



Hobsland Masterpiece (imp.) —36717—.

Ayrshire bull; two years old. Grand champion male, Toronto, 1912. Owner, R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec.

or 2 grains of eserine under the skin, if the animal is not too greatly depressed, will usually act promptly. Intestinal disinfectants such as calomel, salicylic acid, and creolin are also used. If such weakness is shown and the temperature is below normal give aromatic spirits of ammonia, digitalis, alcohol, ether, or camphor. Rectal injections of warm water are good, and warm blankets wrung out of hot water may also be applied to the body. Subsequent treatment should consist of 2-grain doses of strychnine twice daily, or a mixture of 2 drams tincture muscivomica and one-half ounce of Fowler's solution given at one dose, and repeated three times daily, to combat the effect of the poison upon the nervous system.

LIVE STOCK.

Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns in England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About forty years ago a Derbyshire cattle-dealer made a pile of money by periodically raiding Lincolnshire and buying up all the Red Shorthorn cattle he could put his hands on and selling these again at a profit to the farmers of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Late in his life he was given a presentation by these farmers as an acknowledgement of his public work in improving the milking qualities of the cattle of the two counties named. These Lincoln Reds ousted the cross-bred stock, which tried ineffectually to fill the farmer's milk pail. That trader in milch stock obviously lived before his time, yet he saw what it is just now taking the farmers of England to see, that the Shorthorn, be it Lincolnshire Red or Coates' Dairy Shorthorn, is the profit earning breed, is the milk and money producer, and not at all a bad sort to sell for the butchers' block as well.

The farmers of Lincolnshire have had Red Shorthorns for a century or more. The breed itself has risen superior to the biting east winds of the German Ocean, and stands to-day impervious to stress of winter and the heat of summer. They grow and develop out in the open from the middle of April, and I have it on the authority of John Evens, that they bring up two or more calves beside their own. At two and a half years old the grass-fed steers may be looked upon to yield from 896 to 1,120 pounds, live weight, and stall-fed cattle go up to 2,688 pounds, live weight; the butchers stating that they cut up a far greater proportion of lean flesh, with very much less offal, than most English breeds.

It was not until 1901 that the Royal Agricultural Society of England gave them special breed classes at their great show. Bred on Shorthorn lines, to a very well defined type and color, possessing an evenness of flesh and showing undeniable milking qualities, they immediately attracted attention, and as they were cheaper to buy than the "Durham," they fell readily to the bids of the Colonial agent, who has found many virtues in the breed. Hardy, thrifty, easy to feed, and wintered in fold-yards, their constitution is wonderfully strong. Their fold-yard fodder is mainly barley straw and a few turnips.

As milkers, the Lincoln Red has attracted considerable attention. In the ring the cows have

put up some wonderful records—for England! At the Royal Show of 1910, Burton Fuchsia 3rd, owned by John Evens, gave in 24 hours 77 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk, containing 4.5 per cent. fat, which churned into 3 lbs. 12 ozs. of butter. This is claimed to be a record for any pure-bred cow in England. At Norwich Royal Show (1911) Burton Milker 2nd, from the same herd, gave 56½ lbs. of milk when milked in the ring. Again, this is stated to be the largest amount ever known to have been given at one milking in England. That the breed is thought a deal of as milkers is proved by the good prices constantly secured for bulls tracing descent to heavy-milking cows. Scampton Goldreef, a bull, was sent to Chili at \$1,586, and the Transvaal, Matabeleng, Natal, Canada, Argentina, British Columbia, Sweden and New South Wales have all taken kindly to the breed of late years. When bred for milk they have proved up to the hilt that they can hold their own, for quantity and quality, with any other breed.

GEO. T. BURROWS.

Death of George Taylor.

The Farmer and Stock-breeder announces the death last month of George Taylor, of Cranford, Middlesex, England, who is well known as a prominent and successful breeder of milking Shorthorns, the fame of whose herd has spread far and wide, and whose work in the improvement of the breed for practical purposes, combining milk and

beef production, was more important than even that of Amos Cruickshank, as Mr. Taylor worked at the best end of the proposition, the development of the milking faculty in connection with a strong constitution and the capability to rapidly put on flesh when not in milk. While he claimed that the future of the breed must be with milk records, in his own herd he demonstrated the capacity of his fine cattle to produce milk, and it is worthy of note that last year 32 of his cows averaged just over 10,000 lbs. That his dual-purpose Shorthorns were appreciated is evidenced by the substantial prices paid for them at his sales, as in 1907, sixty-three head averaged over £63, in 1909 seventy-three head averaged £60, and last year 75 head made over £74 each, which is sterling testimony to his life work. Mr. Taylor in June last finished his tenure of office as President of the Shorthorn Association, an important position. In his capacity as a member of the Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association and the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Taylor did great service, and as a judge of live stock his services were much in demand, and he was always fair in his judgment.

Where Good Condition Counts.

Experienced stockmen realize the importance of having their stock in good thriving condition at the time they go into winter quarters. Stock which is very thin at this time requires much more to start them doing well upon dry feed. Stabling and placing on dry feed are at the best more or less of a radical change in conditions, and it is well to have the animal healthy, thriving, and in fair condition, that the system does not get a further setback.

In a year like the present, when the luxuriance of the pastures has been maintained continuously throughout the summer, and on into the fall, all the stock should be stabled in fair condition. The grass is just as tender, and making practically as rapid growth at time of writing as it did in the early spring, and as a consequence there is an unusual succulence about it, and the change from this to the stable feeding is likely to be a little more violent this year than usual. An animal which goes into the winter feeding in very low condition seems to have a ravenous appetite, practically insatiable, and the gains made seldom equal those made by the animal which has not been permitted to go down in condition to a very low state. It never pays to allow the animals to get thin in the fall, and this year about the only thing necessary should be to commence stabling nights and in bad weather, in good time, so that the stock are not caused to lose in condition as a result of exposure. It is false economy to allow the live-stock to roam over the fields in search of feed after the winter blasts commence to blow, and it doesn't take long in such weather to deplete the animals condition, and once going down, it requires a lot of time and feeding to check the loss and start the animal growing again. It is often not necessary to stable in the day time in late fall, and provided the land is not wet so that the stock punches the pastures badly, they are just as well out in the day time and in at night. This year all that



Dale's Gift 2nd.

Senior and grand champion Shorthorn female at Toronto. Owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.