

Galloways at Castle-Douglas.

We have just received a report of the annual sale of young Galloway bulls held at Castle-Douglas, on the 6th March. Castle-Douglas is in the heart of the home of the Galloway breed of cattle, and many of the best known herds are within easy drive of this ancient town. The annual sale is always looked forward to with interest by lovers of the black breed, and the judging in the prize ring, which precedes the sale, often settles the prize record of many an animal which in future heads the honor list at more widely-known shows. The champions at the Royal, of England, and the Highland Society, of Scotland, have, nine times in ten, got their first hall-mark at Castle-Douglas.

This year, owing, no doubt, to the extended interest in Galloways, the number of entries was larger than on most former occasions. The number of entries was a hundred and ninety-three, representing the produce of forty-eight breeders.

The entries are confined to bulls of two years old and under, and as a number such as were entered would be a heavy load for any sale, it is not to be wondered that many of the poorer animals brought somewhat low figures.

The good animals from the herds of the old and well-known breeders, however, brought good prices. The old reliable Castlemilk herd of Sir Robert Jardine was well up in front with the young bull, Scottish Chief 3rd of Castlemilk (8059), calved January 25th, 1901, whose sire, grandsire and great-grandsire were all champions at the great Scottish and English shows, and which promises to keep up the record, as he was placed first at this show, and sold afterwards for 54 guineas. Mr. David Brown, of Stepford, Dumfries, a new breeder, took second and fourth prizes with Crusoe of Stepford (8337), sired by a Castlemilk bull, and Chief 2nd of Stepford, sired by the first-prize two-year-old at the last Highland Society Show, Campfollower of Stepford (7476), and which sold at 36 and 41 guineas, respectively.

The veteran breeders, Messrs. Sherman, of Balig, took the third prize with Dreadnought (8122), sired by another Castlemilk bull, Norseman of Castlemilk (6395), and which sold for 53 guineas. It is worthy of note that of the four prizewinners in this class, bulls calved after 1st December, 1900, and before March 1st, 1901, three were sired by bulls from the Castlemilk herd.

In the class for younger bulls calved after March 1st, 1901, the first prize went to Mr. Brown, of Stepford, for the young Campfollower 3rd of Stepford (8407), which was sold for 40 guineas. Messrs. Biggar, of Chopleton, got second for an excellent youngster, Foundationer (8072), by Mackenzie of Lochokit (7382), now at the head of the Hope Farm herd in Manitoba, and which brought 36 guineas, to go to the herd of the Countess of Carlisle.

The third and fourth prizes went to Mr. Fenwick, of Walsingham, Durham, for Iacobite (8228) and the Duke of Buccleuch, for Brucine 3rd of Drumlanrig. Fifth, sixth and seventh prizes were awarded, as well as several "commended" in each class, but the names might not interest our readers.

The principal interest in the show is in the great increase of breeders competing, and the rival distribution among new owners at the sale.

Ireland took quite a large proportion of the animals sold, while a great many found new owners in England and the United States, and Canada will add new blood to their Galloway herds from the Castle-Douglas sale.

Galloway breeders are becoming aggressive, and the increased interest in this breed as a hardy and handsome breed of cattle will rapidly extend the number of herds and bring them more into the eye of the public. The recent dispersion sale at Omaha of the Wavertree herd, where at a closing-out sale over 200 head, including many sucking calves, averaged \$184, speaks well for the interest taken in the Galloways, and the fact that not only in the United States and Canada, but in their native land, the number of enthusiastic breeders is increasing should encourage owners of Galloway herds to push harder than ever to the front.

Galloways may not look so large on their feet, but when the block test is applied, as at the fat show at Smithfield, they are all there, and while their number may not be so great as those of some other breeds, they occupy no insignificant place in the "best breeds" of cattle, and are justly becoming better and more favorably known.

Castor Oil for Ringworm.

I received my premium knife all right, some time ago, with thanks. I find it useful, as it is strong and handy, as well as an ornament. Here is a sure cure for ringworm: Pure castor oil applied just three times, every other day, with finger tips.

Grey Co., Ont.

JOS. LANKTREE.

Black Lambs: a Remarkable Experience.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In recent numbers of the "Advocate" have appeared timely and edifying comments upon the "black lamb" question. Will you, therefore, permit me to offer a few observations on the same subject? While I am not at present prepared to combat Mr. Campbell's views, it seems to me that his remarks go rather far towards implying a predisposition on the part of pure Shrops towards throwing black lambs. Though I have had no black lambs dropped by Shrop ewes, even when running with black ones of other breeds, yet I have found the Shrop ewe very pliable and responsive to the prepotency of the black sire when I have mated them with the object of securing black offspring. So marked have I found this weakness (may I call it), that at first I was surprised and pleased, yet I was subsequently disappointed, for I always found that they never retained their color, but at a very early age they became gray or white, except head and legs; while the blacks from a Merino cross gave "fast" color. Some years ago, I was called upon to deliver a Shrop ewe, and took three lambs from her, one of which was jet black, though both parents were registered. The owner of that flock has since told me that he had to get rid of all his black sheep (grades) because their presence tended to the discoloration of his registered flock, and just here I believe he discovered the true secret of the source of the black lambs in white flocks, namely, mental impression and environment, and here is my proof: Soon after coming to Brooke, in 1890, the dogs seem to have decided that a treat for them had arrived, for in two consecutive nights they cleaned out my flock of Downs so effectually that I became disgusted and discouraged for the time being. I soon grew lonesome without the nannies, and as I at the time had several flocks distributed among farmers on shares, among which were some fine black specimens, I resolved to beat the dogs by growing up a flock of black sheep, and as with me the distance between the resolve and the act is very brief, I soon had a charming home flock of blacks, and this flock in ten years has been known to have been meddled with by dogs only once, and that in daylight, when an exploded cartridge and a dead dog settled the matter. These I ventured to show at the fairs, and though, because of prejudice, I could not win in the breeding classes, yet as fat sheep I could spot them. Quite a demand sprang up for the use of my black sires, to test their powers of transmitting the color. I let them out quite freely. This I found an excellent way of fortifying myself against the home use of weak producers. I found that one particular ram that had cost me much time, thought and travel to produce for my own use was proving very impressive, and was bringing true to type. This fellow I carefully husbanded for myself, but a neighbor having a white flock desired to use him. To accommodate him, I must let my whole flock of ewes mix with his white ones during the coupling period. Against such a course my own better judgment rebelled, for, remembering Jacob and the water troughs, I knew that such procedure meant disaster to the color of my next crop of lambs; but there was another and an outweighing consideration, for now I had an opportunity of testing, without being suspected of my purpose, the influence of the black ewes in intensifying the power of the sire to impress his color and characteristics upon his offspring, as would undoubtedly be revealed in the next crop of lambs dropped by those white ewes, also the reflex influence of the presence of the white ewes against the same power to impress, as would with equal certainty appear in my own crop of lambs, and I yielded for the benefit of the experiment in its bearing upon this important question. The more I thought of the matter, the more intensely interesting it became to my mind. Indeed, so fascinating did the thought become that I was now on the highway to a marvellous discovery, the revelation of which would be of untold advantage to generations yet unborn, that I went myself with the flock and remained for some time to note results. It at once became very clear that the white ewes regarded the blacks as intruders and interlopers whose company was anything but acceptable; while, on the other hand, the blacks, with equal evidence, regarded their white sisters with jealousy and intense hatred, because they monopolized so much of the company of their sable consort; and there was war in the camp, there was battle and counter-battle, charge and re-charge, until I became alarmed as to the results to the physical being of the ewes thus engaged, but I knew also that all this would have a most telling effect upon the revelation that was to be evolved out of the experiment; hence, as the battle proceeded and the pairing progressed, now a white, then a black, was mated, my interest grew apace, and I finally returned home, convinced that I had in store something rich in the form of a to-be-revealed secret relating to fetal markings, etc. The next spring I was around early to receive the revelation in instalments. Out of nine lambs, from the white dams that survived, there were eight niggers, while some of the black dams that

never before had yeaned a white lamb, even from a white sire, that spring had two white lambs, and ever after gave one white one when there were twins. One of these black ewes I kept until eleven or more years old, and the result was always the same—a white lamb if two were born. It would be the height of unphilosophical folly to say that the black sire's blood had become stained or vitiated by his consorting with the white ewes, as some have affirmed. If such were the case (and I have in the past seen it put forward in even the "Farmer's Advocate"), we would never dare to pair a male with a grade or one of any other pure breed without his certain ruin; but enough for this time.

Lambton Co., Ont.

E. J. YORKE.

The By-products Give the Profit.

One of the reasons given for lower prices on the Canadian cattle marts than obtain on the U. S. cattle markets is that the packers on the American side of the line are enabled to use everything about the slaughtered animal; with them the word offal, in the strict sense of the term, becomes obsolete. The late P. D. Arnour, Jr., contributed a paper to a breeders' meeting, some time ago, in which he states that a 1,200-pound steer, live weight, will yield from 650 to 700 pounds of dressed beef. In the earlier history of the packing business most of the difference was lost, even the disposal of much of it being a source of actual cost to the packer. The blood was allowed to run into the river, but the heads, feet, tannage and other refuse generally had to be hauled out on the prairie and buried in trenches.

The horns of a slaughtered steer are cut off close to the head, and the pith is removed and sent to the glue pot, while the horns themselves are dried, sorted into various grades, and shipped to the manufacturer. After being pressed into flat plates, they are manufactured into combs, buttons and ornaments of many kinds. The tips of the horns are made into mouthpieces for pipes, and the scraps are utilized by florists as fertilizers.

The bones are used in many ways. The knuckles are removed from the feet and shanks of the animals, and, after boiling and cleaning, are used in the manufacture of knife handles, tooth brushes, buttons, and various articles in which ivory and bone are used. The hard bone is susceptible of a very fine polish and can hardly be distinguished from ivory. The scraps are used by manufacturers of bicycles and screws, for case-hardening steel; and are also used for poultry food.

From the blood the albumen is extracted by a chemical process and used for the fixing of colors in calico printing, and also in the finishing of leathers. The residue of the blood goes into the fertilizers. A new use for the first blood drawn from the animal is a food for live stock, for which purpose it is in the form of a dry powder.

The white hoofs are shipped to Japan and Europe, to be made into buttons and ornaments of many kinds. Glues, gelatins, isinglass, etc., are manufactured from that portion of the hide not used for leather, and from sinews, cattle heads, cattle feet, calves' feet, etc. Tallow and grease are made into various grades of soap. Glycerin, a part of the fat that will not saponify, is recovered from the soap kettle and made into crude glycerin, dynamite glycerin, and chemically pure glycerin.

The hair is manufactured into felt, the cheaper grades of which are used for the insulation of refrigerator cars and ice boxes, and for undercarpets, etc. The better grades are used in the manufacture of horse blankets, saddlery, felt boots, hats, etc. The tails of the cattle are used for manufacturing curled hair, in combination with horse hair, which is imported largely from Russia and South America. The hides are tanned, as is well known, and made into leather.

One of the most valuable products of the steer is oleo oil, which is pressed from the fat. It is chemically butter-fat. Much of it is shipped to Europe, where it enters into the manufacture of margarine, and is also used in the States in the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine.

All the portions of the animal that may not be utilized for food or for commercial manufacture, find their way back to the farm in the form of fertilizer. Pieces of meat, bones, etc., not available for food, are boiled under high pressure to extract the grease and glue, and the residue is dried and enters into the composition of fertilizer.

In this Home Since 1866.

It has not been altogether an oversight in not sending my renewal, as the Farmers' Institute wanted me to subscribe through them. However, I am sending you \$1 for my subscription for a paper which has been in the house ever since 1866, my father having taken it then.

Peel Co.

GEORGE BLAND.