

Breeder and Grazier.

Springwood Herd.

The illustration which appears on this page is the portrait of Lieut.-Col. Taylor's short-horn bull, **SEVENTH EARL OF OXFORD**—an animal holding very high rank among the bovine aristocracy. Seventh Earl was bred by Mr. J. O. Sheldon of Geneva, N. Y., and passed into the hands of Messrs. Walcott & Campbell of New York Mills, when Mr. Sheldon sold his magnificent herd to that firm for the reputed sum of \$110,000. Colonel Taylor purchased him last year from Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, and he has since stood at the head of his herd. The Oxford family holds all but the highest rank among the great short-horn families of the world, and the value of its actions has constantly tended upward in England and America for some years past. At the famous auction sale of the Duke of Devonshire in September, 1871, eight animals of this family averaged \$3,000

Col. Taylor, like many other military men, has immense admiration for the short-horn breed of cattle, and gives much of his spare time to the right management of his herd. He keeps himself fully posted on short-horn matters all over the world; and is an excellent judge of a good animal as well as of a good pedigree.

Col. Taylor's herd at present consists of 11 short-horn cows, 9 heifers, 3 bulls, and 3 bull calves; 26 animals in all. Of the 20 cows and heifers, 16 are of the noted Craggs family, which dates its origin from the famous herd of Mr. Thomas Bates. The pedigree of any one of the 16 animals, speaks for the whole; and here is the pedigree of one of the recent arrivals:

*8th DUCHESS OF SPRINGWOOD; Rich Roan; calved 13th January, 1873, got by Seventh Earl of Oxford, 9985, dam, Duchess of Springwood by Proud Duke, 8879, g. dam, 2nd Duchess of Portland, by Duke of Richmond, 3888, g.g. dam, Duchess of Portland, by (Imp.) Lord Ducre, (13181); g.g. dam,

Weaning Lambs.

It is very frequently the case that lambs are let run with their dams too long, which has an injurious effect upon both. So long as they run together, the lamb will depend on the milk drawn from its mother for sustenance, which often does not amount to much, consequently, both are the worse for not being separated. Persons who have had large experience in sheep-raising generally agree that four months is the proper age to wean lambs of all breeds. An idea prevails to a considerable extent that it will not do to separate lambs from the ewes in "dog days." This is all fudge, and the sooner superstitious ideas are abandoned the better. Provide good pasture and give them good care, is the all-important consideration. When separated, the lambs should be put so far apart that they will not be in hearing of each other, as this causes them to be restless and uneasy. Do not turn the lambs on fresh clover pasture, as it is certain to cause souring and other ailments; good timothy and blue grass is the best, but it should not be very long. As soon as pasture begins to fail, or at least so soon as the first frosts have touched the grass, a little extra



SHORT-HORN BULL—Seventh Earl of Oxford, 9985.

each, and among them was a white bull that brought \$5,000. At Lord Dunmore's sale, too, last autumn, three animals of the Oxford family averaged \$5,300 each. The value of **SEVENTH EARL OF OXFORD** will be perfectly understood by all short-horn men, from the following pedigree:—

7th Earl of Oxford, 9985.

Reg. calved 6th September 1869, bred by J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, N. Y. Got by 5th Duke of Geneva, 7932, bred by Mr. J. O. Sheldon.

Dam 10th Lady of Oxford, by 10th Duke of Thordale, 5610, bred by S. Thorne.

g. Dam 7th Lady of Oxford, by 6th Duke of Thordale, (23794), bred by S. Thorne.

g. g. Dam 2nd Lady of Oxford, by 2nd Grand Duke, (12961), bred by S. E. Holden.

g. g. g. Dam Oxford 13th, by 2nd Duke of York, (10169), bred by T. Bates.

g. g. g. g. Dam Oxford 5th, by Duke of Northumberland, (1940), bred by T. Bates.

g. g. g. g. g. Dam Oxford 2nd, by Short Tail, (2621), bred by T. Bates.

g. g. g. g. g. g. Dam Matchem Cw., by Matchem, (2281), bred by C. Mason.

g. g. g. g. g. g. g. Dam by Young Wynyard, (2859), bred by the Countess of Antrim.

Springwood, the residence of Col. Taylor, is a small but valuable property in the suburbs of our flourishing young city of London.

(Imp.) Alice Maud, by Grand Duke, (10284); g.g.g.g. dam, Cecily, by Duke of Northumberland, (1940); g.g.g.g.g. dam, Craggs, by Son of 2nd Hubback, (2683); g.g.g.g.g.g. dam, Craggs, bought of Mr. Bates, of Kirklevington, and descended from the herd of Mr. Maynard, of Eryholme.

Of the other 4 cows and heifers three are of Mr. Harrison's (of Morley, N. Y.) Lydia Languish family, with a good old pedigree, tracing back to the herd of Sir George Strickland. The fourth is a recent purchase from the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca—"Kirklevington 14th"—with a first-rate pedigree.

Besides **SEVENTH EARL OF OXFORD**, Col. Taylor has another first-class bull—22nd Duke of Airdrie—recently purchased from Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky. He was sired by Royal Oxford, (18174), and goes back through a long line of illustrious progenitors to James Brown's Red bull (97). A better pedigree hardly exists.

It will be seen from all this, that if Col. Taylor's herd is not large, the animals composing it are highly bred and likely to be heard from at future Provincial Shows.

feed of some sort should be given. Oats and bran mixed together make a nice feed to begin with, and a little salt added to it will give them more of a relish for it; rye also makes a first rate feed for them, but it is not quite so well relished; corn makes an excellent winter feed, but care should be taken at first not to feed too much at a time. It is best to put a few old tame sheep with the lambs to teach them how to come when called. The ewes should be put on the dryest pasture on the farm for a few days to assist in drying up the milk, and it may be found necessary to milk some of them a time or two. Should cold rains prevail during the early fall months lambs should be put under shelter, and have some hay given them in the racks; and as the season advances they should be kept in of nights. By doing this by the time winter sets in, they will be so taught to eat that the change from pasture to dry feed will not be perceptible. It will not require a person to keep sheep many years until he will find out that the main thing in wintering them is to keep them up in the fall, for if permitted to loose flesh then, they will not recruit up again during the entire winter, more especially is this the case with lambs.—*Agricultural Commonwealth.*

At a recent sale of an English stud of horses, Blair Athol brought \$62,500; Gladiator \$85,000, and the whole number, 273 colts, horses and mares, sold for something more than \$500,000.