

The Old Shorthorn Bull Hubback.

The bull Hubback, regarded in his day by Mr. Bates and many other breeders of note as the great regenerator of Shorthorns, was calved in 1777, and was sold with his dam in the Darlington market. The purchaser re-sold the calf that afterwards became the famous bull to a blacksmith, for one guinea, as he was taking the cow home. The blacksmith gave the calf to his son-in-law, and he was brought up in the lanes at Hornby, about eight miles from Kirklevington. He changed hands several times before he went into the Colling herd, which was not until 1783, when he was six years old, and then only at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Colling, to be used by his brother Robert and Mr. Waistell until a calf which they were raising should be large enough for service. As soon as this time arrived Hubback was discarded, and Charles Colling bought him at eight guineas, the same that they had paid for him. His color was a yellow-red and white, and he was called "the little bull." He was light-boned, very smooth, low, and a remarkably quick feeder; with clear, waxy horns, and a good coat of hair. As a sire he was peculiarly impressive; and Mr. Bates, who held him and his blood in the very highest estimation, says that "had it not been for the bull Hubback and his descendants the old valuable breed of Short-horns would have been entirely lost"; and that no stock ought to have been put into the Herd Book that did not trace to this bull. When he was ten years old Mr. C. Colling sold him to a man named Hubback, for thirty guineas, and from him the bull took the name which has become so famous in Shorthorn history.

Mr. R. Colling never appreciated the merits of this bull until after he had sold him, and then he determined to retain all of his get that he yet possessed.—[National Live-Stock Journal.]

In the above you see an account of the foundation of the present Shorthorn race, that are in demand in all parts of the world. Perhaps some of our careful breeders of this generation may be building up a name for a class of animals that will be in demand after the present owners are departed. There are other valuable breeds of animals besides Shorthorns. There are animals that give more milk and of better quality, and there are animals that fatten easier; also animals that produce a better quality of beef than the present Shorthorns do. Who will be the lucky man that can combine these qualities in a greater degree than they are now to be found? Care, selection and judgment have done much, but nine-tenths of our farmers have not as yet paid sufficient attention to the care and selection of their stock; too many will sell their best and be content with the worst they have.

Heavy Pigs, and How They Were Fed.

I sold on Friday, January 12, 1877, nine pigs that were just seven months and three days old, which weighed 2,730 pounds—an average of 303½ pounds each. These pigs were pure Poland-Chinas, farrowed the 9th of June, at a time when clover and other grasses had got a good start, to which my sows had free access. This kept their bowels in proper condition, and greatly increased the flow of milk. They also had (after the pigs were from a week to ten days old) all the dry corn they would eat up clean twice a day, and as much good, clean, cold water as they would drink. This the sows had, and no more. The pigs were weaned at twelve weeks old. As soon as they would eat I commenced feeding them soaked corn in a shallow trough, placed where the sows could not get to it. This was kept up until my new corn got quite hard, after which I fed them new corn enough to keep them growing nicely until the 16th of November, when I shut them up in a close pen, provided with a good, warm, dry nest, and a small feeding floor. I fed them all the corn they would eat twice a day, and as much warm drink as they wanted. They were kept in this pen until marketed. I am satisfied that they could have been made to weigh considerably over 400 pounds each at ten months. I am well aware that the above pigs were not really an extraordinary lot, but they were good ones. I made that lot of pigs pay me about \$1.85 per bushel for the corn I fed them, and to the sow while she suckled them.—[W. I. Cram, in Live Stock Journal.]

Hogs—Feeding for Health.

A writer in the Western Stock Journal says:—"One year ago last September my hogs were attacked with disease of some kind, resulting in a loss of eight or ten old hogs and about forty spring pigs. The first symptoms were costiveness, or perhaps in others looseness; they would lose their appetites and probably linger a week before death. By dividing them into small lots, feeding ground oats and rye in small quantities, with a little medicine in slop, such as black antimony and chloride of lime in equal parts; dose, two teaspoonfuls in pail of swill twice a day. I also used kerosene, soft soap, soda, etc. With this treatment I succeeded in saving quite a number. After losing so many Polands and Berks, the only way I could see to profit by it, was to be more attentive to their wants, feed more oats and rye to keep their digestion right, provide more comfortable sleeping places and keep the different grades separate. If hogs are properly cared for in this way very little medicine would be needed. Hogs should always have access to salt and ashes."

Remedy for Engorgement with Meal.

Having lost stock (cattle) through their having obtained access to the meal bins, and having never received satisfactory answers to my inquiries through agricultural journals as to the proper method to be pursued in their treatment, I give you an account of the successful treatment of my last two cases. When feeding my stock, one of my cows slipped into the open doors, and into a back entry, where stood the meal chest. She was not discovered until she had fully gorged herself. When found she was put into a stable and given six drops of aconite, first tincture, in a little water, and then was immediately given half a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake root, dry, on the tongue. By night she was voiding meal freely, and was let out. Two days afterwards I gave her about half a bucket of water. On the second day she was confined in the stable, and was given sufficient water to satisfy her at the close of the third day, though she required very little—about a bucket and a-half, I believe.

The other case was one in which a cow obtained access to threshed wheat during all one day. I knew nothing of it until the next morning. I then gave her ten drops of aconite and half a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake root, on the tongue. She began voiding wheat that night, and continued for four days, though of course less appeared during the latter part of the time. I gave her a second dose of aconite on the evening of the first day, and two doses the second day. I also gave her about a quarter of a teaspoonful of the root, the mornings of the second and third days, though I cannot say it was necessary. On the second day, about noon, I gave her half a bucket of water, and the same quantity once each day, as long as she was kept in the stable. I have heard of cattle being deprived of water for a week, under like circumstances, but where they seem to be doing all right I like to give them a little. In neither of the cases reported was there any permanent shrinkage of the flow of milk, though they give very little while getting no feed and little water. I hope any one so unfortunate as to be obliged to have recourse to some such measures, will give the above a trial and report the results. Because six or ten drops of aconite do good, do not give twenty-five or thirty, thinking that quantity will do more good. Any one disposed to give such doses can satisfy himself they are not required by dropping five drops into half a glass of water, and taking a spoonful of the solution.—[Country Gentleman.]

During the week ending May 10th, both fresh meat and live stock from the United States and Canada, in large quantities, reached Liverpool, though the absence is still noted this season of the large consignments of cattle which arrived at the commencement of last summer. The totals were 4,727 quarters of beef, 1,529 carcasses of mutton, and 175 pigs. Of live stock the collective consignments were 370 head of cattle, 2,365 sheep, and 1,050 pigs, which was a marked increase as compared with the previous week.

The Apiary.**Artificial Swarming.**

BY C. F. D., NILE, ONT.

You all know how annoying it is to have a hive of bees that will not swarm, sometimes hanging in clusters in front of the hive, idle for weeks together, during our very best honey season, when they should all be at work. If you have your hives made with division boards in them, as all hives should be, that they may be enlarged or diminished at will, all you have to do is to slide back the division boards, and put in empty frames, or what is much better, frames filled with artificial comb; then take your smoker and drive the bees into the hive. It is also very unpleasant to have bees that will swarm too often—swarming themselves to death, as it is termed—casting so many swarms that they become so depopulated that they either fall a prey to the bee moths, or they are not fit to keep over winter. As you are aware, the great secret in bee-keeping, is strong stocks, therefore we return our late, or after swarms, to the parent hive, or winter them with other weak stocks, or they may be built up to fair colonies by giving them frames filled with artificial comb. But to avoid any trouble of this kind, you can divide your bees by making artificial swarms, and the method we give here gives us colonies that are far in advance of natural swarms. Take a frame of brood with the adhering bees, and the queen, and place them in the centre of an empty hive, then fill the hive with frames of artificial comb, or comb foundation, as it is usually called, and set it where the old hive stood, and shake off the bees from three or four frames from the old hive, at the entrance of the new one, and remove the old hive to a new location, a few yards away, and put in a frame of artificial comb in place of the frame of brood removed, and give them a young, fertile queen in the new hive; then there will be no danger of bees returning from the field to destroy the new queen. But the question naturally arises, "how are we to get those queens? Will it pay to buy them, or can I rear my own queens?" Well, unless you have proper means for queen rearing, and rear a large number at a time, it will not pay to rear your own queens, especially at the exceedingly low prices for which Italian queens can now be purchased, the prices being from \$1 to \$3 each. For the best methods of introducing Italian queens, see June number of the ADVOCATE, and my circular on bees. The question is often asked, how long will it take to Italianize a colony of bees? By introducing an Italian queen, the colony will become Italian as soon as the old bees die off, which, in the height of the season, will be from three weeks to two months.

In Bretagne, France, horses are fed on parsnips instead of oats, and no complaints are made as to falling off in condition. M. Le Bian feeds his carriage horses exclusively on parsnips, and the animals that he now exhibits in Paris are superb. He gives each horse forty pounds of the roots daily, distributed in three feeds; the expense of cultivating one hundred weight of parsnips is twenty cents. Large quantities of "parsnip-fed pork" are made by the thrifty farmers of the Channel Islands, and a writer, speaking from a whole season's experience, states that though less firm than that fattened on barley, the meat is infinitely sweeter and more delicate in flavor. He also recommends this useful root for cattle and human kind.

The Grangers are having some more experience of the changes and chances of Trade. Their Napanee grain agent, Mr. L. A. Carscallen, has been speculating in outside matters, and failed to meet his engagements. Mr. McConnell, a farmer of the neighborhood, has therefore issued a writ of attachment in insolvency against his estate.—[Monetary Times.]