

Premium Short-Horn Bull "Sir Harry."

Herewith appears a portrait of this fine animal, first prize-taker in the class of three-year-olds, at the late Provincial Show. He is dark roan in colour, well proportioned, strong and vigorous in constitution, well up to the mark in the best Short-Horn points, and a good stock-getter. Much admiration of him was expressed by all judges of Durham cattle who were at the Exhibition. He is owned by Messrs J. and R. Hunter of Wynford, Elora, two enterprising young farmers, who may well be congratulated on the possession of so fine an animal. We wish them joy of him, and hope that he and his progeny may win more honours at future shows, both Provincial and local. His pedigree is as follows:

PEDIGREE OF DURHAM BULL "SIR HARRY."—Roan calved April 7, 1863, U. C. S. R., 1776; bred by John M. Bell, Pickering, Canada West; got by Canadian Punch, U. C. S. R., 501; dam, Jane 6th, 1719, by Prince Wales, U. C. S. R., 508; gr dam, Jane 4th, 1768, by Aichol, U. C. S. R., 832; gr gr dam, Jane 3, 111, by Sir John, E. H. B., (13735); gr gr gr dam, Young Jane, by Strathmore, (6517); gr gr gr gr dam, Jane, by Playfellow, (6297); gr gr gr gr gr dam, Rose, by Sir William, (12902); gr gr gr gr gr gr dam, —, by Logstone, (5187); gr gr gr gr gr gr gr dam, —, by Emperor, (1974).

The Short-Horn Heifers "Snowdrop," and "Miss Margaret 3rd."

HEREWITH we present an engraving of the two heifers above named. The calf "Miss Margaret 3rd" was bred by F. W. Stone, Esq., of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, and exhibited by him at the late Provincial Show. She was sold on the Show ground to her present proprietor. By some mistake or other, the first prize in her class is mentioned in the Prize List which appeared in our last issue, as having been given to "Isabella 14th." Mr. Stone has written us a note referring to this error, and requesting us to state that "Miss Margaret 3rd" was the prize-taker in the class of heifer calves.

The yearling "Snowdrop" was bred by John Miller, Esq., of Pickering, and exhibited by him at the recent Provincial Exhibition. She too was sold on the Show ground to her present owner. Both these animals are descended from an excellent ancestry, and both as regards constitution and milking qualities, as well as breeding qualities, may be expected to prove all that can be desired. We wish their fortunate owner much satisfaction and success with them. Our Lower Canadian friends have only to import and breed from such stock, to work a vast revolution among their cattle, and render it impossible for any future President of the Provincial Agricultural Society to twit them about their cows being so small, that a man might walk away with one under each arm. We subjoin the pedigrees:

PEDIGREE OF DURHAM HEIFER, "SNOWDROP."—Colour, white, calved April 4th, 1865, bred by John Miller, Pickering, Canada West, now the property of M. H. Cochrane, Compton, C. E., got by Prior, Upper Canada Stock Register, 1781; 1st dam, Nonpareil, by Captain (imp.) 29, E. H. B. (11240),—2nd dam Louisa (imp.) by Baron Ridesdale (11156),—3rd dam Young Jane, by Strathmore (6547),—4th dam Jane, by Playfellow (6297),—5th dam Rose, by Sir William (12102) 6th dam Kate, by Logstone (5487),—7th dam Katherine, by Emperor (1974).

"Snowdrop" received the first prize in the class of yearling Durham heifers at the recent Provincial Exhibition, and was sold to M. H. Cochrane of Compton, Canada East.

PEDIGREE OF THE DURHAM CALF, "MISS MARGARET 3rd."—Red, calved 30th November 1865, bred by Frederick Wm. Stone, Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Canada West, now the property of M. H. Cochrane of Compton.

Canada East, got by Twelfth Duke of Northumberland 4744, Dam, Miss Margaret by (imp.) John O'Gaunt 2nd (13089) g. dam Margaret (imp.) by Snowball (8002) gr. g. dam Redneck, by Harbinger (9183) gr. gr. gr. dam (—) by Nonsuch (4581).

The above Durham Calf, "Miss Margaret 3rd," was awarded the First prize in her class, at the Provincial Agricultural Association Exhibition held in Toronto in September 1866, and was sold to M. H. Cochrane of Compton, Canada East.

A Massachusetts breeder of Shorthorns has sold \$2,035 worth of stock, the produce of one cow. The cow was recently sold for \$500.

SHEEP-MIXING.—Clough's Australian Circular and Advertiser publishes a stock report in which it is recommended to cross the Cotswold and Chinese sheep. By such an amalgamation it is asserted that a general average of four lambs at each yearning may be expected from a single ewe.

A PROLIFIC EWE.—The Farmer (Scottish) says:—At present there is, on the farm of East Kinleith, in the occupation of Mr. Moffat—whose reputation as a breeder of Cheviot sheep ranks very high, as shewn by the prices which his stock realizes at the Edinburgh ram sales—a Cheviot ewe, which has produced no fewer than thirty-three lambs. As a yearling she threw one lamb, and ever after she has annually brought forth twins. Her age is now eighteen years, a longevity which is almost as remarkable as her fertility.

DOGS AND SHEEP BELLS.—An experienced breeder of sheep says, that a number of sheep in any flock wearing bells will keep away dogs. He allows ten bell sheep to every hundred. When sheep are alarmed they run together in a compact body, and the ringing of all the bells frightens the dogs. In Great Britain and Ireland bells are used by almost every owner of sheep. They are useful for keeping off dogs and foxes, the latter being very destructive to lambs in places where this precaution is not taken.

AGE OF SHEEP—HOW DETERMINED.—The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear all of a size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year a small tooth on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year the whole fall out or are broken. It is said that the teeth of ewes begin to decay at five or six; those of wethers at seven.

GESTATION OF ANIMALS.—The period of gestation in certain animals is set down by a German author, who is said to be correct, as follows:

ANIMAL,	SHORTEST.	MEAN.	LONGEST.
Mare.....	322 days	347 days	419 days.
Cow	240 "	283 "	321 "
Sow	109 "	115 "	143 "
Ewe.....	146 "	154 "	161 "

A record of gestation of mares was kept, some years ago, at the experimental farm, established by the government of France, by which it was shown that of 582 mares the shortest period was 287, and the longest 419 days, showing a difference of 132 days in one case!

A HINT IN BREEDING.—Mr. Torr, the well-known breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Leicester sheep, in the course of some remarks at his recent letting of the latter, touching on breeding in general, said:

"The way to establish uniformity or family likeness is to begin by putting the best male to the best female, and to continue to put the best to the best;" secondly, "not to put opposite characters together, or the traits of both will be lost; but if any fresh characteristic is required to be imparted to the issue of present stock animals, this must be done by degrees, or by that discreet selection which will yield a little more wool, or size and substance, the first year, and a little more and more in the second and third generations, and so on."

The Dairy.

How to Milk the Cows.

THE first process in the operation of milking, is to make the cow's acquaintance; give her to understand that the milker approaches her with none other than friendly intentions; for if he swears, scolds or kicks her, she may give the milker the benefit of her heels, which in my opinion he is justly entitled to.

Before commencing to milk the cow, she should be fed, or have some kind of fodder; in the enjoyment of the mastication of the same, her attention is withdrawn from the milker's operations; and the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

The milker should not sit off at a distance like a coward, but his left arm should come in contact with the leg of the cow, so that she cannot kick. Before commencing to milk, the teats are to be washed with cold water in warm weather, and warm water in winter.

The best milker is a merciful man. The udder and teats are highly organized and very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration, especially when milking a young cow, for the teats are sometimes excessively tender, and the hard tugging and squeezing which many poor sensitive creatures have to endure, at the hands of some thoughtless, hard-fisted man, are really distressing to witness.

A better milker than even a merciful man is a woman. The principal part of the milking in private establishments, in foreign countries, is done by women; and in the United States there are thousands of capable women out of employment who might be advantageously employed, in private dairy establishments, as milk-maids.

An indolent person—slow coach—should never be suffered to touch a cow's teat; the process, to say the least of it, is painful, therefore, the best milker is the one who can abstract the milk in the quickest time.

Finally, milk the cow dry. The last of the milk is the most valuable, yet Mr. Hurry-up cannot find time to attend to this matter, consequently he loses the best of the milk, and actually ruins the cow as a milker.—Dr. Dadd.

The London Field says well managed cows should yield 500 to 600 gallons of milk yearly. Shorthorns have produced 800 and Ayrshires 650 gallons. The same paper estimates the average annual production of butter at 200 pounds per cow.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.—After examining the Cheshire mode of cheese making, Mr. Willard says it is what would be called decidedly antiquarian by an American dairyman; and he ascribes the superiority which has made the cheese of this section celebrated, to the scrupulous cleanliness of the utensils and everything connected with the manufacture—"models of neatness," he says, "which would put our slovenly practices to shame." He remarks that during a portion of the time the Cheshire cheese is undergoing the process of curing, the cheese is placed on straw or hay upon the floor of the curing room.

THE DEACON'S COW GOT THE BETTER OF HIS RELIGION.—A contributor to Harper's Monthly tells a story of a certain deacon who was one of the best of men, but by nature very irascible. A cow was so exceedingly disorderly as the deacon was attempting to milk her one morning, that the old Adam got the better of him, and he vented his feelings in a volley of execrations very undeaconish in their character. At this moment the good deacon's pastor appeared unexpectedly on the scene, and announced his presence by saying: "Why, deacon! can it be? Are you swearing?" "Well, parson," replied the deacon, "I didn't think of any one being near by; but the truth is, I never shall enjoy religion as long as I keep this cow!"