

GAZETTE.—Continued.

cloth, foment the udder well for a half-an-hour at least, constantly adding to the hot water in the pail, so that it is just as hot at the last as at the first. You will then be apt to get quite a little milk; after this oil or grease the udder to prevent cold, and return her to her comfortable box. You may need to do this four times a day, and the last thing before bedtime, but it pays. In very cold weather I tack up old blankets or split up salt sacks around the box stall nearly up to the ceiling as nothing is so dangerous as a chill. If really needed, put a blanket on the cow also, till past the critical time. All this takes longer to tell than it does to do, and it means hard cash to you. The man who lets a cow calve in a stallion at night, with no one near her, and who finds a calf in the gutter, either dead or alive, in the morning, is not fit to have the care of any animal at all. For three or four days our cows get only a short allowance of hay and nothing else whatever, except all the "white drink" they will take (every alternate drink is made with bran instead of oatmeal), not a drop of cold water is allowed, no green food, and no draught till the cow is past all danger, when she gradually returns to her full feed, and to the herd, although not left out at night for a couple of weeks, in case of storms.

This treatment from calthood up, may not be faultless, but it is the best I know, and the results are these: We never have a kicker or a vicious cow, and never remember to have had a cow lose even one teat. It is many years since I lost a cow with milk fever, and I have not lost one calf with scours in fifteen years. In feeding one must be guided by the cow's appetite and also by the way she responds to feed. Don't get her fat, or you are losing your money and spoiling the cow. There is one statement prevailing, which is misleading to many people, because although true, it is not the whole truth. They say that you can't feed richness (or fat) into a cow's milk. I will never agree to that. Beyond a certain point you cannot do it, but up to that point you certainly can; and the dairyman's success lies largely in finding out just where that point is. It varies in different cows; some will respond much more readily than others. In my little book, "Dairying for Profit," I have given a year's feeding of a cow I once owned. The ration was very large, but her yield was large, so that she gave me a cash profit in butter alone, of \$49.70 in the year above her keep. I have charged nothing for attendance, and barn room, but neither did I credit her with the skim-milk and buttermilk, the large pile of manure, or the fine heifer calf she gave me. It has been said that this was an exceptional animal, and that few cows would respond as she did. Precisely. That just hits the nail on the head. Now, what we want to do is, to get rid of those poor cows that will not respond to feeding. Beef them, bury them, but get rid of them, as I have said in my book, and you will make money where you are losing it now. Some years ago I bought from a friend closing out, a number of Jerseys closely related to my own. I knew them to be extra good, but they

were in a starved condition and, having been obliged to buy all or none, I was overstocked and short of feed, too, and I was prepared to give a bargain to an acquaintance who came to buy. I offered him a large, handsome heifer, soon to drop her first calf, for one-third of her value, but after no end of fussing he went off and bought a cheaper and poorer one. This very summer he sold a solid-colored heifer calf from that cow, eligible for registry and all right in every way, for \$15 and glad to get it. My heifer dropped a fine heifer calf which I sold for \$100, and that same summer tested 14 1/4 lbs. butter a week, then made her mark as a winner at our largest fairs, and I eventually sold her for nearly four times the price Mr. Smith refused to pay. Her new owner tested seventeen cows accurately for a whole year for butter and cheese, and what is far more important weighed and charged every bit of food. Not only did the cow I sold him produce far more butter and cheese than any of the seventeen, but she made it at a less cost than any of the whole lot, except one, who made butter a small fraction cheaper, but so little of it as to be almost worthless.

My cow's test for the year was:

Milk 6,702 lbs.
Butter 424 lbs.

Showed by test, if it were made into cheese, 954 lbs., and the total food cost for the year was \$37.50. These are actual facts and I wish the record were printed and in every barn in the country. It adds to the value of this cow's record to tell you that she was not a "sport" or an accident. Her dam, which I never owned, was not tested for butter, but I saw her yield over twenty quarts strained milk in the day. Her half-sister made 14 lbs. 5 ozs. butter on her second calf, before three years old. Her grand-dam made over 17 lbs. a week and over 20 quarts a day, and was not a day dry in years. Her grand-dam's sister made 17 1/2 lbs. a week, milked 47 lbs. a day, and, when over thirteen years old and one hip knocked down, she made for the person who bought her from me, in less than eleven months, 340 lbs. of butter on ordinary keep and milk set in shallow pans.

As I only keep half a dozen cows now and will never exhibit again, I may be pardoned if I refer to the exhibitions of '96, which was my valedictory year. I had a grand, golden fawn bull, Lilium's Rioter, that took 1st prize at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Gananoque sweepstakes at all these places, and also headed my first prize herd at all these places. This bull was the son of one of the great cows I have named, and as closely as possible related to all the others, thus bearing out the judges' verdict in the most triumphant way. Try, therefore, to have not only one cow as good as those I have named, but all your herd as close to that mark as possible. Keep no bull except one with such a glorious array of performers in the family, not on paper but in actual fact, and then your success in the dairy will be equalled by that in the show ring. An expert judge is not often mistaken. Where you have true merit it is generally known. But remember that without good, sensible, unceasing care of your cattle you can-

not succeed. No animal can thrive under neglect or unsuitable treatment, and no one can expect to make money in cattle who thinks that "any sort" of care and keep are good enough. You know the old saying that, "No eye watches like a mother's." That is indeed true, but just next to that comes the eye of the dairyman who knows his business, and when he shuts that eye his profit is gone.

Stock Notes.

MR. JAMES BRASK, of Greenbank, Ont., writes: "The cattle are summering well, and although it is very dry, the pasture is fairly good. We got in the best lot of clover hay we ever had, all in good condition. The show cattle are coming along nicely, especially the calves. I sold one bull calf to Mr. John Leggett, Cameron, which is the making of a good bull. He is naturally fleshy, with soft, silky hair, and stands on short legs. I have some more good ones, all got by Moneyluff Lad, and just as good bulls as he was at the same age. They will register in the Dominion Herd Book."

B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, Ont., will make a large exhibit of Jerseys at the Toronto Industrial this year. We learn from Mr. Hill that they have made twenty entries and will be on hand with some of their best stock. This firm has the honor of being the owners of the Princess Minnett, the dam of Adelaide of St. Lambert, Miller & Sibley's celebrated Jersey cow, who in a recent test made a record of over a ton of milk in 31 days. They are also the owners of Minnett of Brampton and Princess of Brampton, sister and niece of this celebrated cow. The imported bull, Island, owned by this firm, will compete in the sweepstakes class at the Industrial, and, if we mistake not, will come out on top. His dam won the sweepstakes last year.

MAPLEHURST BERNSHIRKS.—J. J. Ferguson, writing under date of August 9th, says: "We have had a very good season's business to date. On the first of this month we had only one boar pig of our winter and spring litters left. Farmers, in this part of the province at least, are coming to the conclusion that animals of this ever popular breed, when bred for length and depth of side to meet present demands, are well to the front among the most profitable types of the day. Among recent sales are the following: A. Chisholm, N. Lancaster, one boar, with a pair of sows contracted for; W. A. Furlong, Nottawa, one sow; J. Ferrier, Perth, one boar; A. Campbell, Gairath, boar; James Logan, Osgoode, boar; W. Code, Smith's Falls, boar; A. Cruikshank, Low, Que., boar; J. L. Wagar, Enterprise, boar; W. S. Fenwick, Enterprise, sow; G. M. Holton, New Dublin, boar; William Watchorn, Whitelake, boar; John Froom, Cardinal, a pair; A. McDougall, Crawford, sow; W. J. Brown, Louisa, Que., one sow. Most of our animals are close descendants of those most noted sires, Star One and Baron Lee 4th. They are not the 'thick fat' type Mr. Wagar says of his pig: 'He is a first-class bacon hog; well-formed in every way. We are now offering at reasonable prices a number of well-got-up, young sows 3-5 months old, and a lot of nice August pigs.'

The Ribby Grove Sale of Lincolns.

By W. A. CHAPMAN, London, England.

The annual sale of Lincolns from Mr. H. Dudding's world-renowned flock took place on Tuesday, July 26th last, with a result that establishes a record such that no other English breeder has yet been able to achieve. The top price for rams was 1,000 guineas, and the general average for the 52 rams offered, all of which were sold, was £86 19s. 0d., an unparalleled record. The general high average of merit and quality of this lot was admitted to be fully equal to any lot that had ever been offered by auction from this flock, and it was also generally conceded that never before in its long history has this flock ever occupied so prominent a place. To its owner the price of stock rams every credit is due, and from the great success achieved in all the leading English showyards this year, as well as by the high average made at this sale, we think, without doubt, we may distinctly state that the flock is second to none. The ewes, 40 yearling ones being sold, also caused a keen competition, with the result that the highest price made was £10 10s. 0d. and the lowest one £7 7s. 0d., making an average of £8 2s. 0d. Owing to the unique average made, we append herewith a full price list:

PRICE LIST AND BUYERS.

	£	s.	d.
F. Miller, for Buenos Ayres.	1050	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, "	262	10	0
Toromé, Son & Co., "	105	0	0
Messrs. Kirkham	168	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	63	0	0
Mr. Kesselton	81	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres	57	15	0
Toromé, Son & Co., "	68	5	0
Mr. MacLennan,	157	10	0
Mr. J. E. Casswell	36	15	0
Mr. F. Miller, for Buenos Ayres	246	15	0
Mr. F. Miller, "	31	10	0
Mr. Nalder	110	5	0
Baron de Lussan	32	11	0
Macart. Wright	68	5	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	26	5	0
Mr. J. Lett	28	7	0
Mr. Fitz-Herbert	21	3	0
Mr. Church, for Buenos Ayres	73	10	0
Mr. Anderson	47	5	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	291	0	0
Mr. Botterill	27	6	0
Mr. Fitz-Herbert.	22	1	0
Mr. C. Johnson	23	2	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	325	10	0
Mr. Nelson	27	6	0
Mr. J. B. Swallow	78	15	0
Mr. Gilliat	21	0	0
Mr. Church, for Buenos Ayres.	47	5	0
Mr. Church, "	37	16	0
Mr. Fisher	56	14	0
Mr. Gilliat	25	1	0

J. Brocklebank.	31	13	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	35	14	0
Mr. Addison	26	5	0
Mr. Johnson	26	5	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres	21	0	0
Mr. Church, " "	31	0	0
Mr. J. Brocklebank	11	2	0
Mr. J. Webb	32	11	0
Mr. H. Coates	21	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres	33	18	0
Mr. J. E. Casswell.	150	0	0
Mr. H. Machindu	37	16	0
Mr. J. Brocklebank	28	7	0
Mr. Nelson	52	10	0
Mr. MacLennan	32	10	0
Mr. H. Davey	25	4	0
Mr. MacLennan	11	2	0
Mr. E. J. Howard.	37	16	0
Mr. H. Davey	31	10	0

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Publishers' Desk.

A Home Repairing Outfit.—Attention is called to the advertisement of The Bailey, Donaldson Co., of Montreal. This firm are now advertising a complete set of tools for boot, shoe, rubber, harness, and tinware repairing, but they deal in all kinds of farmers' supplies, and make a specialty of farmers' sewing machines. These machines will be advertised in a subsequent issue. Farmers should write them for prices on anything they want. The firm have been in business over twenty-five years, and have had an immense sale of the home repairing outfit, receiving orders from all parts of Canada, and have scores of pleased customers in almost every district.

Price of Seed Wheat.—We are in receipt of the price list of fall wheat grown on the Ontario Experimental Farm. Dawson's Golden Chaff is quoted at \$1 per bushel, and Early Genesee at the same. Price of bags in addition: Jute, 10c.; cotton, 20c. each. Orders should be accompanied by the cash, and addressed to Mr. Wm. Rennie, Farm Superintendent, Guelph, Ont.

AGRICULTURE TAUGHT IN GERMANY

Germany has some educational ideas of value to its agricultural interests that might well be adopted in our land. In the German country schools children, at an early age, begin to receive lessons in the elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, establishing in them a taste for such knowledge, and, by practical teaching, create a permanent interest in the industry to which their lives will be devoted. Such practical ideas of education give permanent valuable results to the individuals who are taught, influencing their character, taste and methods throughout life, and are a great material advantage to the entire social and industrial system of the state. The German farmers, very much as a result of their educational system, are almost without exception successful farmers, and content with their position.—*Ex.*

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