers look upon the projecting bones at this season, almost as a matter of course.

This is unfortunate; but this matter is receiving more attention from the dairymen than formerly. More care is used to keep up the flesh of cows in the spring, and also the flow of milk in the decline of pasturing and early winter; it pays well to do it. There must be a wide disproportion between the price of dairy products and grain to make extra feeding at such times unprofitable. The importance of feeding liberally throughout the entire milking season is yearly becoming appreciated by dairy farmers. The amount of ground grain and mill feed used by them is now very large, and annually increasing. Some kind of ground feed is the farmer's main reliance for extra feed, and it forms the basis for so large a share of his income that it behooves him to study the most economical ways of using it. It is doubly to his interest to consume as largely as possible at home; first, to increase his direct revenue, and second, to keep up the fertility of his farm. If in any way, as by a skillful mode of feeding, or by cooking his food, he can induce his cows to consume an increased quantity and convert it into milk and flesh, he will be taking the most effectual method of enhancing his profits. And now, in these long winter evenings, is an appropriate time to study the digestive ability of his flock, that he may develop their fullest capacity for manufacturing his raw material into more valuable products.

FEEDING STOCK.

Overfeeding is as injurious as underfeeding. Probably more sickness occurs, especially among horses, from this cause than any other. In addition to this evil effect much fodder is wasted when stock are supplied with unlimited quantities. Even if it is only within their reach, they will pull it down, pick out the choice bits and waste the remainder. There is a certain amount which is just right, and either more or less than that is an evil to be guarded against. Owners of stock should watch this, as being more interested and better capable of judging than the majority of hired men. The proper supply may be measured by the appetite of the animal, which in good health will lead it to eat all that is necessary. When any is left in the manger the beast has been overfed, and when it has just enough it will eat and enjoy its allowance and lick its trough clean. It is difficult to manage this without direct occasional supervision. "Where the owner is, the crib is clean," and in his absence much waste is almost certain to occur.—*Hearth and Home.*