

reason I prefer mangels to turnips is that they like them better, and will eat more of them. The great secrets (if secrets they are) that lead to success are these:—1st, Proper selection; 2nd, proper selection; 3rd, to create early in the calf a large and powerful digestive system. This is why I would give the calf all the new milk it will take, until it is six weeks or two months old, and feeding it on the most easily-digested food. I want in a calf of four months the digestion of an ordinary two-year-old, and then feeding it all it will digest; in other words, all it will eat. Now, this digestive system must be kept in the most perfect working order. This is why I would feed regularly, especially the sucking part. If this is deferred, one hour sometimes, it will cause the calf to bloat a little; result: digestion interfered with and appetite spoiled. This is why I would feed it the same ration, as near as possible, the year round. Allow me to repeat it,—don't fool with its digestion. Everything the calf requires grows on an ordinary farm.

STEPHEN NICHOLSON, Sylvan.

Special Features in This Issue.

In view of the rapidly-growing interest in our live stock exhibitions, in our June 15th issue we began a special series of articles, the first being the "Selection and Fitting of Swine for the Show Ring." In our July 1st number Mr. Richard Gibson took up the same subject in relation to sheep, and in the present issue Mr. Nicholson, whose successes as an exhibitor are so well-known, writes in a vigorous and practical way on the selection and feeding of Shorthorns destined to win show-yard honors.

In our "Shows and Showing" Department a live discussion is opened up on the subject of cattle classification, in which the "general purpose cow" again becomes the occasion of controversy.

An account of the English Royal is given, and a portrait of the sweepstake Shorthorn bull graces our front page.

We report a new agricultural movement in the Maritime Provinces, viz., the organization of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

Mr. McCrae on Stock Registration--World-Wide Records Suggested.

SIR,—The matter of stock registration is receiving a good deal of attention at present. The disastrous fire, destroying the offices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and the unfortunate loss of many valuable stock records and registers, first called special attention to the matter. The amendments to the Agriculture and Arts Act, at the last session of the Local Legislature, has brought the matter to the front among breeders. It requires to be dealt with before the end of the year. With 1896 the work of registration is to be undertaken by the various breeders' associations. The Government purpose appointing a Superintendent of Registration to see that the work is well and carefully done. It has been suggested that the present is a good time to arrange for international records. This would seem to be a decided advantage where it can be arranged on a fair basis. Our experience as Canadians in the past has been in favor of closer record relations with our American cousins. Those breeds having registers of an international character have been able to publish the records at short intervals, and by placing these records in breeders' hands, have done a good deal to widen the market for our surplus of pure-bred stock. We in Canada have a good breeding ground for the various breeds of live stock. We have also the breeders with the ability to make the trade a success, provided we can find a market for our surplus, where they will command fair prices. There is no use denying the fact that the United States farmers have been our best customers in the past, and with proper relations will be our best customers in the future. Any better record relations that will bring us into closer touch with these prospective customers is a benefit to our Canadian breeders. It is true that Canadian fees in the past have gone to swell the surplus of U. S. Records. They have given us representation on their Board of Management. In several cases Canadian breeders have ably filled the office of President of the Associations. The Shropshire Breeders' Association is a case in point; its present President being Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture. The American Clydesdale Association has as Vice-President, Robt. Miller, of Brougham. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, is Vice-President of the Cotswold Record. This is not a new matter, but has been going on for years, and, as a rule, Canadians have had fair and generous treatment from the breeders of the United States. There is room for improvement in many of the Records on both sides of the line, but it seems that when a change is made, it should be rather to improve and widen than to hedge up and hide, as in the past. Pedigrees have been printed and hid away on dusty shelves. Few only have been circulated. This should be changed. The price we have been paying for membership and record fees in the past to the Agriculture and Arts Association should be ample to circulate the books free to all breeders and members. Not only does it seem to me to be wise to have our Records amalgamated with those of the United States, but in many breeds it would be an advantage to include South American breeders in the bond, though they are as yet few and far between; but why confine it to this Continent? There are several breeds now almost world wide, and the Records might well be made as broad, with local boards to manage details and issue a united and often-published record, reaching regularly all the breeders. D. McCRAE.

Guelph Ont.

The Royal Show at Darlington.

The formal opening of England's world-famed Royal Exhibition took place at Darlington on Monday, June 24th, on the beautiful Hummers-knott Park, belonging to Mr. Arthur Pease. The attendance throughout was good, but hardly up to that of preceding years, owing to the somewhat inclement weather. The stock exhibit, although slightly below expectations in some classes, compared very favorably in point of quality, if not in numbers, with that of former years.

Horses.—The light horse classes this year were scarcely equal to what was expected, although as far as numbers go (423 entries) there was not much to complain of. It cannot be said that the quality of the various sections was very remarkable. There were, of course, a number of good animals brought forward; but the principal winners were horses with an already established show-ring reputation.

Cleveland Bays.—As the Royal was held in such close proximity to the home of this breed, a great show of Clevelands was counted on; nor was this expectation disappointed, as it was generally admitted that there has not been such a show of Clevelands at the "Royal" for the last twenty-five years. In three-year-old stallions, Mr. Baker's "Ingmanthorpe George" was the winner.

Coach Horses were not so well represented, there being only a very moderate showing; and in only one class was there anything like competition.

Hackneys.—This favorite breed was fairly well-represented, there being some 106 entries, and many beautiful animals, combining action, style, and almost perfect conformation. The champion stallion was Henry Morris Clifton II., by Dane-gelt. Sir Gilbert Greenall had the champion mare, Orange Blossom.

Shires.—The call for Shires brought out a really good and representative display, especially in the female section, which contained nearly all the best specimens of the breed in the country. The champion stallion was Lord Middleton's two-year-old, Calamite (15037); and the champion mare, the well-known Rokeby Fuschia.

Clydesdales.—To Clydesdale fanciers, the Darlington meeting will long be memorable, as having the most successful exhibit of this breed ever seen at the Royal up to the present time, and it will probably not be excelled for a very considerable period to come. The quality throughout all the classes attained a very high level; and a notable feature in the Clydesdale ring was their cleanliness of limb; not one animal being rejected by the veterinary surgeons. In the three-year-old stallion class, Mr. J. D. Fletcher's (of Rosehaugh) The McEachran (9792) was a clear first. A. & W. Montgomery were second with Balmoral. In two-year-olds, Mr. W. Graham, of Edengrove, was 1st with the massive Bridegroom. Brood mares were a beautiful and even lot. Mr. McGregor's handsome mare, Royal Rose, was entitled to 1st place beyond cavil. The three-year-old fillies were the grandest class at the Show, and J. D. Fletcher's Lady Patricia, bought at the Edengrove sale for 250 gr., was simply invincible for 1st place.

Suffolks.—Considering the great distance of Darlington from the native home of this breed, the Suffolks may be said to have been well-represented; some very good animals, indeed, entering the competing lists.

Hunters were out in goodly numbers. Sir Gilbert Greenall's mare, Scarlet, illustrated in the May 15th ADVOCATE, was an easy 1st in the class for brood mares up to 15 stone.

Cattle.—The many different breeds were fairly well-represented in point of numbers, and for quality and general excellency, were well up to, if not exceeding, former years. Some of the classes were exceptionally good, and contained animals of more than average merit; especially could this be said of the Shorthorns, of which there was a good representation, and the quality of the animals was excellent. A roan Scotch-bred cow, Geo. Harrison's Warfare by the Sittytown bull, First Consul, was 1st prize winner in the class for cows calved before 1892. The champion bull was Nonsuch (5909) (a Booth), owned by Lord Polwarth, a Scotchman, and of Fifeshire breeding; the reserve being Mr. Harrison's splendid Champion Cup, bred off an Aberdeenshire Shorthorn family, by J. D. Willis, and which took 1st in the "bulls calved in 1893" class. In the class for bulls calved in 1894 (21 entries), J. D. Willis' Count Victor took 1st. He was a son of the famous Count Lavander, and out of a Sittytown Gondolier cow. Over this triumph the Aberdeen breeders were in high feather. He has been sold for exportation to South America.

The Aberdeen-Angus exhibit was considered the best ever seen at the Royal; Mr. Geo. S. Grant, of Anchorachan, being the hero of the day, winning both championships with the Ballindoch bull, Equestrian, and the celebrated cow, Legend.

Galloways were out in great force. In the old bull class the Duke of Buccleuch won with the Aberdeen medal bull, Baron Wedholme of Drumlanrig, a handsome five-year-old. In the cow class, Mr. Pilkington swept the boards with Isabel of Tarbreoch.

The Hereford exhibit was good, J. H. Aikwright's Happy Hampton taking premier honors in the aged bull class. Devons were not numerous, Sir W. R. William's Pretty Middling 2nd being 1st in the old bull class. Sussex, Red Polls and Welsh cattle were not out in strong force.

The Ayrshires came forward in larger numbers and of better quality than has been seen at the Royal for many years. Robt. M. Reid was first

with the three-year-old bull Royal Kyle, bred at Lessnessock. Cows or heifers in calf were led by Mr. Alex. Cross' Bright Lady, from Knockdon.

The Jerseys were somewhat short in numbers as compared with the "Royal" display generally, but the majority of those competing were of a most creditable description.

A commendable change was made in sending in the cows and heifers to be judged first, being a great relief to the distended udders of heavy milkers, the bulls being brought on nearer the middle of the day.

Sheep.—The number of entries in the sheep section was smaller than at any recent show, the total being only 505 all told, as compared with 588 at Cambridge, 631 at Chester, 610 at Warwick, and 643 at Doncaster. Nor can it fairly be said that the quality of the collection compensated for the shortness of numbers. That there were a number of good individual sheep shown is admissible, but there has probably seldom of late years been a "Royal" show at which the sheep as a whole have been less notable. When asked to name the special features of the sheep show at Darlington, it would be somewhat difficult to get beyond the fact that there was a very respectable display of Wensleydales, though not so large a one as might be expected, as the show was held almost at the doors of the headquarters of the breed. The Border Leicesters made a very good showing, and the Shropshires and Southdowns were the most numerous represented.

The Leicester class was well-represented in numbers, exceeding that of preceding years somewhat, there being forty-four entries, as compared with twenty-three at Cambridge, and thirty-six at Chester, and some of the pens shown were of excellent quality.

Cotswolds.—The natives of the Gloucestershire hills were out in small numbers, although the few pens on exhibition were of high quality, and did much to sustain the reputation of the breed.

Lincolns.—There was not a large show of this breed of sheep, owing to the fact, it is claimed, that the owners of the best flocks do not care to put their best sheep into training for the show-yard, being able to sell all they can spare without the risk and trouble attending to this part of the business.

The Oxford-Downs came out fairly well with twenty-five entries of very good quality. Probably one reason that this breed was hardly up to the standard was owing to the fact that several famous breeders and old prize-winners have abstained from entering the lists; of these, Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Adams, the Countess of Camperdown, and Mr. R. Hobbs, were noteworthy absentees.

Shropshires.—This class, though not up to several previous Royal Shows in point of number, was still remarkably well-filled, and on the whole the quality was good. Several foreigners visited the sheds, and a few sales were effected, but business was not quite so brisk as at some previous shows. A number of orders were booked for future delivery, however, and English breeders are becoming encouraged, and hope for better times.

The Wensleydales, a blue-faced sheep of the Yorkshire Wolds, and the Border Leicesters, were fairly represented in their respective classes.

Some fine pens of Southdowns were shown by Messrs. Ellis, Wm. Toop, Coleman, and others.

The Suffolks and Hampshire did not muster very strong. Although few in numbers, they were fairly creditable in character, and the same might be said of the Dorsets, Romney Marsh, Cheviots, Lonks, Herdwick, West and Black-faced mountain sheep.

Pig Feeding Experiment.

In an experiment at Cornell University Experiment Station, in order to make a comparative test of the value of wheat and corn as food for pigs, the food was so mixed that the grain fed of each kind had the same chemical composition, as far as the nutritive ratio was concerned. It was found, by mixing 26 pounds of gluten feed (a by-product of corn) with 100 pounds of cornmeal, the nutritive ratio was practically the same as that of wheat. This mixture was fed to one lot of pigs, and the ground wheat to another. Each lot received equal amounts of skim milk. The conclusions reached were as follows:

"Cornmeal and gluten gave the greatest growth and produced cheaper pork than ground wheat.

"Cornmeal and meat scrap (obtained from fertilizer manufacturers) produced a larger proportion of lean meat than did cornmeal.

"The cornmeal and gluten lot had a better appetite and consumed more food than the lot fed ground wheat.

"The cornmeal lot consumed the least food and made the least growth.

"Cornmeal and meat scrap produced the largest proportion of lean meat, but not enough more to make it commensurate to the cost of the food consumed."

Wool Markets and Sheep, Chicago:—"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, published at London, Canada, for 30 years past the foremost exponent of Canadian agriculture and live stock husbandry, appears to grow better as it grows older. The May 15th issue contains, among other admirable features, two splendid articles on the farmer's work in handling the wool crop, together with an interesting article on Sheep Husbandry in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest."