On motion the following officers were elected:—President, Robert Davies, Toronto; Vice President, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; Sec.-Treas., Henry Wade; Ex. Com.—President, Vice-President, H. N. Crossley, D. McCrae, H. Cargill; and R.

U. S. SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

U. S. SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Chicago, November 20 and 21. The following officers were elected:—E. Cobb, Kankakee, Ill., President; C. E. Leonard, Boonville, Mo., Vice-President; J. H. Pickrell, Springfield, Ill., Secretary; F. M. Wade, Springfield, Ill., Assistant Secretary; D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill., Treasurer. Board of Directors—W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Mich., H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Emory Cobb, Kankakee, Ill.; J. B. Dinsmore, Sultan, Neb.; W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kansas; A. H. Jones, Delaware, O.; C. E. Leonard, Boonville, Mo.; S. P. Lockridge, Green Castle, Ind.; John McHugh, Cresco, Iowa; J. Frank Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky.

P. Lockridge, Green Castle, Ind.; John McHugh, Cresco, Iowa; J. Frank Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts, October 31st, 1894: Amount in hand \$271.23; from Secretary, \$13,830.91; total, \$14,102.14. Disburaements, \$13,860.26; amount in hands, \$241.88.

By request of the Stockholders, the Board of Directors determined to establish a separate book for recording the pedigrees of milking Shorthorns. After determining to use the pedigrees of the Shorthorn cows that had competed for and won prizes that had been awarded by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at the various State Fairs, previous to the Columbian Exposition, provided none would be eligible that had not made over one pound of butter per day; the cows and heifers that had made a record of that much and over that were in the Columbian Dairy School were also included in the basis of the book.

Rule of Entry No. 2 was so changed that, beginning with Vol. 41, bulls will be numbered as accepted for record, and will have their pedigrees printed in numerical order, instead of alphabetically as heretofore.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Cobb, Pickrell. Prather, and Dinsmore, was appointed to memorialize Congress to publish the dairy test made at the Columbian Dairy School.

Entries for Vol. 40 were ordered closed December 31st, 1895. Secretary requests that all pedigrees for that volume be sent at once, direct to J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

DOMINION DRAUGHT SOCIETY TO MEET. In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the animal meeting of the Dominion Draught Horse Breeders' Society, to be held in Clinton, on Dec. 11th, 1895. After Nov. 30th, 1895, the standard of registration will be raised to four crosses. A proposition to place this record under Government supervision, in common with other records, will be considered.

A Few Hints on Economy in Stock Feeding.

The question of fodder supply for the coming winter is troubling some farmers at the present time. Those who have a plentiful supply of straw for bedding and a liberal quantity of corn fodder, either in the silo, stack, barn or shock, are to be congratulated. We have often said, and will continue to say for some time to come, that every farmer who owns live stock should grow a field of corn. It is indeed gratifying to realize that since 1890 the corn acreage in Ontario Province has doubled. There are, however, a great many men carrying on mixed farming without growing a rod of corn for winter feeding, but are still depending upon hay and straw with which to carry their stock through the winter. Judging from the past, we look for a much larger acreage of corn next year than has hitherto been grown in Ontario It is estimated that the hay crop of Ontario this year was 1,700,000 tons less than in 1894. Prices have run away up, so that some have been appending much time having have some have been spending much time hauling hay to market, while fall plowing has been neglected. But to return to our subject. Not only is the hay crop very much lighter than usual, but in many parts of the Province of Ontario the straw yield is meager, which makes the conditions on many farms look uncomfortable for the animals before the month of May, 1896. We must not, however, sit down and deplore these adverse conditions, due largely to drought, and in some cases to mismanagement, but look about for a way out of the management, but look about for a way out of the

We have no doubt, in fact we know of some difficulty. farmers who are selling their yearling and two-year-old steers that should have been fattened at home this or next winter, getting for them, in home this or next winter, getting for them, in many cases, unprofitable prices. Others will rush their well-grown yearlings along with boiled potatoes, cheap grain, etc., and get rid of them before spring instead of holding them, as in former years, a season longer. Now, whatever is done in desperation it should be everyone's object to economize ation, it should be everyone's object to economize food and bedding however possible.

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Where one has a good root crop, as many have, Where one has a good root crop, as many have, all fairly good straw can be made very palatable by mixing cut straw and pulped roots, leaving it to warm up before feeding. Such a diet should have added some crushed grain for stock that is exadded some crushed grain for stock that is expected to do well and produce something for their pected to do well and produce something for their owner. The writer has had several years' experience with a pulper and finds it one of the most useful and economical machines about the farm. useful and economical machines about the farm.
Whether fodder is plentiful or scarce, cattle food can be made so much more palatable by its use that no one without a silo should be without a pulper. And where roots are fed to young cattle casting their teeth, or old cows losing theirs, much better returns can be secured from cutting or pulping roots than when the animals are forced to gouge them with their sore mouths, often leaving uneaten half their share. It is a fact that some of the most successful cattle feeders consider two bushes of cut turnips worth as much as three fed whole. The animals' comfort must be considered to get the best results in feeding.

best results in feeding.

There is a great deal of hay wasted from year to filled There is a great deal of hay wasted from year to year by keeping horses' racks and mangers filled, as is so often done, especially by hired men. The as is so often done, especially by hired men. The caked result of such feeding is not only wasteful of food result of such feeding is not only wasteful of food authorities claim that a great deal of the troubit authorities are great deal of the troubit authoriti

ment with hay, especially when idle. When horses are working, some hay should certainly be fed, but the feeder should have some control of the quantity consumed, instead of allowing a gluttonous animal to gorge himself to his own and owner's disadvantage. Our plan for years, which has been found very satisfactory, is to feed one team well on hay and grain and make it do all the teaming in the winter season, The remainder of the work horses we feed largely on good oat straw, turnips and carrots. We have found little or no advantage in cutting the straw or pulping the roots for mature horses, as when good-sized mangers are used, and not racks, the straw will be picked over and fairly thoroughly consumed, if care is exercised in feed We might add, however, that pulping carrots for foals or yearlings has advantages over feeding them whole. This is equally true with colts losing their teeth.

Not only should feeding straw be chaffed, but there is economy in cutting up bedding, because we all know how stock will drag back long straw with their feet and tramp it into the dung in the With chaff this is not the case, when economy and care are exercised in bedding the animals. We know there is often a strong protest against cutting straw, because of the labor involved, but is the labor, great as it is, not of a productive sort? We must agree that straw can be made to go much farther when cut than whole, both for feeding and bedding, and in handling the manure there is also a great economy. When the field to be manured is within reasonable distance of the barn, a large stoneboat can be used for cleaning out, and the fine manure may be at once spread upon the field to be plowed under on the return of

When a sawmill or planing factory can be con veniently reached, sawdust or shavings may with advantage be used to supplement the straw for bedding. In these and other ways which will suggest themselves to those in need, the winter can be gone through fairly comfortably with the present

The wise ones who "filled their lamps" last spring by arranging for a good acreage of corn must excuse this filling of space with an article from which very little may be taken by them.

Silage for Sheep and Horses.

While silage is especially used for cattle feeding it also answers a good purpose as sheep feed. Old sheep, yearlings and lambs may be cheaply improved in condition if fed good silage. When sheep are being wintered without roots, corn silage fed has the effect of keeping their digestive organs in healthy condition. It has the same effect on milking ewes as on dairy cows, in keeping up the milk

flow to a liberal quantity.

That widely-known horseman, W. M. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., writes adversely of the use of silage

It is not the general practice to feed silage to for horses horses, but in numerous cases it has been fed to them with success. Bulletin 32 of Indiana Experiment Station gives the following observations:—
"When silage was first introduced numerous intances occurred of injury resulting from feeding it to horses. This was probably due to giving too large an amount for the small stomach of the horse. This caused colic or some similar trouble.
This food, when very acid, should be fed to horses only in a limited way. The change from dry feed to silage or even to grass must be very gradual.

Prof. Stewart fed silage to four horses for two winters, adopting the same precautions as he in feeding grass, the result being quite satisfactory. The Royal Commission, which made an investigation of the merits of silage in England,

"Strong as the evidence has been of the advantage of silage for keeping stock in healthy condition, tage of stage for keeping stock in healthy condition, the farm horses have by no means been excepted. We have received highly satisfactory accounts from several quarters of the health of working teams when given a limited proportion of silage mixed with their food.

mixed with their food. "Although considerable testimony is at hand showing that silage has been fed to horses with success, the indications are that its use can be recommended only when fed to a limited extent in connection with hay or straw.

Canadian Winners at the New York Live Stock Show.

New York, Nov. 28-(Special.)-Canadian sheep breeders made a great sweep at the show which opened here on Tuesday last, capturing about twothirds of the prizes offered. Among the winners were:-John Rutherford & Son, Roseville, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Robt. Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont.; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.: W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont.; John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, Ont.

A successful dairyman claims that bad cases of caked udder (garget) can be cured by bedding the cow with hot horse manure. We would add to this construction to pound of Fragm salts and countries. treatment a pound of Epsom salts, and expect a

Restricting the Live Stock Trade.

Early this year permission was granted whereby export Canadian cattle and sheep could be entered at the Ports of Island Pont and Becher Falls, Vt., in-bond to Portland, Me., for shipment to Britain. Recently the Boston & Maine Railway and Boston Chamber of Commerce sought to have Richford, Vt., designated also, so that cattle could be shipped from Boston, but U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Morton refused. He is credited with saying that the longer railway haul might jeopardize the health of U. S. cattle. How so? England "officially" declares that "pleuro" exists in Canada—an absurd libel that even U.S. live stock papers absolutely discredit—and if so, says Mr. Morton, the health of U. S. cattle in New England might be endangered.

"Let the distinguished Secretary issue an order doing away with the useless mass of red tape governing the importation of Canadian thoroughbred sheep into the United States, and he will be accorded a hearty vote of thanks from importers and exporters alike. Canadian sheep are singularly free of contagious diseases, and there is not the slightest reason for two-thirds of the present official nonsense regulating their passage through the customs."—American Sheep Breeder.

Since the above was published one of our breeders, who has shipped many sheep across the line, informs us that the certificates, affidavits, etc., required have been made still more vexatious and expensive of late so as to seriously narrow down the margin of profit.

This sort of thing is on a par with the treasury order, compelling the registration of Canadian breeding stock in U. S. records in order to secure entrance duty free, a restriction that naturally shuts off many purchases in Canada, particularly in cattle; in fact, nearly all but those of a few larger U. S. breeders, who, to keep up their herds, are compelled to seek superior fresh blood here. This coercive policy is not calculated to promote amicable relations.

An Ottawa dispatch to a Toronto paper excuses laxity on the part of Government Inspectors at Montreal in dealing with U. S. sheep shipped to England via the St. Lawrence River, saying that if they enforced rigid measures the U.S. authorities would institute "reprisals!" This seems too childish to be credited. If any "scabby" sheep have been allowed to pass, the authorities will not be excused when they come to peak a with the live stack. when they come to reckon with the live stock fraternity. Some months ago we sounded a warning that any laxity in that respect might result in a sheep embargo, for what with "scab" at home, and the inrush of competing foreign sheep, the British shepherd is in anything but good humor. Just as we go to press a cable dispatch states that the British Board of Agriculture has issued an embargo order, going into effect on January 1st. 1896. bargo order, going into effect on January 1st, 1896, against Canadian and United States sheep, on account of scab.

Britain has been selling great numbers of pure-Britain has been selling great numbers of pure-bred bulls and sheep (over 1,000 export Lincoln certificates alone, during the past year, being issued) to Argentina, and the Farmer and Stock Breeder evidently fears that the South American, to whom "reciprocity" is dear, may not relish this proposed new English law to compel the slaughter of all store stock on landing. They might, go elseof all store stock on landing. They might go elsewhere for their breeding stock. So there is a small fly in this protective "ointment" to be applied for the benefit of the British breeder. Canada has not the benefit of the British breeder. been buying stock so freely of late years, and, therefore, does not count—at present.

FARM.

Pulped Roots for Pigs.

One of Ontario's most successful hog breeders

(Perth Co.) writes: "I have used pulped turnips and mangels for "I have used pulped turnips and mangels for swine with the best results. It not only saves grain, but it keeps breeding sows and store hogs very healthy. I am satisfied that a liberal supply of pulped roots fed to growing pigs will give more growth and healthier animals, not liable to founder or become crippled, than if an exclusive grain ration were used. Another advantage is that the ration were used. Another advantage is that the pigs are not liable to indigestion, so that when fattening time correct the restriction of the res fattening time comes they are not only larger but feed much better than grain-fed pigs."

We may add that the above letter verifies our

own experience. For several years we have carried own experience. For several years we have carried a considerable number of pigs over the winter with very little grain. Our practice is to mix a peck of ground mixed grain or shorts with a bushel of pulped turnips, and allow it to remain in a box from about twelve to twenty-four hours. Pigs thus fed should have a tolerably warm house, well bedded with dry straw. After filling themselves on this toothsome diet they will lie contented and happy in comfortable quarters and grow rapidly. happy in comfortable quarters and grow rapidly.