

LIVE STOCK.

The Live Stock Breeders' Meeting.

John W. Brant, Accountant National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, furnishes the following list of the Breeders' Meetings to be held in Toronto and Montreal during the first week in February, and we are pleased to publish them for the benefit and convenience of those interested.

Toronto Meetings, 1919.

MONDAY.

- Feb. 3, 2.30 p.m.—Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 3, 2.00 " —Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 3, 3.00 " —Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.
 " 3, 4.00 " —Canadian Pony Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 3, 8.00 " —Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting, Prince George Hotel.
 " 3, 8.00 " —Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 3, 8.00 " —Canadian Pony Society, Annual Meeting.

TUESDAY.

- Feb. 4, 9.00 a.m. Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 4, 9.30 " —Canadian Trotting Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 4, 10.00 " —Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 4, 10.00 " —Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting, Prince George Hotel.
 " 4, 11.00 " —Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 4, 1.00 p.m. —Ontario Berkshire Club.
 " 4, 2.00 " —Ontario Yorkshire Club.
 " 4, 2.00 " —Canadian Trotting Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 4, 4.00 " —Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 4, 4.00 " —Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Directors' Meeting.
 " 4, 8.00 " —Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 4, 8.00 " —Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

- Feb. 5, 10.00 a.m. —Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 5, 11.00 " —Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Annual Meeting.
 " 5, 2.00 p.m. —Canadian Kennel Club, Directors' Meeting.
 " 5, 2.00 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Directors' Meeting.
 " 5, 2.00 " —Ontario Cattle Breeders, Directors' Meeting.
 " 5, 2.30 " —Ontario Cattle Breeders, Annual Meeting.
 " 5, 4.00 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 5, 8.00 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Annual Meeting.
 " 5, 8.00 " —Canadian Kennel Club, Annual Meeting.
 " 5, 8.00 " —Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

THURSDAY.

- Feb. 6, 9.00 a.m. —Canadian Shire Horse Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 6, 10.00 " —Canadian Shire Horse Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 6, 10.30 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Annual Meeting.
 " 6, 2.00 p.m. —Canadian Hereford Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 6, 3.00 " —Canadian Hereford Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 6, 7.30 " —Ontario Horse Breeders, Directors' Meeting.
 " 6, 8.00 " —Ontario Horse Breeders, Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY.

- Feb. 7, 10.00 a.m. —Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, Annual Meeting.

Montreal Meetings, 1919.

TUESDAY.

- Feb. 4, 2.00 p.m. —French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 4, 4.00 " —French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 4, 7.00 " —Quebec Sheep Breeders' Association.
 " 4, 8.30 " —Quebec Swine Breeders' Association.

WEDNESDAY.

- Feb. 5, 10.00 a.m. —General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec.

TUESDAY.

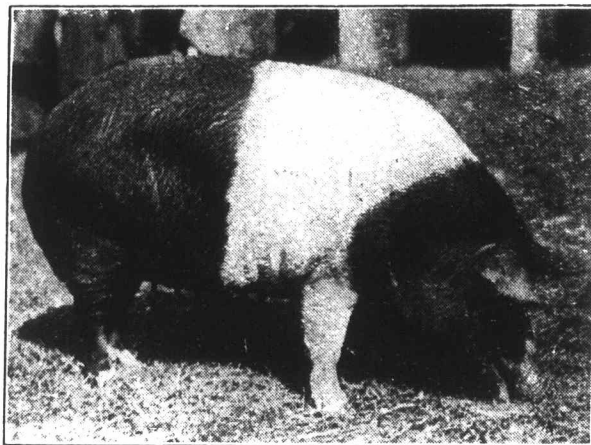
- Feb. 11, 10.00 a.m. —Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

- Feb. 12, 10.00 a.m. —Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

Hampshire Swine.

The Hampshire, or Thin Rind breed of hog, has yet to gain universal popularity in Canada. It is a recent importation, however, and after a period of adaptability and selection, according to Canadian ideals, it may become better and more favorably known. Ostensibly the breed takes its name from Hampshire in England, but a different breed of swine has long existed there. About 1820 to 1825 a retired sea captain is said to have brought some of these pigs to Massachusetts, where they took his name for a time and later became known as Thin Rinds. In 1835 legend has it that Major Garnett introduced Thin Rinds to Kentucky, having purchased them from Eastern parties. Definite information regarding the ancestry of the Hampshire is lacking, but it is well known that Kentucky has been the seat of this breed for more than seventy-five years.



A Hampshire Sow.

The head of the Hampshire may be called a straight-faced type, of medium size, with light jowl. The ears incline slightly forward, but not so much as those of the Poland China. From a United States point of view, where the fat hog predominates, the back would be considered of only medium length and not thick. The shoulder would be looked upon as light, but with fair width. The hams would not come up to the United States standard exemplified in their lard hogs. From a Canadian point of view, which recognizes the bacon hog as a national type, the Hampshire would be considered neither one nor the other—too light for the fat hog and not of the proper conformation to produce the Wiltshire side. For the latter purpose it is too short in the side, too thick in the shoulder and back, and too heavy in the neck to meet Wiltshire-side requirements. However, authorities do admit that it is well suited for supplying bacon for home consumption.

One of the former secretaries of the Association fostering this breed, H. F. Work, describes the color as follows: "In color they are either listed or blacks, the most fashionable color consisting of black extremi-



Champion Short-wooled Pen at Guelph.

Winners of the Short-wooled cup for Chamber Bros., Woodstock, Ont.

ties with a white belt from four to twelve inches wide encircling the body and including the fore legs which should also be white." The term "listed" refers to the presence of the white belt, and the same writer states that some breeders try to run their herds all black. However, at fairs and exhibitions, both in Canada and the United States, we have never observed Hampshires on exhibition unless they were marked with the peculiar white band.

In regard to early maturity and as a grazer, the Hampshire gives splendid satisfaction. It is an active, hardy breed and ranks among the highest in point of fecundity. The sows usually farrow litters of ten to twelve pigs, after the first farrowing, and make splendid mothers and nurses. In quality of flesh the Hampshire also has a high reputation. It has made a good record in the dressed carcass competitions at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. The flesh is fine-grained and carries a desirable proportion of lean to fat.

The Hampshire has not yet become widely distributed in Canada, and its success in this regard depends

on just how well it can meet bacon requirements and please the producers with returns for feed consumed.

Return of England's Shows.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

England's shows are coming back. Societies are fixing dates and we shall soon be "as you were." The Royal Agricultural Society of England has decided to hold its exhibition at Cardiff in South Wales, from June 24 to 28. Peterborough Agricultural Show will be held on July 8, 9 and 10, and the usual fox-hound show will be held in connection with it on the middle day.

The Shire Horse Society will hold its show at Newmarket on February 26 and 27. The National Show of Thoroughbreds (race horses), Hunters, Polo Ponies, etc., will be held at Newmarket on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in March, i. e., March 4 and 5, and the Hackney Show will be held on Friday, March 7.

Birmingham Spring Shorthorn Show will be held on February 18 and 19. Shorthorn shows will be held at Penrith on February 20 and 21 and May 9. At Crewe Shorthorn shows will be held on March 11 and June 6. At York similar shows will be held on February 27 and 28 and on May 1.

The Birmingham Aberdeen-Angus show will be held on January 29. There will be the usual round of shows of Shorthorns and Dobbies in February at Perth, Aberdeen and Inverness.

By the way, the Royal Agricultural Society of England now boasts a membership of 10,954, as against 10,861 on the list at the end of 1917.

Dublin and Ulster Agricultural Societies have decided to hold their usual shows of cattle and horses.

ALBION.

Feed Management.

A common and often fatal ailment among calves is due to the curdled milk in the stomach becoming so hard and tough that it cannot pass into the bowels. Such a condition ultimately affects the brain, and the calf dies as if in a fit. A pinch of carbonate of soda stirred into the milk is a sure preventive of this trouble. An expert feeder of calves will never commence feeding until he has satisfied himself as to the state of their bowels, and if there be any tendency to sour he has every chance of checking it in the initial stage.

When cows are dry they should be well fed so as to be in good condition at the time of freshening. Such cows will milk much better than will those that are thin at the beginning of their milking period. It pays to feed quite liberally during the period when a cow is carrying and feeding the calf and preparing for a heavy strain on her system during the coming lactation period.

The highly nervous cow is often among the best producers, and requires a good milker. Such a milker is careful to observe the many little details that appeal to the cow and help to produce a proper nerve stimulation. He will insist on milking his regular number of cows himself instead of changing about with other milkers.

Moreover, they must be milked in the customary order and at the same time each day. He will also see by careful manipulation that the animal has been milked dry. Carelessness in this respect means considerable loss in succeeding milkings. The man who milks the cow has a greater influence on their capacity as money-makers than he is usually credited with.

The products of the cow that freshens in the autumn bring much more money through the winter when the cow is at her maximum production. The cow that freshens in the spring not only brings in the product at a time when it is naturally low in market value (one is speaking of days other than those of fixed prices), but makes the bulk of the labor come just at the

time when a great many other things are also demanding attention.

The bull calf should be separated from the heifers at about four months of age. His treatment and feeding should be identical with that of the heifer, except that to get maximum growth he should receive a little larger quantity of grain. Too much service before he is two years of age will do him permanent injury, which, of course, should be avoided. It is important that he is properly trained to halter, as this will make him much easier to handle when he is old. At six months of age a ring should be put through his nose.

A calf from a reacting cow should not be allowed to suckle from its mother, but should be placed on a healthy cow or reared by hand on pasteurized milk or that from tested cows. Breeders of beef cattle in U. S. A. frequently make a practice of transferring calves from their reacting dams to healthy nurse cows, rearing the calves from nurse cows on the milk of the reactors. These "grade" calves are sold for veal, and in but few cases give evidence of having the disease. Many sires which