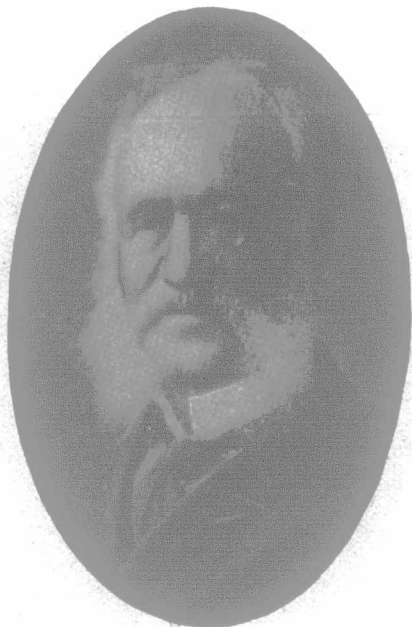


Death of Senator Cochrane.

AN APPRECIATION.

The decease of Hon. Senator Matthew Henry Cochrane, at his home at Hillhurst, Quebec, on August 12th, at the advanced age of 80 years, as announced in our last issue, removes a prominent figure from the ranks of Canadian stock-breeders. Born on the farm on which he died, his early manhood was devoted to commercial enterprises, which, though begun in a humble way, by industry and good business habits proved exceedingly profitable, securing him, while yet in the prime of life, a competence. At the age of 45 his ambition to own the home-farm was gratified, and his natural love of country life and of high-class animals was indulged to the full on the Hillhurst estate of 650 acres in Compton County, one of the most picturesque portions of rural Canada. Here, in a surprisingly short time, by the masterful energy and enterprise of the owner, a herd of Shorthorn cattle was established, the fame of which became world-wide, making records unequalled in the history of the breed up to that period. It was in 1867 that Mr. Cochrane began his memorable series of importations. The initial shipment consisted of two of the greatest show-yard celebrities known to American Shorthorn history, namely, Baron Booth of Lancaster and the cow Rosedale, which proved the sensation of their time, and were practically invincible. Noting the rising popularity and prices of the Duchess tribes, in 1868 Mr. Cochrane, a young breeder in a young country, made a record by paying 1,000 guineas, or \$5,000, for Duchess 97th, purchased from Col. Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire, the highest price up to that date ever paid for a cow or heifer of any breed, and the highest price ever paid by a single individual for a Shorthorn. And the sequel showed that the transaction was not a deed of reckless daring, but a well-considered business venture, as the first calf of Duchess 97th, Duke of Hillhurst, was sold as a yearling to Col. Kingscote, an English breeder, for 800 guineas. In 1871 the two heifers, Duchesses of Hillhurst 1st and 2nd, were sold to Lord Dunmore for 2,500 guineas, the price paid for their dams, imported to Hillhurst the previous year. In 1872, Third Duke of Hillhurst was sold for \$5,000, and in the following year ten head were sold to one English nobleman for \$50,000. About this time, having imported some high-class cattle of Booth breeding, which were admired for their individual merit, and finding that America was not taking kindly to them, owing partly to their light colors, he began turning them back upon the English market, and in 1875 sold to Mr. A. Browne, of Northumberland, five Booth heifers at a reputed price of \$17,500. During that same year he exported Royal Commander (29857), and sold him at auction for 1,150 guineas to Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of Aylesby. In 1877 he sold at auction at Windermere, in Cumberland, thirty-two head, principally Booth cattle, and two Duchesses, tactfully bringing together the devotees of the two great rival families, Booth and Bates, where a battle-royal was fought for supremacy of prices, the Duchess of Hillhurst selling for 4,300 guineas to Earl Bective, the highest price ever paid for a cow in Great Britain, and the yearling 3rd Duchess of Hillhurst to Mr. R. Loder for 4,100 guineas, or a little over \$44,000 for the pair, the average for the 32 head sold figuring out at \$2,550 each. At a public sale in Toronto in 1875, Mr. Cochrane sold the cow Airdrie Duchess 5th for \$18,000, and the three months bull calf, 5th Duke of Hillhurst, for \$8,800; and at a sale in Toronto in 1876, he sold Airdrie Duchess 2nd for \$21,000, and Airdrie Duchess 3rd for \$23,600, to Albert Crane, of Kansas. From Airdrie Duchess 10th and her five daughters, for which he paid Mr. Geo. Murray, of Wisconsin, \$30,000, Mr. Cochrane sold in six years \$180,000 worth, and two of the family had died in the meantime. Mr. Cochrane was one of the few breeders who figured in the speculations of that perilous period of boom prices and safely survived it. While many staked their all and lost, his good judgment and prescience led him to unload in time to escape the crash that followed, as it must inevitably follow as a sequel to inordinate inflation of prices. But the indomitable spirit of the man, and his innate love for good stock, led him in the eighties to make extensive importations, and to establish high-class herds of Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Hillhurst, which for several years were brought out at the leading Canadian shows in the pink of condition, sweeping the prize-lists and selling for good prices, several auction sales showing averages of \$400 to \$700. The Hereford bull Cassio, imported and exhibited by Mr. Cochrane, is generally acknowledged to have been the most perfect beef bull of any breed ever shown in Canada. The remainder of these cattle were subsequently transferred to the Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, which has also proven a very profitable venture. In the nineties Hackney horses and Shropshire sheep, and later a flock of Hampshire Downs, were imported, and to meet the improved

demand and prices for Shorthorns in the last years of the old century, a new herd of these was built up upon importations from Scotland and England, high-class sires being selected from leading herds. The aged Senator's health having failed in the last few years, and having been deprived of his sight, he sought to close up his business affairs, and on the day before his death a dispersion sale of the herd was held at Hamilton, Ontario, under the supervision of his son, Mr. James A. Cochrane, at which 57 head were



HON. M. H. COCHRANE.

Born November 11th, 1833. Died August 12th, 1903.

sold, without special preparation, for an average of \$307. The older generation of breeders will remember Mr. Cochrane as the genial, generous, kindly man he was, and his native country has profited more than can ever be estimated by his enterprising spirit and labors in disseminating high-class stock, the influence and inspiration of which will live long past the limit of his life.

A Mammary Tumor in a Sow.

During the weaning period the mammary gland of a pure-bred Yorkshire sow was noticed to be increasing instead of decreasing in size at the hinder part. The use of a homemade irritant dressing tended to reduce it temporarily to the size and hardness of a baseball. As the sow approached another parturition the gland again enlarged to a very large size, and again after parturition was over subsided to some extent, although it did not become as small as at the weaning period first mentioned.

As the sow was approaching another parturition when the writer's attention was first called to her, nature was allowed to take its course, and several pigs, eleven or more, were delivered, but did not live, their deaths being due to other causes, I believe, than the presence of the tumor. The tumor impeded the sow's movements to some extent, and from friction with the ground its under side had become abraded. Six weeks after the parturition the removal of the enlargement



MAMMARY TUMOR IN SOW.

was attempted. The tumor on section showed a considerable amount of tough tissue, enclosing many large pockets of an ill-smelling pus. The growth was well fed with blood, and necessitated the use of the ecraseur in addition to the knife. The tumor was not weighed after removal, but I should estimate it to weigh about thirty pounds. After the edges of the skin had been brought together by sutures (an overplus of skin had to be removed), the sow was let up, and was able

to run around the barnyard, although she stepped very high with the hind legs, the movements of which had not become accommodated to the loss of the tumor.

Although the operators looked carefully over the wound site for fugitive portions of the growth, they were unable to find any, and deemed it completely excised, subsequent events showing them to be mistaken; the frigidity of the atmosphere and the surroundings necessitated rather rapid and rough surgery. Three or four weeks later, according to the owner's testimony, he noticed an enlargement again appearing slightly forward of the excision, and deeming the case a hopeless one, killed the sow. The sow kept in remarkably good condition, as may be seen by the photo, during the whole time she was affected. During the time of the writer's attendance at the Iowa Agricultural College, he saw a similar case, with this difference, that the enlargement of the Iowa sow (a Poland-China) was spread over the abdominal surface, and did not hang down, as in the case reported. The Iowa sow died from shock an hour or two after the removal of the growth, which Yorkshire enthusiasts may say was due to the lack of vitality so common in what is often termed lard hogs!

I have not been able as yet to submit any portions of the tumor to microscopical examination, but the question might be asked—as has been—was it a cancer? The tendency to recur, and its rapid growth, rather indicate malignancy, yet the maintained good condition of the sow refutes the idea!

A. G. HOPKINS, B. Agr., D.V.M.

Farm.

Hamiota Show.

The annual agricultural fair was held at Hamiota on August the 5th, being the eleventh fair held by the agricultural society of Hamiota. There was a large crowd present, upwards of 2,000 having passed through the gates.

The exhibits, both in numbers and quality, were highly creditable, some claiming that the show of horses was equal to that of Brandon. There were certainly fine animals there and quite a large bunch of them.

Heavy draft and agricultural classes were a great display, and in both classes almost every event was keenly and closely contested. General-purpose horses were equally good, and only a good impression of the horses bred in the Hamiota district could be formed by those who visited the show.

Cattle in Shorthorn and grade classes were a fairly strong show in numbers, and a very good one in quality.

Both long- and short-wool sheep were represented, and although there was not much competition, the animals were all pretty good types.

Swine were strong in varieties, Tamworths, Berkshires, Yorkshires and Chester Whites being all represented, and good animals were shown in each class.

Oak River Fair.

Oak River farmers held their 12th annual fair on Tuesday, August the 4th. The day was not an ideal one in the important matter of weather, some showers falling during the day, but, notwithstanding, there was a good turnout of spectators. The show is believed to have been the best ever held at Oak River. There was a considerable addition to the number of exhibits, and the quality in all classes showed improvement.

There were three classes in agricultural horses—heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose—and in each of the three there was a good show and keen competition.

Carriage and roadsters were also a capital turnout, and the animals carrying away the tickets were in every way worthy of them.

Three classes of cattle were shown—Shorthorns, dairy cattle and grades. Mr. E. Henery carried away most of the honors in the Shorthorn class, and also the prize for the best bull in the dairy class. The grade class was represented by some very good animals.

There was no competition in the sheep classes, both the long and short woolled varieties being shown by one exhibitor.

The show of swine was a very small one; but in grains and vegetables there was a fair exhibit.

If your friend is not at home when you call with a sample copy of the *Farmer's Advocate*, show it to his wife or daughter, who will see and appreciate its merits at a glance.

The S held its te on August very unfavor all-round s was outstai richly deser looking pot of prizes, w and mangol were grand Rabbit Hil ing exhibit from Ottaw valuable sup sugar factoi the Edmont in proportio beet, then, When we co great size a flowers, onic lettuce, bea

The hall tray of han litt, Strathc tion. It c a swivel lin U. W., a ch of different movable ba pleted with

Flowers, helped fill a fine exhibit, the firsts, a several seco tured grains the straw; t ivated and tween them Strathcona,

Although numbers, ye English, of s having on t won for him well & Ure choice heifer; highest poss They are th wanted both Heir, sired l Queen 2nd, over section type, with g and well-fille bull on the and headed to the lot of Henry Kelsey; second place Strathcona. and second monton win

First and went to the Heir Appare thick cow, w fine breeder. three-year-ol got second. tette of heife in the two-y winning wit

The exhibi numbers. I prize and tw other single Clover Bar, ster, V. T. I cona, were

Pure-bred gether, and herd, won al section, whi Combination stein cow, Rosie Rilly, ally fine-look only been b was bred by Some very n shown by M

A nice lo showing con class, Thos. A. McLean, being the wi

There we W. D. Carsc and Jas. In nice pair of

Four Berl of Clover