

100 Cows and heifers of our herd	average, of unsalted butter,	in seven days, over	18 lbs.
62 do. do.	do.	do.	20 "
47 do. do.	do.	do.	21 "
35 do. do.	do.	do.	22 "
24 do. do.	do.	do.	23 "
15 do. do.	do.	do.	24 "

Two other men say that more than 20 cows in each of their herds give over 20 lbs. butter in seven days. Others speak in the same way. This speaks for the breed, and not for two or three individual cows that may be found in any breed.

I may also add that a pound of butter is got from less than 15 lbs. of milk for many cows of this breed, and a pound from 18 to 20 lbs. of milk is very common, whilst in ordinary grades it requires about 25 lbs. of milk to make a pound of butter.

I may be permitted to add that for greatest quantity and best quality of butter the Holsteins have taken the largest number of prizes at shows held in New York, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio and Minnesota, where these cows are known. From this the conclusion must be drawn that they stand in the front rank as dairy cows, if they do not lead the van in this respect. Their milk is rich in casein, and hence it is good for cheese. The cream globules of Holstein milk are very small, and the casein often adheres to the cream thus making it rise more slowly than that of most other breeds. These small globules of cream, when churned, make a closer grained and finer flavored butter than of other breeds in which the cream globules are larger. This is proven by the prizes taken when all breeds have been allowed to compete. In the Dairy Show at Chicago held last February, the sweepstakes was won by Holstein-Friesian butter from the cow "Tritonni." She scored 89½ points out of a possible 100, which was the highest score made at the entire show. As beef cattle, they take high rank. They have large frames, and have the power of taking on flesh rapidly when not milking. From tests given in our Agricultural papers we see that they can gain from two to five lbs. a day, much depending, as in other cattle, on the age and kind of food.

MR. VALANCY E. FULLER,

of Oakville, said while he did not want to depreciate the Holstein cattle or discourage Mr. Smith, who was achieving a great work, yet at the same time he did not want the Holsteins to claim the whole earth. He believed the Holstein was a good dairy cow for butter and cheese, yet he believed the Jersey cow much better for that purpose, as a larger quantity of butter can be made from the same weight of milk. He considered the Jersey cow, the world over, far ahead of the Holsteins for giving rich milk. By the skill of man you can improve or decrease the quantity of milk of any cow. He claimed that a pound of butter has been made from six pounds of Jersey milk, and almost as a rule one pound from nine pounds of milk.

MR. J. C. SNELL

said he thought it would be unfortunate if the impression went out from this Institute that either the Holstein or the Jersey was the best cow, though one might judge from the remarks of previous speakers that there was no use in milking any other. He reminded them that at the Royal Show, London, and for several years in the United States, where the breeds in competition were the Holstein and the Jersey, the Holstein was in competition, namely, at the Provincial Exhibition, held at London, a contest in which a considerable number of Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires competed, and in which there was only one grade Shorthorn, the latter scored a much higher record, both for quantity and quality, than those of any of the boasted milking breeds. Also that at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition last year, in a contest in which four of Mr. Fuller's show cows competed, the prize for best record for quantity and quality of butter was awarded to a general purpose cow, a Devon, which had been in milk for 352 days. Mr. Snell reminded the farmers that they had the material in their hands in the grade Shorthorn,

which, if carefully selected and bred, and fed with a view to developing her milking qualities, he was confident could be made the most useful dairy cow in existence, while at the same time she could produce a calf, which, if started on her skim milk, would grow into a beef animal at two or two and a half years old fit for the export trade and such as would do credit to our country. This, Mr. Snell contended, was the best course for the average farmer of Ontario, as the feeding of beef cattle was decidedly the best way to produce the best quality of manure to keep up the fertility of the farm, while the selling of milk and its products and removing them from the farm had a different tendency.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

[From our Chicago Correspondent.]

It will be remembered that there was some sensation a year or so ago, when the American Cattle Trust was organized, with western ranchmen the principal stockholders. They took N. Morris, a prominent Chicago slaughterer, into the ring, claiming to have given him two million dollars for the use of the plant. Well, Mr. Morris is now out of it. He says he gave back the money he received, and resumes entire control of his establishment—which, by the way, he never seemed to relinquish. Some claim this will be the end of the Cattle Trust, but others think it has taken a new lease of life. Cattle fattened on distillery, starch factory and sugar slops have been marketed very freely of late at \$5.25 @ \$6.25 per cwt. Many slop feeders marketed too early, however, did not get the benefit of the recent improvement in prices. Some slop-fed cattle sold at \$6 @ \$6.15, however, were bought last fall and winter, to feed, at \$2.60 @ \$3, and, of course, made handsome profits.

Feeders made the mistake this year of getting frightened too easily at high prices for corn and low prices for cattle. They made a mad rush for market, arguing that they had better pocket the loss they had made before it got worse. Now these same people, as soon as the inevitable boom in prices came, rushed around and bought and shipped all of the cattle they could get hold of, and, as there were but few dry-fed cattle left, they flooded the market with grassy and unmarketable steers which should have been fed several months.

Our corn is so high that but few cattle are being fed on corn, and it is expected that choice, ripe beeves will be scarce until after the new corn crop.

Western ranchmen have been feeling somewhat better lately, and those who have had grit and ability to stick to the trade are in a fair way to reap their reward.

Some Montana range horses sold here recently at \$45 @ \$50 per head.

Hogs are selling 75c. higher than last year.

The writer has, for several months, been advocating the idea that the cattle trade could not remain in a depressed condition always; that the unheard-of sacrifice of breeding stock of all kinds must cause a reaction; that the wild rush of marketable cattle to the slaughter, regardless of prices, would be followed by a period of comparative scarcity and higher prices. The reaction came about the middle of June, and such cattle as sold a month before at \$4.00 @ \$5.00, sold at \$6.00 @ \$7.00. The advance was caused by the decrease in supplies of corn-fed beeves. The Texas cattle formed nearly half of the daily supplies, and the proportion of ripe corn-fed beeves was very small.

The highest prices for fancy heavy cattle in June during the past ten years were:—In 1888, \$7.00; 1887, \$5.15; 1886, \$6.00; 1885, \$6.25; 1884, \$7.25; 1883, \$6.30; 1882, \$9.30; 1881, \$6.60; 1880, \$5.05; 1879, \$5.20.

Average prices in July for ten years past on 1,200 to 1,500 lb. beeves were:—1887, \$3.85; 1886, \$4.50; 1885, \$5.55; 1884, \$6.20; 1883, \$5.50; 1882, \$6.70; 1881, \$5.50; 1880, \$4.10; 1879, \$4.80; 1878, \$4.05.

The highest price paid for cattle in Chicago in the past decade was \$9.30 in June, 1882. During the recent spurt in values here, some black and red Polled cattle, averaging 1,595 lbs., sold at \$7.00—the highest since 1884—and since the trade has taken such a sharp upturn there are many who think prices will reach \$9.00 by August. But some of these same people, a month ago, had made up their minds that cattle never would sell well again. How unwise it is to go blindly with the current tendency as if things were not constantly changing as the tide ebbs and flows!

#### Wetting Feed is Wasteful.

An able writer on this subject says he changed from a dry feed of grain for his cow to putting it into a pail of warm water night and morning. At the end of three months she had lost fifty pounds in weight of flesh, and her milk had fallen off nearly one-half. She seemed to be getting little benefit from her rations, and there was a general running down in condition. He then changed the food back to dry, and in three months the cow regained all she had lost in flesh and milk during the preceding three months. While feeding this he could never detect any waste of food in the feces; but in the wetted food he could. Feeding horses wet food sometimes produces dangerous attacks of colic, but in cows there is no danger of it.

#### Dehorning.

A correspondent of the North-west Farmer says: "On the first day of May 1887, I dehorned two calves by cutting out the young horns with a little of the hair around them; now, after eight months time, one horn on each calf appears to be entirely dead, but the other one grew again. If I had done as good work on all the horns as I did on the two, it would be a complete success. I used a common pocket knife. If I had taken one-eighth of an inch of hair all the way round the horns, I believe there would be no signs of a horn. So far as I could tell from observation, my calves did not suffer from the operation as much as others did from castration; one calf was four months old and the other one month.

"If the dehorning fever has struck you go slow in the beginning and remove the first appearance of horn-growth from the calves before they have grown firmly to the head. Do this in the cause of humanity and watch results—it will soon be demonstrated whether you are justified in inflicting the pain and torture necessary in using the saw to remove the horns from older animals."

The use of a bull bred from first-class butter-producing ancestors, has been known to double the butter product of the same number of cows.

According to a current paragraph "at a dairy convention in Vermont a large audience owning silos were requested to rise. Ten stood up, but none would allow that the ensilage system is a benefit."