

se Jersey milk
desert spoon-
ulated sugar
ter to dissolve
leespoonfuls of
new milk to
apparatus for
contrived from
out thoroughly
securely the
e, pierce holes
with a darning
to blood-heat,
he teapot, and
the spout into
it will suck it
f a teaspoonful
troubled with
of two ounces



during the first
future as a horse

tinue the milk
ving the sugar
ore, but sub-
r the milk, or
re is danger of
ut the Castor
foal all right.
the quantity
eased and the
ased first six
times a day.
at the end of
or lime water,
eket, eliminat-
ould never be
will drink the
e fresh water
f he is thirsty.
of indigestion
and cut down
r a day or so.
d begin to nib-
al is the first
a little bran
At two months
milk may be
the new milk,
months old he
sugared milk
lay. He should
a and grass by
wants hay he
feed sour milk
ty pairs. Keep
give him some
y a runty calf.
and kindness.
closely to his
ots of run and
f a motherless
man, or woman

A YOUNG

suggestions re-
e breeding may
o other young
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et down some
have been in
owned a small
horns and took
t, later, feeling
for me to dis-
et I have never
orthorn cattle.
to again some
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o have it said
leading herds
le of planning
of personal in-
er days, kept a

few pure-bred Shorthorns, and although I was only a small boy I well remember them. I also remember some of the pure-bred sires, for some of which he paid \$300, which he formerly used on grade Shorthorn cows. In the sale held after his death, some of those grade Shorthorn heifers sold at from \$100 to \$125 each.

I endeavor to keep as well informed regarding the trend of affairs in Shorthorn circles as possible. I sent for private herd and sale catalogs of every leading breeder in the United States, and carefully study the pedigrees, trying to memorize the different blood lines as best I can. My knowledge of pedigrees is gained in several ways: By a close study of Mr. Sanders' Shorthorn history, and I have written it full of copious notes, put in for my especial benefit; by a close study of the private and sale catalogs received, and if it will aid me to more easily remember, I pencil notes in them regarding public sale prices, notes regarding the produce of the best cows, the prices and show-yard records of the get of certain sires. One can get an idea of the demand of one breeder's consignment over that of another in a combination sale or the get of some one sire over that of another if he will take the interest to do so. No breeder should regret sending his catalogs to any new prospect or young man who probably will not buy cattle for a few years. He would be sowing the seed of enthusiasm and playing for new business as well; third, a careful perusal of the leading livestock papers, in the articles printed, in the news of the trade and advertisements inserted by breeders will aid to keep the new breeder or enthusiast abreast of the times.

Follow Show Reports

I follow quite closely the reports of all the leading state fairs and livestock shows, and in a large tablet, charted or ruled after my own idea, I record therein the highest winners in all class-



Grand Champion Shorthorn Cow. Sold in the National Shorthorn Congress Sale, Chicago, February, 1918, for \$2,800.

es. This record I keep in two styles, the first one formed with all the classes written out across the top, each one heading a column, and writing in below the winners' names, their herd book number, the first prize winner on the first line under the heading, etc. The second style is grouping the winnings of each animal. If one would make these records carefully for a few years he would have a valuable fund of information at his disposal.

A clear study of the herd books being comprehended, they can be put to many uses by the young breeder. Naming all the uses, however, would occupy more than the allotted space. To me there is much more contained therein than the mere recording of names. In a letter from Richard Gibson, from whom I purchased my set of American Herd Books, he said: "I have pored over them hour after hour, and it was more interesting than a novel." Printers' errors in the recording of pedigrees are always corrected in the succeeding volume, and I always correct in red ink all such mistakes. Better it is to have

corrections at the place where search is made than to quote incorrectly.

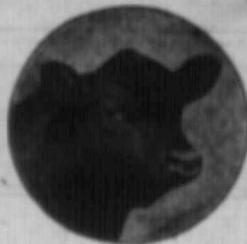
Inasmuch as Shorthorns are still imported from England and Scotland, I find it very interesting to subscribe to and read one or two of the leading livestock publications of Great Britain, and taken in conjunction with the English Herd Books, one can keep as well informed regarding the shows, sales and prices in Great Britain as in America.

Attend Best Sales

By all means, I would attend every good sale and all shows possible, and if a young man can get away from home for a fall season he will get a profitable experience on the show circuit with some exhibitor, as a herdman, and many of the exhibitors would be glad to hire some bright, energetic young man in that capacity. I used to go on the circuit when conditions at home would permit, and I got experience there that will be very beneficial to me if I ever take out a herd.

To understand breeding fully, as regards line-breeding, in-breeding and in-and-in-breeding, the young breeder should resort to such works as those of Prof. Davenport, Prof. Shaw, William Warfield and others. Comparisons of the principles learned, studied with reference to the cataloged pedigrees, will soon enable one to know the breeding of animals suiting his fancy. He will more readily recognize an out-cross, those of mixed breeding, those closely bred, etc. If he does not understand the pedigree fully, as to the family, or the breeding of some of the sires, send an inquiry to some breeder or some one identified with the business, who would be glad to explain.

Any young man who is interested in Shorthorn cattle and hopes some day to own a herd, should not delay in informing and posting himself regarding blood lines, production performances and show yard records of the breed. It is better to know what you want



Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Premier Beef Breed of the world. Their show records prove their superior merit conclusively.

Record International Exposition Chicago

Competition open to pure-breds and grades of all breeds. Out of 16 grand championships, Aberdeen-Angus won 10. Out of 16 grand championships for carloads, Aberdeen-Angus won 13. Out of 16 grand championships for carcass contest, Aberdeen-Angus won 15.

Summary of 1917 Fat Carload Prices

10 loads of Aberdeen-Angus Steers averaged \$20.65 per 100 pounds
10 loads of Hereford Steers averaged 18.07 per 100 pounds
10 loads of Shorthorn Steers averaged 17.37 per 100 pounds
These figures show the Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$3.28 per 100 pounds more than the Shorthorns and \$2.58 more than the Herefords.

Record Brandon Winter Fair

Grand champion beef animal of show, Aberdeen-Angus for the last eight years. Grade Aberdeen-Angus calves stood first and second in the Baby Beef competition, 1918.

Summary of 1918 Baby Beef Prices, Brandon

Three top Aberdeen-Angus Steer Calves averaged \$47.60 per 100 pounds
Three top Shorthorn Steer Calves averaged 23.00 per 100 pounds
Three top Hereford Steer Calves averaged 26.00 per 100 pounds
These calves were all bought by practical stock yard butchers by auction, who showed a decided preference for the Aberdeen-Angus steers.

The above information is practical to everybody. Breed the kind of beef the butchers want. Aberdeen-Angus cattle are just as hardy, will grow just as cheap and heavy as any others. They will net you more when ready to sell.

Buy an Aberdeen-Angus bull now for your grade herd. Every calf they sire will be all black and without horns, just like pure breeds. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

W. I. SMALE, Secretary, BRANDON, MAN.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

Peerless Perfection Fencing

Is made of best heavy Open Hearth steel fence wire, the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Every intersection is securely clamped with the famous Peerless Lock.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing.

Peerless Perfection symbolizes the highest regard for quality.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

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