

Tamworth Swine.

There are no animals on the farm that have so nearly followed the type of the pure-bred herds as that of swine. If we examine them as they are being loaded at any shipping point they will be found to be nearly the pattern of the pure breeds that are most popular in the locality where these have been fed. This can easily be accounted for by the quick manner in which swine may be reproduced, as the produce of one sow in the third generation would supply breeding animals for a large area of country. Therefore we find that a large proportion of pigs that have been fed for slaughter are to all intents and purposes purely bred. The pork packers claim that by judiciously crossing the different pure breeds a suitable hog may be produced for the English bacon trade. Among those who are much interested in this business are Messrs. J. L.

How to Dishorn Cattle.

BY J. BEVERIDGE, CLEARWATER, MAN.

As many wish to know how to dishorn cattle I will tell them how to do it. In the calf up to perhaps eight weeks old the embryo horn is loose on the top of the frontal. Cut around the embryo horn and take it out. Gouge off a little of the bone directly under where the horn was and the job is done. The head soon heals, and you have what looks like a born mulley, and no harm done. If the horns have become attached to the frontal bone, use the saw and cut well down, so as to reach the bottom of the embryo horn. The saw should be a very narrow one, that it may be turned and enable you to saw in a gouging manner, and filed like a butcher's saw. Cut yearlings' and two-year-olds' horns a quarter of an inch below the hair; older cattle close to the hair at the matrix. Sometimes the ring of pulpy flesh lies outside the hair; if so, cut it off or the horn will grow. In most cases the matrix lies back of the edge of the hair; cut well down—if it takes a little hair, no matter.

The Ayrshire Cow.

BY H. E. EYRE.

(Read before the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.)

I will not attempt to give a detailed account of the rise and progress of the Ayrshire cow from the time she was half starved in Scotland, 150 years ago, until the present, with references showing how often she has distanced all competitors in the prize ring. Such a history might be useful to the uninitiated, or to one who is only contemplating what breed of cattle will pay him best for the time and expense required to produce and maintain them. But the members of this Association are perhaps already well acquainted with such history of the Ayrshire as may be gleaned from the meagre records available.

The names of persons who first conceived the



A LITTER OF HALF-BRED TAMWORTHS AND BERKSHIRES.

Grant & Co., Ingersoll, Ont., who claim that the Tamworth cross between the thoroughbred Tamworth swine and the Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Suffolks, is rapidly becoming more favorable with those interested in raising hogs for profit in Western Ontario. The packers of pork have long seen the necessity of trying to introduce a cross that would lengthen the hog, deepen the side, with a heavier ham and lighter shoulder. The result of the cross with the Tamworths on the shorter breeds above referred to fairly supplies their needs, and for this purpose the firm mentioned above imported 52 head of Tamworths last June from the celebrated herds of Messrs. W. H. Mitchell, Elemdene, Kenilworth; Watson Norman, Ibbotson, and Egbert DeHamal, Middleton Hall, England. The accompanying cut represents a litter of half-bred Tamworths and Berkshires that were delivered at Messrs. Grant's factory, weighing, at six months old, an average 205 pounds, which had been winter fed in an ordinary barn yard.

It is important that the animal be securely and firmly fastened. Put the brute in a strong stanchion, take a strong rope fifteen feet or so long, with two rings at one end two or three inches in diameter; put the rope over the brute's neck, double the rope through one ring and draw the loop over the nose; put the rope over the top of the stanchion a little to one side, have your men raise the head as high as possible and draw up on the rope tight, put the rope through the other ring and bind around the bar again. Have a man hold the rope while you saw away. If you cannot reach the second horn, let down the head and bind it up the other side. Examine the horn, saw close to the hair or at the matrix in a gouging manner. Let the brute loose as soon as the operation is over. Don't be afraid of a little blood; you are not within four inches of the brain, and the bleeding will stop soon after being let loose. The horns of cattle a year or more old are hollow at the base. When first cut off they look a little bad, but they soon heal, skin over and hair out, and look like a natural mulley. It takes the viciousness mostly out of them, and renders them quiet and inoffensive.

notion of assisting the poor and almost penniless peasant farmers by improving the condition of their herds seem to be shrouded in mystery, or, at least, not to be well authenticated. The names of the breed from which new blood was drawn seems also to be a matter of question, if not of dispute. But there is neither mystery nor question as to the effect of the improved cow upon the condition of the keepers. For then there dawned upon the owners an era of prosperity such as their ancestors had never seen even in their wildest dreams. If the names of the philanthropists who did so much for their countrymen are merged in obscurity, we may be thankful that their good works live after them. So well has the merit of the Ayrshire become recognized that the promoters of other breeds claim that their strains were drawn upon to produce this now famous and useful breed. Thus we find those who favor the Holderness, the Jersey, the Holsteins and others, trying to prove