

used at Sittytton. The family is a very renowned one, and is very highly prized by all lovers of a good pedigree. She is accompanied by her daughters, *Golden Hair*, sired by *Cawdor* (44506), and *Velvet*, sired by *Prince Rufus* (51926), a son of *Perfection* (37185); and her grand-daughter *Vestal*, also sired by *Prince Rufus*, dam *Golden Hair*. *Vestal* is a very promising young heifer; large size, deep ribs, prominent brisket, combining almost every characteristic of a Scotch-bred Shorthorn.

Next in order we note the Secret family represented by the cow *Fernleaf*, also bred at Sittytton, and sired by *Bampton* (37763). Her pedigree combines Cruickshank breeding with that of the world famous Mr. Bates, being descended from *Sympathy*, sired by Mr. Bates *Duke of Athol* (10150). She is the dam of a very superior bull sent to Mr. Dryden a few years ago, and sold by him to a prominent breeder in Missouri, who declares him now to be the best bull in that country. She is followed by her daughter *Oakfern*, sired by *Lancaster* (46594), which has been sold since their arrival to Albert Hagar, ex-M.P.P., Plantagenet, county of Prescott. Mr. Dryden, previous to this late purchase, had in his possession ten females of this family descended from the cows *Sunbeam* and *Sultana*, both imported from the herd at Sittytton. He considers this one of the best families in his herd. We notice next seven females of the Brawith Bud family, headed by the eight-year-old cow, *Grizelda*, one of the selections made by Mr. Cruickshank, at Sittytton. This is a very heavy cow on extremely short legs. She has immense heart girth and well developed ribs. Were it not for a little slackness in her hind quarters she would be a model Shorthorn. Her daughter *Winterberry*, sired by *Cawdor*, a beautiful red, is more taking in her appearance, if possible, than her dam. Among the choicest of this family is the two-year-old heifer *Orange Flower*, by *Perfection*. She is the dam of a fine red bull calf sired by *Sussex*, noticed hereafter.

Among the older animals in this purchase we notice *Harmony*, now famous as the dam of *Red Emperor* and *Roseberry*, both bred at Sittytton, and sired by the great show bull *Pride of the Isles* (35072). This is said by Mr. Cruickshank, to be one of the best show bulls ever bred at Sittytton. His sire, *Scotland's Pride*, was also a superior show bull, winning a \$250 challenge cup against all ages when he was a yearling. He was described at the time as a perfect animal, that carried the honor with ease. Altogether there are in the herd four females sired by this bull, namely, *Sultana*, *Lavender 30th*, *Harmony*, and *Roseberry*. The progeny of each one certainly speaks in the highest terms of their breeding. Among the best specimens we notice the three-year-old cow *Butterwort*. She is a deep red, deeply bred in red, belonging to one of the earliest breeding families at Sittytton, familiarly known as the *Butterfly* tribe. We also notice the cow *Amethyst*, out of the Sittytton-bred cow *Alma*, and belonging to the family which produced the renowned show bull *Field Marshall*, owned by William Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, and now hired for service in the Queen's herd in England. Two out of the nine included in the recent purchase, which were descended from the herd of Mr. Longmore, *Rettie*, have been sold since their arrival. The seven that remain are undoubtedly of equal merit to any in the herd. Three cows, *Northern Belle*, *Almond Blossom* and *Primrose* would do credit to any breeder. They have the same thickness and quality of flesh which characterize Sittytton-bred families; and in addition have rather greater length, and what is termed among Shorthorn breeders, more style. Seldom will one see young heifers combining size, quality and symmetry to a greater degree than the two-year-old heifers *Meadowsweet* and *Daisy*. *Lady Marjorie* and *Daisy Flower*, both by *Perfection*, are young cows of great promise indeed. Both of them have young calves at their side, which are among the best to be seen at Maple Shade. The breeding bulls in use in the herd at present are *Patriot* (53391), bred by Mr. Cruickshank, at Lethenty, sired by *Perfection*, dam *Pelonia*, by the Sittytton bred bull *Lord Forth*; and *Sussex*, bred at Sittytton, and containing a combination of the best blood in that herd. Both are red in color, and were used at Lethenty.

Patriot is an exceedingly neat bull, with a grand back and loin. He is covered evenly with flesh of good quality, stands well on his legs, and is admired by all who see him. *Sussex* is a rather thicker, more compact bull, with massive hind-quarters and is rather shorter in the leg. Judging from the young calves to be seen in the herd at present, both of these bulls will prove a success. At the time of our visit there were seven young bulls unsold. All of them of considerable merit.

Mr. Dryden reports the enquiries for choice Shorthorns to be very brisk, the last two months his sales amounted to over \$4,000.00. We venture to prophecy for this herd a brilliant future. They are greatly admired by their enthusiastic owner, who has been able during the past years to breed cattle adapted for the use of ordinary farmers and for the more advanced breeders as well. Mr. D. believes that in every department of the farm *Excelsior* should be the motto. That not merely the best breeds should be chosen but only the best individuals should be kept; that it costs no more to care for good animals than it does for poor ones. It is not surprising, therefore, to find here superior sheep, horses, pigs, and poultry.

The sheep are Shropshires; a description of the flock, as well as an illustration were given in the October number of the "ADVOCATE." The horses are Clydesdales, with them considerable success has been achieved.

The Dairy.

Butter versus Beef.

Waldo F. Brown, writing in the N. Y. Tribune, says:—It is almost impossible for the farmer on 100 acres or less to produce beef at a profit, for having so few animals to sell in any one year he cannot afford to ship them, and he is at the mercy of the local buyer. In my market choice two-year-old cattle sold during the last six months at from \$2.90 to \$3.50 per cwt., and nice smooth three-year-old steers have not at any time this winter sold in the local market for more than \$4. There is much uncertainty, too, as to whether one can get paid at all for the feed when stock must be kept until three years old before realizing on it, for a dry season and short crops, like last year, first depress the price of cattle in the fall, on account of the pressure to sell, and then the advance in the price of feed makes it impossible to feed through the winter without loss, and I have known cattle kept a year that did not pay 75 cents a month for their keep, and there are farmers in my locality who would be better off to-day if they had given away half of their cattle last fall. One thing is certain—scrub cattle do not pay and never will, for any purpose. Nevertheless, to maintain fertility of our farms we must follow "animal industry." Our rotation must include an extended acreage of grass and clover—to be fed on the farm, not sold—and this must be fed so as to insure a profit besides the manure-pile. I cannot advise farmers indiscriminately to go into pork-raising, for this would, if successful, soon result in over-production and unremunerative prices. Dairying, I believe, offers better chance for profit than any other plan of keeping animals on the farm. The fact that so many object to being tied down to milking twice a day during the entire year will probably prevent the business being overdone.

I think I can prove that the food required to make a pound of dressed beef will make a pound of butter. The average cattle of the country do not gain 500 lbs. a year, and there are plenty of dairies that average more than 250 lbs. of butter to the cow and some that average 300 lbs. Now,

the rule is 2 lbs. of live weight to 1 lb. of beef, and the cow that makes 250 lbs. of butter in a year produces a weight equal to 500 lbs. of cattle live weight, and this weight of beef will bring, at \$4 per cwt., \$20, while the butter, at 20 cts. a pound, will bring \$50; and all my experience as a feeder and a dairyman goes to show that it is easier to get 20 cts. a pound for butter than \$4 per cwt. for beef. In other words, 20 cts. a pound for butter is equal to \$10 a cwt. live weight for beef. The farmer with ten good cows can milk them for ten years, or longer if he gives them the care he ought. The income of the dairyman will be regular, giving him weekly cash to meet expenses, while the man who looks to the beef-cattle for his money must wait a year for it. To be sure, he will not have so much milking and will not have to churn, but to offset this there will be enough income from the skim-milk and buttermilk to pay for this labor. If wisely fed in connection with other food, each ten to fifteen pounds of milk will make a pound of pork, and after raising the heifer calves you can make several dollars' worth of pork to the cow before the year is out. I believe I have made a fair statement, but even if you reduce the butter to 200 lbs. per cow there is still a good margin of profit when compared with beef at \$4 per cwt. I have put the price of butter at 20 cts., but there is no need of selling it for that if you make a first-class article, and if—as I believe you can—you get 25 cts. or more, all the better.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Montreal on 27th of March, 1888, and was largely attended by members from both Provinces. Mr. William Rodden presided, and Mr. S. C. Stevenson was Secretary, pro tem. The chairman stated the objects of the meeting, and said they were so well understood by members it would only be necessary to give any further information required as questions came up.

A committee was appointed at the last meeting to consider and act upon the proposals made by Mr. Wade on behalf of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and several of the Ontario Ayrshire breeders. The report of the committee was considered and unanimously adopted.

Its conclusions were, that they could not recommend the acceptance of the terms and conditions proposed for the removal of the work to the office of the Association at Toronto, as it would not be in the interest of the Ayrshire breeders of Canada to accept the same, but considered it of the utmost importance to continue to record pure-bred Ayrshires in the Canada Ayrshire Herd Record.

Application was received from Mr. Wade for the return of the two second volume books of Records, received from the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. Mr. Rodden said they were ready for delivery, on being authorized to do so.

It was resolved to authorize the delivery of those two books, and he, Mr. Rodden, was requested to retain the books and vouchers of the Canada Record.

Letters from Mr. Wade were received, asking for entry papers received from owners of Ayrshires; also for copies of many pedigrees in the second volume of the Canada Ayrshire Record, and for particular information he needed to assist