

St. Cloud, Minn., who had the first-prize herds and champion male (Worthy 3rd). The first prize for cow and grand champion female was the cow, Evaline 2nd of Avondale, shown by Brown & Son, Carrolton, Mo., who had the second-prize herd.

The Jersey breed was excellently represented by the choice herd of the W. S. Ladd estate, of Portland, under the able management of Mr. F. E. McEldowney, including some of the best of the cows in the six months' test of last year at St. Louis, among them the famous Loretta D, champion Jersey in the test, which was dry, and not in the competition here. Her companion in the test, Eurybia, a model dairy cow, was placed second here to Gertie Alexander of the same herd, a cow of fine character and great capacity.

Holsteins made an excellent showing, some of the cows being of ideal type and carrying well-balanced udders, but the time limit prevented securing particulars of the exhibits.

SHEEP.

The only classes in which Canadian breeders exhibited were those of the Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Oxford and Dorset breeds, in all of which, except the last, the Canadian flocks made a splendid record, capturing by far the largest share of principal prizes.

In Lincolns, J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., made a grand showing, their flock being in model condition, well fitted without being overdone, and showing grand fleeces of fresh, lustrous wool, winning every first prize in the class except one (3 other exhibitors competing), including the championship for ram, with a two-year-old, and for ewe with a lamb of this year, first for open flock and for breeder's flock, for four the get of one sire, and two the produce of one ewe. The other exhibitors were Hawley & Son, who were the next successful and showed excellent entries; J. B. Stump and Wm. Riddell & Son, all of Oregon.

In Leicesters, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., made a splendid show from his flock and a grand record in prizewinning, his sheep looking exceedingly well after an eighteen days' railway journey, in the capable charge of Alex. McKay, winning the first prizes in every section of the class, including all the championships and flock and group classes, and most of the second prizes as well, the principal competing flock being that of Robert Taylor, of Nebraska, who showed some very good sheep. The Maple Lodge flock was greatly admired for its breed character and quality, and a considerable number of sales were made and orders secured for future shipment.

In Southdowns, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, British Columbia, carried the Canadian banner proudly in keen competition with the flock of Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, the Canadian flock, well fitted, winning twelve out of the seventeen first prizes, including championship on aged ewe, reserve champion on yearling ewe and on ram lamb, first for produce of ewe, for open flock, and for flock bred by exhibitor. The Oregon flock had the champion ram in the first-prize two-year-old Alfred 4th, first for ewe lamb, champion for ram, first for four the get of one sire. The class throughout was excellent, and well brought out.

Oxfords were admirably shown from the British Columbia flocks of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, and H. M. Vasey, Ladner, the prizes being well distributed, Shannon Bros. winning first and second on aged ram, first on ram lamb, yearling ewe, ewe lamb, four the get of one sire, and flock bred by exhibitor; and Vasey first for yearling ram, aged ewe, produce of one ewe, open flock, and second for get of a sire and breeder's flock.

Cotswolds, which have long been popular in Oregon, were well shown by Chas. E. Ladd, John B. Stump and Wm. Riddell & Sons, all of this State.

An excellent flock of Shropshires, in capital condition, was shown by Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, bred largely from stock from the flocks of Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont.

A few Dorsets were forwarded by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., which met strong competition, winning first for ewe lamb, championship for same, second for the progeny of a sire, and four third prizes.

Rambouillets, Spanish and Delaine Merinos, shown by Oregon, Wyoming, Washington and Nebraska breeders, made a magnificent display, being brought out in splendid condition, and are evidently popular in the Western country. Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario, satisfactorily judged all the mutton breeds.

SWINE.

The swine section was strong only in the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds, which were admirably represented, especially the Berkshires, the herd shown by the W. S. Ladd estate being the best we have seen brought out by any one breeder in many years, length and depth of body, strength of back and constitution, quality of flesh, smoothness from end to end, and the best of feet and legs, being characteristic of the exhibit as a whole, while the Gentry-bred yearling boar, Baron

Duke 60th, by Premier Longfellow, dam Duchess 243, grand champion boar of the breed, may be briefly described as a model to go by in breeding the ideal Berkshire, a prince among his peers in any country. The champion sow from the same herd, the first-prize yearling, Duchess 315th, is of the same type, a charming sow, full of quality, strength and finish. The hogs were judged by G. G. Council, Vandalia, Illinois.

Prevention of Abortion.

Progress is reported in experiments carried out by Professor Cave at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute, Kingston-on-Soar, in the prevention of abortion among dairy cows. The trials were begun about nine years ago, carbolic acid being used as a preventive with some success. A second set of experiments was begun in 1902, and progress is now reported up to the current season. Last year the use of "Entol" proved particularly successful, and this year it was used again at an old center and at a new one, at both of which abortion has been extensive all the year round, and most so when the cows were at grass. The preventive measures consisted in the internal administration of "Entol" twice a week to the cows in their food, and of the external application to the vulvas and surrounding parts of a 1-600 solution of "Chinosol," also twice a week. Highly satisfactory results followed the prolonged use of this preventive treatment. Mr. Newton, owner of the cows at the first station, says that in the twelve months

the vagina occasionally, until discharge ceases. The base of "Entol" is carbolic acid, as shown, and no doubt "Chinosol" is an antiseptic solution. As is stated in the article, continuous and persistent treatment is necessary to stamp the disease out of a herd. "WHIP."

Silage May be Fed Right After Filling.

There is a notion in some quarters that corn put into the silo is not good to feed until it has "cured" for a period of five or six weeks. This is a mistake. Silage is at its best during the first week of its ensilage; it then has a fragrant aroma resembling that of sweet cider, and the cattle eat it greedily. Later, acid begins to develop, the acetic flavor becoming more and more pronounced until the fifth or sixth week, after which little change is noticeable. Within this limit, the sooner after filling the better is the silage, and the larger the quantity that may be safely fed.

If commencing to feed at once after filling, one should take special care in throwing out the stuff to keep the surface always level, and to avoid digging holes with the fork or shovel. At this stage the silage at the top is loose and easily disturbed, and if, as is likely to be the case, only a small quantity is required daily, there is danger of molding and drying out, unless care is exercised in this regard. Another precaution is to avoid throwing out a large pile ahead, as the fresh corn readily heats, and sometimes molds if left lying in a pile for a day or so in the warm autumn weather. At the Ontario Agricultural

College, a few years ago, they somewhat dubiously decided to try feeding at once after filling. The herdsman, however, was careless, and allowed students to pitch out the silage from day to day without giving them any special warning or directions. The consequence was that the stuff did not come out in very good shape and the system was blamed, whereas the real trouble was in the way in which the loose corn was forked. It is possible others have had similar experience, but there is no occasion for any waste or inferior feed, as we have repeatedly proved to our own satisfaction and that of others. In fact, one advantage of beginning right after filling is that no chaff or other protection need be put on the top of the corn, and yet nothing need be spoiled.



Effie Dean [5085].

Champion Canadian-bred heavy draft mare at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905. Property of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

before he applied to the Institute on the subject he had thirty-four cases of abortion, some running in every field and shed on the farm. For the first six months but little benefit resulted from the treatment, but after that period a great improvement set in, and continued, no case of abortion having occurred for some time. Indeed, Mr. Newton feels confident that the disease has been swept away. He adds that it is of no use to give a few doses and then desist. For success there must be a continuous and persistent application of the treatment. Mr. Perkins, of the second farm, believes that the treatment has done much good, and that it will clear out abortion altogether in time. "Entol" is a mixture of 1 dram of iodide, 1½ ounces of iodide of potash, and 1 pound of carbolic acid; and the dose is two drams of the mixture in a quart of water, to be sprinkled over the food (chop) by means of a watering can. The composition of "Chinosol" is not given in the report.—[Live-stock Journal.]

[In regard to the above treatment for infectious abortion, I may say that I can readily see why it should be effective. It is practically the treatment so often recommended in these columns, viz., the administration of 30 to 40 drops of carbolic acid twice daily in food, and the daily washing of the vulva and hind quarters of all pregnant cows with a solution of corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 2,000, and in cases of aborted cows the injection of a little of the solution into

Another minor one is that the stock gradually become accustomed to the acid taste as it develops, and there is thus no trouble in getting new cattle used to it.

Whether it is advisable to commence feeding the silage at once depends upon circumstances. Some prefer to use their roots up in the fall and save the silage till spring. This is all right in some cases, but where the pasture is rather short, it may be better to spare the grass by helping it out with silage, provided the silo is not too large to permit the feeding of one and a half or two inches per day off the whole surface. One is thus enabled to keep his roots until the cows are confined to the stable, when they will be more needed than now while the cattle are still getting a considerable amount of grass. Even if there is some corn to be used besides what has been put into the silo, it is probably better to save it until later, when there will be time to cut it up, feeding then a small quantity of the dry fodder, together with a little hay straw and silage. At any rate, let no one be afraid of commencing to use his silage as soon as he wants it after the silo is filled. At this date most silos will have been already covered up to be left to the winter, but they can easily be opened by anyone in need of the feed. One point in favor of commencing to feed at once is that in going up to throw out the daily supply, one can easily tramp around the edges in a minute or two, and this keeps the outside settled down around the top, preventing the