

Cheviots.—The entry of this breed was larger and better than we have seen at the Royal for many years. Mr. John Elliot won in both ram classes with especially grand specimens of the breed, whilst Mr. John Robson did the same for yearling ewes.

Black-faced Mountain.—A grand display of this breed was made, its picturesque character and long wool making it one of the most interesting classes of the show. The best flocks being included in the entries, great interest was taken in the judging by those who are interested in this breed. The executors of T. Dargue won in the old ram and yearling ram classes, and Mr. J. Vickers in that for the yearling ewes.

Herdwick made a small entry of three, which were typical of their breed; and the **Welsh Mountain** breed were most creditably represented.

W. W. C.

Golden Lad.

IN-AND-INBREEDING.

The Jersey bull, Golden Lad, was undoubtedly a great sire; there have been and are upon the Island just as good. It must be remembered that he stood for service on the Island longer than any other bull, and was owned by a gentleman, Mr. Francis Le-Brocq (a "cattle merchant," as the dealers are called here), who had excellent opportunities for inducing the farmers to use him. I am told many a close trade was settled by giving the service fee of his bull, who, it must be confessed, was never a popular show bull. However, that was nothing against him as a breeder; I mention it to show that his popularity as a show bull in the beginning was owing more to circumstances than personal attractions. However, he was out of a good dam to begin with. His chief merit as a sire was in getting good fore udders, and this accounts for his daughters being so successful in the showing.

I have always complimented the Island breeders on their common sense in not getting Golden-Lad crazy. Even now there is little or no difference in the price of Golden Lad blood over any other good family, except in a few cases. They do not follow any particular family or breeding to any extent—at least not to the extent of in-and-inbreeding, as we so often do at home, on the principle that you cannot have too much of a good thing. The absence of this theory on the Island has, I believe, been the salvation of the race.

I always regret to see here any tendency toward in-and-inbreeding. I am positive we have made some awful mistakes in America and Canada in the style of breeding so universal there. It comes about principally from our extensive habit of tabulating pedigrees. I must admit that the name of Golden Lad twice in a pedigree looks to most people twice as attractive as seeing it there but once, and some of us are not satisfied with this, but must breed a double grandson of Golden Lad to a daughter or double granddaughter of Golden Lad. This is simply tabulated pedigree breeding business and has no sound principle of breeding to sustain it. It builds up a beautiful-looking pedigree, and usually produces an ugly-looking specimen of a cow.

I say this because I feel personally responsible for the introduction of Golden Lad blood into America, and I still say all I ever claimed for it—that it should remedy a very general defect in the conformation of the udders on our side; but I want to put in this counter-plea now, because I see the tendency at home is to "go in" for Golden Lad blood, as we have for some other families.

Many of the letters I receive at home ask for sons or double grandsons and daughters of Golden Lad. That is, in some cases, the only stipulation, which means that the owner would rather have an inferior double grandson or daughter of Golden Lad than a better animal at the same or less money. I don't presume anyone would admit this. I mention this to show the tendency of some of our people at home who go in for pedigree breeding regardless almost of merit, and entirely regardless of results beyond the looks of the thing on a tabulated sheet.

I have lately witnessed two examples of breeding for improvement that demonstrate what I have so often pointed out in the *Jersey Bulletin*—i. e., the great Cruickshank family of Shorthorns in Scotland and the great Jersey herd of Lord Penbrook in England; their principle in breeding has been the same. This celebrated family of Shorthorns to-day outclasses the Bates and Booth, and brings the highest prices. The originator, a Scotchman, came to England and bought a good cow wherever he found her—Bates or Booth, or whatever she might be—pedigree was a minor consideration. He took them home and has selected and bred on this principle until, as I said, he has the grandest Shorthorns in the world. Other men went in for Bates, others for Booth pedigree! pedigree! If he was a Booth man he paid £500 for an inferior Booth sooner than £100 for a superior animal that was not a Booth. Where are the Booth and Bates pedigree builders to-day? They are no longer in the race with a Scotch farmer who breeds to a good Shorthorn.

Lord Penbrook has accomplished the very same thing in the very same way in breeding Jerseys. He can show the best herd of Jerseys in the world bred by the owner. Let those choose pedigrees who will; take my advice, if you are a beginner, and how out your own line. I speak from years of experience and very extensive observation. *E. S. Park, in Jersey Bulletin.*

To Tell the Age of a Horse.

To tell the age of any horse.
Inspect the lower jaw, of course.
The six front teeth the tale will tell.
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old.
Before eight weeks, two more will come;
Eight months, the "corners" cut the gum.

Two outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years, from the second pair;
In three, the corners, too, are bare.

At two, the middle "nippers" drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop.
When four years old, the third pair goes;
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years, from the middle two.
The second pair at seven years;
At eight, the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers," upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

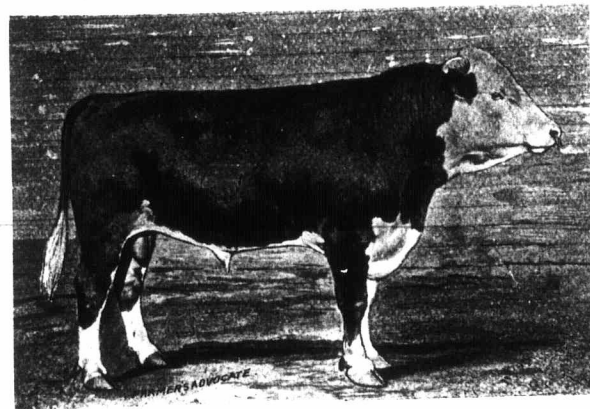
As time goes on, the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, which we know no more.

King's Co., P. E. I.

P. D. BOWLEN.

The Fat Cattle Trade.

A Western Ontario cattle exporter, recently returned from England, reports that not only are prices very much improved this season, but likewise the quality of cattle going over from Canada. The steamer on which he went across carried over 750 head of beefs, said to be one of the best shipments yet received at Liverpool. Good, well-finished 1300 or 1400 lb. cattle are the right sort to make money. The admission of Argentine cattle to Britain was now absolutely prohibited, and from enquiries made, he could not learn that there was any hope whatever of the embargo against Canadian stockers being raised, and he doubted if it would be a good thing for Canadian stock interests even if it could be done. He attended the Royal, at York, and



YEARLING HEREFORD BULL, REX OF INGLESIDE.
PROPERTY OF J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MANITOBA.

found it a grand show, except in point of attendance.

Mr. A. Zollner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and John Scott, a local cattle dealer, shipped from Listowel, Ont., on July 9th, 102 cattle for England. They comprised some of the finest export cattle that have ever been shipped from the district. Mr. Zollner will ship between 300 and 400 more in a few weeks. He has also shipped nearly 2,000 cattle from the Wellington and Waterloo districts.

Calf Feeding.

The dairy cow should never suckle her calf for more than three days. Some advocate taking the calf away as soon as dropped.

It should be remembered, however, that the power to give milk is the result of stimulation and maternal instinct. It frequently happens that the calf is unable to consume all the milk produced immediately after it is dropped. The result is a portion is left in the udder. This, of course, produces inflammation and other troubles of this organ. It fails to stimulate the activity of the milk gland to its utmost capacity, and soon results in a deterioration of the milk flow and a loss of the natural inherent secretory function of this organ. The cow should be milked out each time after the calf has had a moderate supply.

After the third day, take the calf away and feed for two weeks or so on whole milk, then on warm skim milk and adjuncts, chiefly flaxseed gruel. The milk must be fed at animal heat, between 98 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The calf should early be taught to eat a mixture of dry meal and fodder. In the dairy, the object is a rapid growth of muscle, but not fat. Equally good calves can be grown on skim milk and adjuncts as on whole milk, and at much less expense when properly managed. The calves should be handled constantly from the beginning to make them gentle. Handle the udder parts in the heifer, and thus stimulate the flow of blood to these parts, directly increasing the activity of the glands and developing the milk-producing organs to the fullest extent. Breed at about eighteen to twenty months, so that the calves may

be dropped at from twenty-seven to twenty-nine months. Breeding too young is detrimental to the mother, for she cannot develop properly and support a fetus at the same time, and a stunted heifer will make a cow deficient in stamina.

The calf should first be thoroughly licked by the dam. This clears the skin of effete matter and materially aids the circulation. It is very important that this be done, as the calf is in a weakened condition, and this aids in the development of its strength. After it is done, the calf may be removed without suffering. In all instances, it should receive the first milk of colostrum. This contains properties that are purgative in nature, and clears the alimentary canal of materials that otherwise might cause congestion of the various digestive organs. If you remove the calf from the dam as soon as dropped, and fail to give the colostrum, disastrous results may follow. In glancing at the composition of colostrum milk, it is seen to be comparatively low in water, high in solids, abnormally high in casein and albumen, low in sugar and high in ash. It is thus especially adapted to the needs of the young and growing animal.

Those who have handled calves have been astonished by the rapid growth and strength displayed by young animals several days after birth. The colostrum milk is the best means of providing the animal with the requisite food for growth and development. This matter must therefore receive due consideration when weaning calves and raising them by hand. Calves may be taught to drink from the pail by manipulation with the fingers, but the calf-feeders—tin pails or cans with rubber teats—are better, provided they are kept scrupulously clean. The muscular act of sucking induces a flow of saliva that aids digestion. The calf will then suck quite as readily as from the udder of the cow. This prevents its gorging itself and producing scours and other intestinal troubles. Should these result from careless feeding, they can be remedied by the addition of lime water and by feeding in such a manner that the animal will have to take the milk slowly, so that it will become thoroughly mixed with the saliva and other digestive juices and properly assimilated.

Stock Judges at the Winnipeg Industrial.

The live-stock judges at the Winnipeg Industrial are as follows:

Light and Heavy Horses.—J. A. Craig, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Beef Breeds of Cattle.—John Davidson, of Ashburn, Ont.

Dairy Breeds of Cattle.—A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont.

Milk Test.—C. A. Murray, Provincial Dairy Superintendent.

Sheep and Swine.—Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont.

Bacon Hogs.—J. D. Mitchell, pork packer, Winnipeg.

Poultry.—G. D. Holden, of St. Paul, Minn.

Dogs.—John Davidson, Munro, Mich.

Dairy Products.—G. L. McKay, Professor of Dairying, Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Grain.—Messrs. Spink & Horne.

Disappointing Attendance at the Royal.

The attendance during the week of the Royal show at York was the one disappointing feature of an otherwise pleasant and successful event. The city is reported to have done its best, but the country failed. Royalty, too, favored the show, the Prince of Wales visiting the grounds on Tuesday, accompanied by the Duke of York, and presiding at the general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society; and again on Thursday the exhibition was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria. Still the paid admissions were 35,000 below the average of the past six years, the grand total being 87,511. Roughly speaking, £3,000 is wanting to make the turnstile receipts for the week, which amounted to some £6,000 or £7,000, compare with the previous average. The greatest attendance during the period referred to was 217,980 at the Manchester show, 1897.

The Hog Fashion is Changing Even in the States.

How rapidly prejudice disappears before real merit is well illustrated in the present attitude of farm papers in regard to the breed of Tamworth swine, which was comparatively unknown in the United States five years ago. When first talked of, the breed was received with ridicule everywhere, and especially in the corn belt, where the impression prevailed that a pig of the Tamworth type was a razor-back, pure and simple. The long snout and the red color were the subject of innumerable jokes. In spite of opposition, the Tamworth was introduced by a few believers in the breed, and its merit has commanded respect, and it is now growing in popular favor. There is no doubt that the breed will prove of immense value as a cross on the too fine American swine as well as a purely bacon breed. The pig that makes the owner the most money as a breeder and a feeder is the one that will win its way to the heart of the sensible farmer, who does not care for a few white or black hairs more or less, or the lop of an ear, except so far as "points" indicate a capacity to fill the pork barrel and make money. *The St. Paul Farmer.*