

560 lbs. The milking periods varied from 140 days to 560 days.

The executors of the late Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., will sell all the horses from the Elsenham Stud, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1915. The catalogue will comprise eighty horses, including the well-known Thoroughbred stallion, Stortford and the pony stallion Shooting Star, twenty-four choicely bred Shire horses, fifty Thoroughbred and Hunter brood mares and young stock, and four Polo ponies. The dispersal of this famous stud will no doubt interest breeders and buyers at home and abroad.

The Shorthorn bull, Earl of Kingston, which was first at the Royal, first and champion at the Notts Show, and first at the great Yorkshire shows, and was bred by Earl Manvers, has been sold to the Edgcote Shorthorn Company for £3,000.

At the Shrewsbury Royal Show, where Earl of Kingston was first in his class, Messrs. Wallace and Gresson realized that here was a bull of extraordinary merit, and they did all in their power to persuade Earl Manvers to sell him there and then.

Earl of Kingston is a great bull, both as regards conformation and breeding. He is a grand roan, with wonderful back, ribs, loin and quarters, all covered with that quality of flesh and mellowness to touch so highly prized but rarely met with. He stands very close to the ground, and in spite of his size and weight is marvellously alert and active. A study of his breeding is interesting, combining as it does the Scotch, Bates and Booth blood in such a degree as should ensure a full measure of success at his new home.

The Shrewsbury Royal Show resulted in a loss of £3,616. It is not expected that as large a local fund will be forthcoming for the Nottingham Show of 1915 as has been the case in past years from the districts visited, and in consequence the schedule and the scope of the Show will be reduced. Classes for driving horses and for the usual leaping competitions will be omitted, but should favorable conditions prevail nearer the date of the show the council will consider the advisability of offering prizes for these sections, in which case particulars will be instantly issued. The usual breed classes will, however, be provided for as in the past.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

Live Stock Meetings.

The following is a list of the annual meetings of the various live-stock associations to be held in Toronto during the first week in February, 1915:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

- 2 p.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.
- 2.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.
- 3 p.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.
- 3.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.
- 8 p.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
- 8 p.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Society.
- 8.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND.

- 9 a.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Berkshire Society.
- 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Yorkshire Society.
- 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
- 2 p.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.
- 2 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society.
- 4.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.

- 10 a.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.
- 10.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.
- 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.
- 3 p.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Hackney Horse Society.
- 7 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Hackney Horse Society.
- 8 p.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.

- 9.30 a.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association.
- 10 a.m.—Board of Directors, Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.
- 10 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association.
- 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

1.30 p.m.—Board of Directors Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

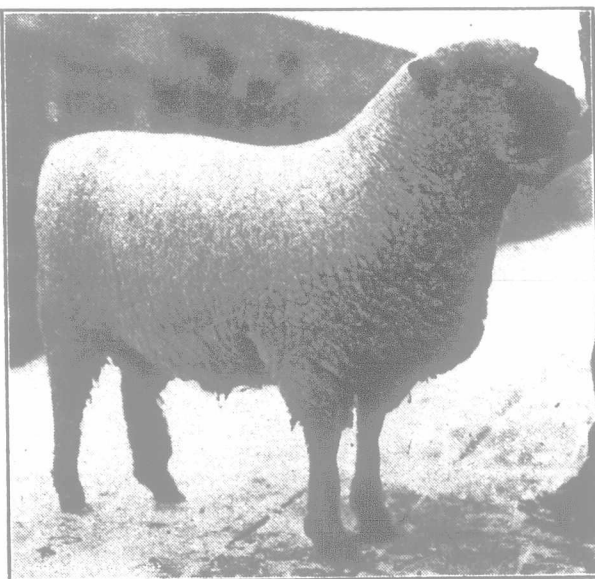
1.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

4 p.m.—Board of Directors, Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association.

4 p.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Pony Society.

7 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Pony Society.

8 p.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association.



A Winning Wether.

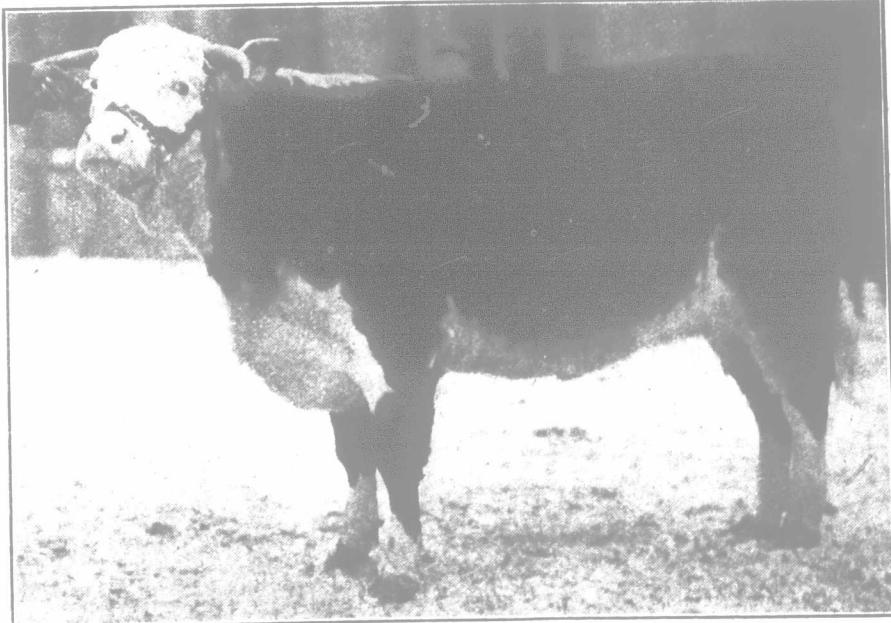
Grand champion wether at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1914. Shown by John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare, Ont.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

- 9 a.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.
- 2 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian National Record Board.

The Ram and the Ewes in Winter.

Winter is advancing. The ewe flock, bred early last fall will begin to show signs of pregnancy. Now is the time they require good feed, care and attention. In the first place, remove the ram from the flock. If it so happens that one or two of the very fat ewes or others have not yet conceived, remove them and keep them with the ram. This is far better than leaving the ram in the flock with all the pregnant ewes just because one or two are not yet with lamb. Many are careless or rather, perhaps, thoughtless, and leave the ram with the ewe flock right up till lambs begin to arrive. This is, to say the least, not a commendable practice.



Miss Brae 50th.

Champion Hereford at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1914. Exhibited by James Page, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Just observe a ram in such conditions and see if his actions in continually teasing and disturbing ewes are not sufficient reason why he should under no circumstances be permitted to remain with the flock of in-lamb ewes. Often the ram gets excited under such conditions and may do harm to the ewes through butting, so serious in fact that abortions may occur. No ram, however, should be removed from the flock where he has been permitted to take regular and sufficient exercise and shut in a small improvised pen just large enough for him to turn around in and there fed heavily in his imprisonment.

If he must be penned in such a small enclosure, he should be turned out in a yard separate from the flock for daily exercise. First, then, separate the ram or rams from the flock.

For feed for the ram, use liberally, well-cured alfalfa or clover hay. There was a time when flail-threshed pea straw was abundant and it was almost as good as clover hay, but peas are now little grown and where a few are harvested, the threshing is generally done by the machine which cuts the straw up badly and makes it dusty, rendering it of much less value as a sheep feed. Given good clover or alfalfa hay and plenty of good Swede turnips, the ram will not suffer much. If low in condition, a few oats might be added to the ration, but it is better to underfeed than to overfeed. Be careful in feeding rams mangels and sugar beets.

For the ewes, we would emphasize exercise first, last and always. Many a flock has been a poor success, yes, even a failure because of lack of exercise. The best feed, and general care in close confinement will not suffice. It is a good plan to get the in-lamb ewes outdoors every day and some go so far as to place feeding troughs in different places at considerable distances from each other so as to compel the ewes to take exercise in getting their feed. Be careful also of crowding through narrow doorways as these are dangerous.

Feeding breeding ewes is not a difficult task to the experienced feeder, but it may give the novice trouble for a ewe off her feed is a puzzling proposition. Exercise aids in keeping the sheep hearty. As a basis in the ration use clover and alfalfa hay, all they will eat up clean, a few oats and a fair feed of pulped roots, preferably Swede turnips. Too many roots cause lamming troubles, big, flabby lambs resulting, but if plenty of exercise is given there is less danger. We have often fed a heaped-up bushel basket of sliced turnips three times daily to a flock of between twenty-five and thirty breeding ewes without untoward results. Feed lightly on grain and as lambing time approaches add a little bran. Keep them all dry and little attention to temperature, provided the pens are not too warm, is needed.

THE FARM.

Capital in Farming.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The chief problem affecting the farming community to-day is the financial problem. It is a maxim of political economy that those forms of wealth which we designate as "capital" are, other things being equal, employed in those directions which promise the greatest reward arising out of such employment. It is natural to assume that a man with money to invest, and having a free choice between investments in several industries, will prefer to select that which will produce the greatest profits at the least risk.

It can be taken for granted by those who read these lines that the returns from an investment in farm property to-day, whether the property be either worked by the investor himself, rented or merely supervised, are not as large as they should be when compared with other industries. If I were writing for different readers I might stop to argue this out, but the vast majority of farmers will, I believe, confirm my statement. Assuming this to be true, then, in what direction are we to look for a remedy?

In the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" have appeared numerous articles criticizing loaning institutions, banks, loan and insurance companies, for their failure to respond to the calls upon them. The fact that the farmer has been unable to obtain capital from them

in a sufficient large volume to meet his needs has often been mentioned as the principal reason for the lack of interest in farming operations throughout the country. The real causes, however, go deeper, and to obtain a glimpse at them we must return to our original starting point, that capital follows the line of greatest returns. It must not be forgotten that the farming industry is not the only industry affected by lack of sufficient capital. All industries are in a similar position at the present time and in fact at all times. Very few people ever have sufficient capital for