

## LIST OF TRANSFERS.

Canada Shorthorn Herd Book up to Jan. 30, 1885.

- h. Lady Macdonald (Vol. 9), by Victor 2nd [10,581], S. Kerr, Rockwood; Robert Brown, Acton.
- b. Brigade-Major [12,492], by Earl of Goodness 5th [8,514], Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; James Deans, Paris Station.
- b. Zorra Chief [12,507], by Oxford Duke 2nd [10,712], Wm. Gould, Woodstock; H. Shadwick, Woodstock.
- h. Cora B. (Vol. 9), by Booth King [6,662], Wm. Paddon, St. Thomas; John C. Burke, St. Thomas.
- b. Captain [12,508], by Wellington [10,596], Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; George Taylor, Rockwood.
- h. Florence 3rd (Vol. 9), by 2nd Duke of Winfield [8,492], J. R. Martin, Cayuga; Richfield Fegan, Jarvis.
- b. Gladstone [12,514], by Young Duke of Bedford [9,579], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; Robt. Hopper, Springbank.
- b. Lord Dufferin [12,513], by Young Duke of Bedford [9,579], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; A. McLachlan, Lamon.
- b. Hibbert Duke [12,509], by Duke of Kent 4th [11,909], George Sproat, Seaforth; Thomas Fell, Stratford.
- c. Lady Havens (Vol. 9), by Louth Chief [12,516], Wm. R. Havens, Homer; Jas. R. R. Secord, Homer.
- b. Louth Chief [12,516], by Filagree Duke [5,244], John Cerrol & Sons, St. Catharines; John Nihan, St. Catharines.
- b. Chancellor [12,521], by Duke of Bedford [8,369], John C. Evans, Hespeler; John I. Hobson, Mosborough.
- b. Enterprise [12,519], by Marquis 2nd [10,216], Thos. Ormiston, Delaware; Ed. White, Colpoy's Bay.
- h. Gentle Belle (Vol. 9), by Enterprise [12,519], Thos. Ormiston, Delaware; Alex. Taylor, Kemble.
- c. Hattie Napier 2nd (Vol. 9), by Lord Blythwood [3,484], B. B. Osler, Dundas; Robert Burt, St. George.
- c. Florence 2nd (Vol. 8, page 406), by 8th Duke of Clarence [4,990], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- c. Lady Jane 3rd (Vol. 9), by 2nd Duke of Wingfield [8,492], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- h. Lady Dimple (Vol. 9), by Orpheus 17th [11,962], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- b. 3rd Duke of Ardross [12,549], by Duke of Ardross [11,531], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- b. Duke of Wellington [12,533], by General Havelock 3rd [7,119], John Bruce, Barnet; Robert Dow, Barnet.
- b. 10th Duke of Hillhurst [12,537], by Duke of Oxford 38th [9,893], Hon. M. H. Cochran, Compton, Que.; Jas. Bellwood, Woodburn.
- b. Prince, [12,543], by Blake [9,697], James Johnston, Orangeville; John Hoar, Orangeville.
- b. Dick [12,541], by Blake [9,697], James Johnston, Orangeville; Wm. Cornelius, Orangeville.
- b. Duncan [12,540], by Blake [9,697], James Johnston, Orangeville; Duncan Connell, Orangeville.
- b. Christopher [12,534], by Statesman 1st [44,096], W. J. Isaac, Harwood; George Keith, Toronto.
- c. Red Rose (Vol. 5, p. 520), by Prince of Halton [5,957], Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; Wm. W. Scott, Milton.

- c. Princess Beatrice (Vol. 6), by Duke of Middlesex [5,049], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; Mrs. John A. Brown, Rapid City, Man.
- c. Mazurka Lass (Vol. 9), by Mazurka Duke [5,703], Lt.-Col. C. A. O'Malley, Wardsville; A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville.
- b. Korti [12,547], by Ramsden's Earl [12,546], A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville; James Winter, Botany.
- b. Ramsden's Earl [12,546], by 3rd Earl of Darlington [7,025], James Thompson, Masonville; C. Priddis, London.
- h. Pride of Elmgrove (Vol. 9), by Alfred [8,071], J. L. Bourdice, Porter's Hill; John W. Yeo, Holmesville.
- h. Miss Abia (Vol. 9), by Highland Chief [8,703], Henry Reed, Glanford; Craven Bros., Exeter.
- b. Beach [12,555], by Hanlan [8,678], James Wallace, Granton; David Johnston, Granton.
- b. Duke of Dufferin [12,556], by Prince Bloom [9,129], Wm. Cornelius, Amaranth Station; F. Hill, Waldemar.
- b. Governor Wood [12,559], by Lorne [10,187], Thomas Chisholm, Mansewood; F. Chisholm, Milton.
- c. Roxey (Vol. 9), by Halton [7,159], J. D. Abbott, Everton; John Simpson, Nassagaweya.
- b. President Garfield [12,560], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11,475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; Jas. Osmand, Niagara.
- b. Lincoln Chief [12,561], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11,475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; A. Fry, Jordon.
- b. Grantham Chief [12,563], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11,475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; A. Staunton, Jordon Station.

## WATER IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

From the (English) Farm and Home.

For many diseases of domestic animals, there is scarcely any better remedy than simple water. In inflammation that can be reduced with water it is a grand remedy. If it were used in place of blisters and harsh liniments in many instances money would be saved, suffering would be spared, and recovery quite as sure. It is to be greatly regretted that some people do not realise this fact. We frequently prescribe other remedies when we feel sure that cold water would do just as well as anything can do, simply because we either have reason to believe or fear that there will be no confidence in such a simple remedy, and that it will not be faithfully applied. Take garget, for instance. There is no better remedy for local application than cold water. The udder is swollen and heated; if it can be cooled it is all right. And is there any better application that can be thought of for that purpose than water? But the usual veterinary treatment is to purge, apply more expensive applications, and perhaps even to bleed. Purgatives are always to be avoided when possible; their result is a weakening of the system. They irritate, and, as one writer puts it, "Nature kicks them out as an intruder, as an enemy. Yet this is called science!" If some kind of a bag be made of indiarubber, for instance, in such shape as that it will come over the udder, and can be fastened in position, and this be filled with water at a temperature of about sixty-five degrees, it will require little attention and will absorb the heat. The water should be changed as often as it gets warm. Of course, unless water be applied in some such way as this, it will require considerable labor to apply it, for it cannot be expected that an occasional application will take out inflammation. We refer to this dis-

ease and this remedy only to call attention to simple remedies. Because a remedy costs a good deal, it does not necessarily follow that it is better than good [cold or] moderately cold water.

## THE BIRMINGHAM CHAMPION.

Commenting upon the relative merits of the two animals by which the Elington challenge cup has been won this year and last at the Birmingham (Eng.) Fat-Stock Show, the *Mark Lane Express* says:—"From the tabular statement of ages, weights, and average daily gain from birth, it will be seen that after all Mr. John Price's Hereford made the best weight for age, and the highest rate of daily gain when his greater age is taken fully into account. Here is plain proof that and appeal to the butcher's block and also a statement of cost of production is necessary to enable any one to decide on the actual merits of an animal such as this latest winner of the highest honors Birmingham has to offer. The weight for age is not great, and the daily rate of increase is not much to talk about. As a fat animal this cross-bred heifer is very perfect and ripe, with a very small amount of offal; but what has it cost to produce her? Will Mr. Stephenson tell us that, or give us an approximation? If we remember rightly, Mr. Price's Hereford appeared to be full of lean flesh when he won the Elington cup for the first time, and, although we contended at the time—and think now—that a beast good enough to win an honor had served all useful purposes, educational or otherwise, still it remains a fact of great importance that he had made at the time of his second victory a higher rate of daily gain from birth than Mr. C. Stephenson's cross-bred heifer has done at a year younger. Cost alone can settle the question thus raised. Is there much lean meat in this cross-bred Aberdeen heifer?"

## Swine.

## THE BEST TIME FOR PIGS.

"Breeder" in South and West.

Taking them on an average, farmers find it unprofitable to have very many fall pigs. Wintering them over, even when the farmer is well prepared, entails considerable expense and makes pork cost the farmer more than if they are littered in the early spring and are then pushed along as fast as possible until the early part of the next winter. Taking this, then, as the most economical plan of raising and fattening pork, now is the best time to select the brood sows and the males that are to be used the next year. In choosing the breeding animals, considerable judgment must be used, not only as to the pedigree, so as to insure good stock, but from a line of stock that has produced good litters. Seven is the lowest number that a good-sized, thrifty sow should raise, and ten is none too many. It is not profitable to keep for breeders sows that fail to bring less than seven, and the larger per cent. of these should be males. This is a very important item, and cannot well be overlooked in economical pork raising. The latter part of December is the best time for the sows to be bred. This will bring the pigs towards the latter part of March. Do not make the mistake of having or choosing sows that are very young. Where this plan is kept up, the size, thrift, and health of pigs are made to suffer. Have good-sized sows, at least nine months old, of good form, thrifty, and in good condition. Pains should be taken as to form, whether shoulders, hams, or sides are