## THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

July, 1877

No. 34, Hortense 3rd, withdrawn. No. 35, Phyllis Goodness, and cow calf, withdrawn No. 36, Fairy Queen, withdrawn No. 37, Toronto Duchess; withdrawn No. 38, Henrietta; withdrawn No. 39, Oxford Lass, T. F. Kingsmill, London No. 40, 6th Duchess of Valley, T. F. Kingsmill No. 41, Lady Jean 3th, A. W. Smith, Masonville. No. 42, Lady Jean; roan, Thos. Douglas, London No. 43, Lady Love 3rd, Robt. Liverton, Masonville. No. 44, Sanspareil 16th, withdrawn No. 44, Sanspareil 16th, withdrawn

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

19

27

90

 No. 1, Mazurka Duke, withdrawn
 \$ 155

 No. 2, Udora's Oxford, R. Headley, St. Mary's
 \$ 55

 No. 4, Barington's Airdrie, withdrawn
 \$ 50

 No. 5, Oxford's Seraphina, R. Adams, Woodstock
 100

 No. 6, The Stuart, withdrawn
 105

 No. 7, Oxford Duke, Jas. Thomas, Masonville
 105

EXTRA.

Giaour, 23282; property of John R. Craig; John M. +---

## Convention of Live Stock Dealers.

Stratford, June 1.-The Second Annual Convention of the Live Stock Dealers' Association was held here. The officers elected for the year were the following :- T. O. Robinson, President ; A. Mathison, Clinton, Vice President; Wm. Whaley, Stratford, Sec'y-Treasurer; Board of Directors-Albin Rawlings, John Weir, T. G. Conn, J. A. Couse, Thos. Donald, Wm. Lupton, Wm. Ketchy, M. Dennis, Alex. Brown, John Robinson, Thos. Smith, W. Collins, D. Hamilton and M. Williams.

The subject under consideration was the prospeets of the sheep and lamb trade in the American markets this season. Three American buyers were present, and gave it as their opinion that they will sell lower than they did last season. The reasons given for these opinions were as follows : 1. The continued depression in trade. This

prevents the working classes from obtaining employment, so that many of them are unable to obtain animal food of any kind, and pork being the cheapest kind, it is purchased by those who can obtain any.

2. The supply of lambs in Kentucky, Tennessee and other States is larger than ever known before.

porting stock to the European markets, and the necessity on their part of improving their stock, as only good stock can be profitably exported; and owing to the scarcity of first-class stock in this country, our shippers are compelled to go elsewhere to get part of the stock they export.

The meeting separated, to be called together by the Secretary when necessary.

## Scotch Commissioners in America in the Meat Interest.

The increasing importance of the breeding and feeding stock for the English market cannot be too much impressed on our minds. Good cattle and well-fed beef will no longer be offered for sale at prices ruinous to the feeder. For every pound of good beef and mutton we can export there is a demand in Britain, and the Atlantic will not prevent the transport. That the British agriculturists have some idea of the competition they will have to meet in their own markets, by transatlantic farmers, we have now a sure indication in the Commissions sent from Scotland, in order to estimate the probable effect this American supply of meat will have on British markets and British agriculture. The meat trade is yet in its infancy, but it is an established fact, and of rapidly increas ing magnitude. There are at present received at Liverpool and Glasgow every week about a thousand tons of American beef and mutton. In the three months ending March, there were over 160,000 cwt., being an increase of more than 107,000 cwt. over the importation of the same three months of the previous year. This trade, already of such magnitude, and rapidly increasing, must have a serious effect upon British farmers. A reduction in price of 20 to 25 per cent. of their profits, or 4 to 6 cents per pound on their beef and mutton, will, they fear, be ruinous.

An undertaking giving promise of successful continuance, and affecting the agricultural interests of the country, as this American meat trade does, has proved a spirit of enquiry, as to what are the prospects of its continuance and extent. Commissioners, representing two Scotch papers, are already in America, that they may give the accurate information, which is their first necessity in order to estimate the probable effect on the industry of British agriculturists of this American competition. They are to examine into all those circumstances of American agriculture which bear upon the subject. The Scotsman says :- His mission in America is to make the fullest possible enquiry into everything connected with the stock-raising department of agriculture; his whole time and energies will be devoted exclusively to this work, and, in order that it may be effectually done, he is unrestricted as to the time he devotes to his investigations, or the extent of his area. He is to visit New York, and then Texas; he will traverse the other States where breeding and grazing chiefly occupy the energies of the agriculturists. "He will probably visit those districts of Canada from the Shorthorn herds of which American farmers are drafting bulls for the improvement of their stock." The accessibility to British markets, and the great interest so keenly felt in this branch of industry, is of the greatest importance to us Canadian farmers, and we must not suffer any supineness on our part to prevent us to profit by it to the fullest extent our circumstances will permit. To this we must persevere in the pursuit of the most approved systems of agriculture, and in the selection of the best stock for our pastures and stalls. Without good farming we need not attempt to feed wellneed not expect profit from feeding. It is only good meat that will sell at a profit in the English stock-raisers to the rapidly increasing trade of ex- market. English agriculturists expect, despite the culties can be overcome by mechanical means,

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competition, to maintain high prices for first-class meat, while American meat must be sold at a considerably lower price-as low as the second-rate home-grown meat. If we can by good feeding of well bred stock compete for the price of first-rate beef, it is evident that we shall have the better profit.

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## Hints to Dairymen, No. 17.

Written for the Farmers' Advocate, by J. Seabury. Salt should at all times be a portion of the food of the dairy cow, and should be kept where she can have free access to it. It enters largely into the mineral elements of the milk, and as these elements are not so abundant in young grasses it should be more freely given in the early part of the summer. There should be a little placed in their manger every day, if milked in the stable, and if in an open yard, a large trough or a number of boxes should be placed where the cows can have free access to them, and see that they always contain salt. If observed, they will be found to visit these every day, and some of the herd twice per day. Both the quality and the quantity of the milk is affected by withholding salt, and the cow should never be allowed to get hungry for it. Experiments which have been tried prove that by letting cows go without salt for five days they fall off in their milk two per cent., and in the quality seven, making a loss of nine per cent. While cows are at grass they should have salt every day, and those that give the most milk should have the most salt. Some old experienced dairymen go so far as to say they should have it twice per day.

Every dairyman should also make ample provision for water for his cows. This is a very important thing, and I am sorry to say is entirely too much neglected by the majority of dairymen. Water as well as salt is a very essential thing in the production of milk. It is an important article in the diet of any kind of stock, but especially the dairy cow. It constitutes about 87 per cent. of the milk secretions. This large percentage of water in the composition of milk necessitates the cow having free access to it at all times, and where it is convenient and easy of access she will go to it several times during the day. The quality of the water in a great measure af. fects the health of the cow and the wholesomeness of her milk secretions. Any impurities that may be in the water enter largely into the milk. So that you see it is not enough that the cow have plenty of water, but of the purest kind. No dairyman should content, himself with supplying his cows with a sluggish pond or a ditch of brackish water, nor should she have to travel a long distance to reach it. If it is not easy of access she will only go when really compelled by necessity, and when she does go she will then render herself uncomfortable by drinking too much. This excessive drinking often causes a slow fever in the system of the cow, and which is very injurious to the milk. Cows require plenty of time for feeding, and if a portion of that time is spent in traveling to and from the water she becomes fatigued, and instead of feeding will lie down or stand in the shade. With the present appliances and conveniences for raising and pumping water, and also for conveying it long distances, it must certainly only require a little foresight and energy on the part of the dairyman to provide everyr equisite for an ample supply of water for his stock and dairy. And I will venture to say that such foresight, energy and means will be well and profitably in-vested. For it is a fixed fact that cows will give more milk on a short pasture with plenty of water than they will with an abundance of feed and stinted allowance of water. By all means provide plenty of water for your cows and stock. If you are not blest with the natural facilities these diffi-

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There they have usually been seen early in the season, before Canada's sales commenced, but this season they have been some weeks later; and at the prices they are now bringing in the Eastern market, they are losing from one to two hundred dollars per car. This will have the effect to hold them back, and will bring them into direct competition with early Canadian lambs.

3. The number of wealthy Americans leaving this season for Europe is much greater than last season. This will make a large difference in the consumption.

Sheep and lambs have been selling lower this season than last year, and are now from one to two cents lower per pound than this time last year, and are likely to rule much lower all season. It is therefore urged on all engaged in the trade this season to operate with extreme caution, and buy at low prices; ctherwise they will certainly lose money.

The following resolution was passed unantmously :-

This Association would respectfully petition the Grand Trunk Railway authorities to build a new eattle market at Montreal, outside the city limits, as the accommodation at St. Gabriel market is entirely inadequate for the growing wants of the trade at that point. This meeting considers it would be a profitable investment on the part of the railroad, and will bind themselves, if said petition is complied with, to ship our stock to the said G. T. station, according to whatever terms of agreement may be made between the Association bred stock, and if our stock be not well-bred, we and the railway authorities.