

thousand more creameries and increase her number of cows proportionately."

In this connection, I cannot think of any more profitable encouragement to the special agricultural industry, for which this Province is supposed, and asserted to be by the "savant" conferencers" and others most judiciously fitted, than to devise some means, in combination with co-operative associations amongst farmers, by which farmers throughout Quebec, may be able to obtain as cheaply as possible, pure-bred bulls of dairy breeds, by the crossing of which, upon our native foundation stock, such as it is, we may be enabled in time, to bring it up to that condition, in which it may be really capable of producing "the finest dairy cows in the world."

A word, in conclusion, about thoroughbred stock and pedigrees; from "Sanders, on breeding."

"A pedigree is the genealogy of an animal. As usually understood, it consists of the names of the ancestors for a greater or less number of generations. Its value consists not so much in the number of generations through which the ancestry can be traced to some distinguished progeniture, as in the quality or character of the ancestry and, in proportion as we approach, the "top" of a pedigree—that is, the immediate progenitors of a given animal—the more important does the character of the ancestry become. However desirable it may be to have a record connecting our horses with Flying Childers or Eclipse, and our cattle with Hubback, or Favorite, at a distance of from ten to twenty generations, it is manifestly of far greater importance to know that our own cattle and horses are good, and that their ancestors for the last four or five generations were of surpassing excellence. If our own animals are good and the "top-crosses" have been uniformly of the same character, we may reasonably expect the progeny to be satisfactory; while, on the contrary, if we have no special merit in the sire and dam, or their immediate ancestors, we may show as many lines as we like to some great ancestor ten or fifteen generations removed; and it will not wipe out the stain of the defective recent crosses."

C. F. BOUTHILLIER.

A CASE OF MILK FEVER CURED.

Physic—General treatment—After yield.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate:"
SIR,—In reply to your request for our treatment of "Calamity Jane" for milk fever, I enclose a recipe given by Dr. McIntosh, V. S., of the University of Illinois (who said he never lost a case since adopting the remedy), which I clipped from an American paper over two years ago and have had the medicine on hand for all that time. Fortunately, we did not need to use it before, but it came very serviceable in this case. A leading breeder in Illinois State also reports using this remedy with the best of results for years. He keeps a supply of this medicine constantly on hand and has no dread from this commonly called fatal disease. I can claim no credit for the treatment, but can endorse it from our experience. The only credit I can claim is in having sense (for a wonder) to profit by my reading. This is important. There are done too many good cows—never will

be. Many will read this, say it looks sensible, and forget about it till he loses a cow, then will be sorry for it. Reader you had better cut this treatment out. Right now. It may save you many dollars and a favorite cow some day, as it has us. Here it is:

"1st. Give one and one-half pounds Epsom salts and one ounce powdered ginger in one-half gallon of water.

"2nd. Mix together ten ounces aromatic spirits ammonia and twenty ounces of spirits of nitrous ether, and immediately after giving the first give three ounces at a dose in a pint of cold water and continue every half hour until five doses are given, then give three ounces every hour until balance of medicine is used.

"Also take one pound of ground mustard, mix with hot water and rub in well along the back; cover well to keep up the heat; when mustard is dry it will rub off."

As symptoms somewhat vary, I will briefly state our experience. Cow calved on a Friday afternoon. Udder was not very full (at least, not for her) and cow not in high condition, as she had only been dry four weeks. She appeared to be doing very well; in fact, so much so that we neglected to give a big dose of salts, as is our custom. On Sunday morning found the cow, though able to rise, unable to stand any time, as her hind quarters seemed stiff. Knowing this to be milk fever, I lost no time in giving her a pound of salts (all I had) and at once commenced giving the ammonia and ether, and then applied mustard to back. After giving four doses went to town for more salts and to consult our veterinary surgeon; got back with V. S. at 11 a. m. Cow had been given a dose while away. As the doctor thought the medicine was in rather strong doses, gave her two pounds more of salts and a longer interval between doses. She appeared very bad and in great pain at 12, which attack might not have occurred if we had given the medicine as often as directed. Gave more medicine and cow soon got into a comatose state. At 1 p. m. V. S. thought there was not much chance for her pulling through. After this we could only keep her body as warm as possible with blankets and cold cloth on her head. V. S. came again at 10 p. m. and relieved her bladder, then thought she would live. At 1 a. m. Monday commenced to show a brighter eye and improve, till at 7 a. m. she ate a bran mash. Got up two days after; hind part still cramped and unable to stand any time. Third day could stand all right; leg still stiff, which has now nearly wore away after two weeks. On account of swelling and stiffness in hind legs have had to keep her on a limited ration. Has eaten all given her and, though thinner than usual, is now giving three (3) pails of milk daily.

A. & G. RICE.

Oxford Co., Ont.

(NOTE.—"Calamity Jane," referred to above, was the Holstein-Friesian cow that won the sweepstakes prize in the dairy test at the Guelph Fat Stock Show of 1895, under the rules of the British Dairy Show; also capturing "Farmer's Advocate" special trophy for best pure-bred dairy cow.—"Editor.")

DAIRY SHORTHORNS.—Mr. Stockwell, of Danville, whose letter appeared in the December number, is good enough to be satisfied with my explanation that the "Dairy-Shorthorn" has nothing to do with the "Pedigree Milking Shorthorn," though there is not the slightest doubt that the great

originators of these marvellous animals made use of the Teeswater as a foundation on which to build their herds. The following, from Sir Nigel Kingscote, one of our Gloucestershire Shorthorn breeders, will show that the modern pedigree Shorthorn-men are not going to be left behind in the dairy-qualities of their favourites, and we heartily wish them success, for we are entirely opposed to the idea, so prevalent in some parts of this continent, that a "general purpose" cow is an absurdity.

REASONS WHY THE SHORTHORN SOCIETY SHOULD OFFER PRIZES FOR PEDIGREE MILKING SHORTHORNS.—The following has been circulated among the members of the Council of the Shorthorn Society:

(1) It is claimed for the Shorthorn and I think rightly, that it is the general-purpose animal; viz., that it will milk and afterwards feed, being in this respect superior to all other breeds; and is, consequently, the best breed for the farmer.

(2) At the Fat Stock and county shows the feeding qualities of pedigree Shorthorns have been fully demonstrated, and it is probably owing to this successful demonstration of the Shorthorn as a beef-producer that the impression is abroad that pedigree Shorthorns will not milk. This prejudice is so strong that, generally speaking, THE DAIRY FARMER WILL NOT USE PEDIGREE BULLS. If this prejudice can be removed a larger field will be open to breeders of pedigree Shorthorn bulls.

(3) The Society's prize scheme for bulls is doing good to the Shorthorn interest, and it will be wise to continue these prizes. The scheme has done much to stir up a desire among breeders to see to the pedigrees of their stock, and the attention of agricultural societies has been called to the value of "pedigree." If prizes were also offered for PEDIGREE MILKING SHORTHORNS ENTERED IN THE HERD BOOK, a further impetus would be given to the value of "pedigree."

(4) With regard to the suggestion that if the Society offered prizes for milking Shorthorns it would be differentiating in favour of a particular strain, it might just as reasonably be said that the Society in offering prizes for bulls, and at the national shows for bulls and cows, is differentiating in favour of beef producers, seeing that the highly-fed cattle are the winners of these prizes. Milk, however, is, or should be, a characteristic of the breed, and belongs exclusively to no tribe or strain.

(5) I do not think there can be any question as to the legality of the Society offering prizes. It has been done since 1879, and there is surely no better way of "maintaining unimpaired the purity of the breed of cattle known as Shorthorns" than by offering prizes for animals whose pedigrees must be entered in the Herd Book, and whose personal merits must be of sufficient excellence to obtain a prize (see also paragraph 3).

(6) The question of offering these prizes is of interest to a large number of members of the Society, and it will be politic for the Society to offer them. A Lincoln Red Shorthorn Society has been established, and some of its members call attention to the merits of the Red Lincoln cattle as milkers. It is not to the interest of the Shorthorn Society that other societies of Shorthorn breeders should be called into existence. It is, I think, the duty of the Shorthorn Society in offering prizes to recognise all classes of its members, and by offering prizes for milk-

ing Shorthorns, and continuing the present prizes for bulls, this will be done, and the society will popularise itself, and be greatly strengthened, and will receive the cordial support of all its members.

NIGEL KINGSCOTE.

34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.,
December, 1896.

MILK PRODUCING CROPS.

We have been requested to describe for the information of our readers the crops best suited to the production of milk in this province. Many of these, especially the root-crops, have been so recently treated of in this periodical that we shall confine ourselves to a description of what are called green, or fodder-crops, the principal of which are rye, tares or vetches, the clovers, sainfoin, lucerne, maize, and certain mixtures of some of the above with grain.

And, first, of "rye." The common error, in this part of the world, is the sowing of too little seed for grain-crops. It is a great mistake, particularly when an early cut is required, as it almost invariably is here. Rye particularly demands plenty of seed, as the thicker it is on the ground the more tender is the stem. Two and a half bushels to the "arpent" is not too heavy seeding, whether of spring or fall rye, both of which should be grown, as the spring sown will be likely to succeed the other in its turn, or very nearly so. As the seed of rye is very small, compared with the other cereals, the land should be very carefully prepared for its reception. Fall rye should be put in about 2½ to 3 inches deep, and the chief cultivation done before sowing, as the rougher the surface lies during the winter the better. In England, we like a good "clod" on the top for all autumn sown seed.

Unfortunately, rye runs through its courses so rapidly that it becomes uneatable in a very few days, so there is no use putting in too large a piece of spring rye at a time. All green-fodder-crops should be sown in succession, say, every fortnight.

TARES, OR VETCHES.—The invaluable small-seeded winter tare, or vetch, is not sufficiently hardy to stand the frost of this country, and that is a pity, for it is far superior in quality to the large-seeded spring tare.

Tares are seldom sown alone, as they need support. A bushel of oats, of the stiffest strawed kind, or of wheat, with 2 or 2½ bushels of tares, in well prepared land, is enough seed for an arpent, but not too much by any means. After well harrowing the seed in, roll the land. Rolling will pay if only for the sake of ease in mowing the crop.

The "Country Gentleman," in a reply to an inquiry as to the proper way to grow this plant, advises a seeding of ¾ of a bushel to 1 bushel as a fair dose to the acre! (See Ill. J. of Ag. Feb. 1896, p. 281.) and states that tares will do well "in the good soils in Western New-York provided the land is not composed largely of clay." Now, tares are emphatically a heavy land plant, and many a hundred acres of them are sown on our stiff Kentish clays, and, with red-clover, they supply the plough-teams with most of their green-meal in the latter summer.

The tare should not be begun to be cut till the plant is showing for bloom, as it is apt to scour horses and cows, though sheep, with their naturally cosine habit, do well upon it at any time.