

Scotch Bard and the Ayrshires." Mr. McAdam said his experience was that more Ayrshires can be more profitably kept on the same land. For twenty-six years his average yield of cheese was 520 lbs. per cow, and is increasing. Mr. Wallace reported tests of Ayrshires, showing 60 to 80 lbs. of milk per day, making 14 to 18 lbs of butter each per week. Mr. Ferme's Ayrshire cows, when four months calved, averaged 68 lbs. a day at Bristol, England; the same cows beat all-comers in quality and quantity. Mr. Nuttall, lecturer at the Royal Agricultural College, said "He got thirteen pence a pound for cheese. It paid to make the best." Professor Wright knew dairies of about 100 cows now giving each 650 to 800 gallons per annum; where the system of feeding was that generally followed for dairy cows. Hon. Mr. Vernon, M. P., was pleased to have assisted in having a herd book for Ayrshires. It assisted in many sales to England, Sweden and America.

Mr. W. Bartlemore, of Paisley, Secretary of the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society, Scotland, being a recognized authority on everything relating to Scotch dairy herds, presented much information collected for the Glasgow and West of Scotland Society, which indicated Ayrshires as pre-eminently suitable for cheese-making. The milk globules were small, mixing with curd better, making evenly rich cheese of over five hundred pounds weight per cow in the season. Some selected animals came up to and some exceeded Jerseys. Taken as regards actual yield for food consumed, Ayrshires were now far ahead of any other breed. Strong proof of this is found in what was done at shows in London, Windsor, Oxfordshire, at the Royal Society of England. At the last British Dairy Farmers' Show, Mr. Holmes' Champion cow was not exhibited, but by request she was put on trial, without previous preparation, and beat the Jersey winner a long way, by making 119 points. Her milk weighed 57 lbs. 8 oz., solids 14.58, butter-fat 5.49 per cent. Mr. Wallace had on record a cow giving 1,305 gallons per annum. Herds, not specially selected, gave 630 to 660 gallons, and over it in many cases. Selected animals did better, and gave 800 gallons. Professor Wright corroborated this. One of the leading prize winners gave 41 pounds of good milk at a milking. At other shows the Ayrshires stepped far ahead of Shorthorns, Guernseys, and other breeds. The victories of Ayrshires in England at York, Preston, and other dairy farmers' shows are fresh in their memories.

Mr. Taylor, Flesher, Paisley, said Ayrshire cattle, when well treated and fed, make capital butcher's beasts. They weighed well, the quality of flesh was excellent. Mr. Wilson and Mr. W. Bartlemore corroborated this, stating they did better than any other breed bred for milking purposes. As a general purpose breed the Ayrshires hold a very prominent position. He knew heifers that sold for thirty pounds as beef, and young bullocks sold at auction for fifteen pounds at fifteen months old. The Ayrshires cross very well with Shorthorns, their progeny fattening well, were hardy and milked well. He warned dairy farmers to reject as inferior any Ayrshire or other cows that would not give 12 to 15 per cent. of cream, about 12½ per cent. of solids, 3½ to 4½ per cent. of butter fat; selected animals did better than that. The foregoing information obtained of tests had to be much curtailed in numerous details given of practical tests made at farm dairies. All dairymen should know the good, and discard the unprofitable animals of their herds. Many details of scientific tests and methods of increasing dairy profits cannot here be given that are in the report; sufficient is offered in as concise a form as possible to enable readers to understand the progress that is being made outside of Canada, and to show dairymen the necessity of using their herds in a careful, judicious manner, and thus ensure much larger profits at a little extra expense. Less than \$60 to \$70 annual returns per cow does not satisfy European or our American dairy neighbors. To ensure success the maintenance of a better class of dairy cattle is an imperative demand.

Considerable important matter concerning Ayrshires will appear in our July number.

Our Beautiful Subscription Picture.

This picture, which is 24x36 inches, shows a beautiful landscape; in the foreground are the portraits of nine celebrated draft horses, the ownership and the particulars of each horse are concisely given. The picture itself is a very fine original engraving, and is certainly the best thing of the kind ever issued in America. The best animal artist in the Dominion spent the greater part of six months engraving it. The excellence of the work has certainly proved his ability to be very good. Every day we see pictures offered for sale at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 which do not compare with this in artistic finish or any other particular. The portrait of each horse is true and lifelike. All the experts who have examined it pronounce it a masterpiece. We have had this work engraved and printed to be used entirely as a subscription prize, and have put it within the reach of every farmer in Canada. It may be obtained by every old subscriber who sends him one new, yearly subscriber. New subscribers will be sent a copy on the same terms. Those who wish to obtain copies in frames, by sending five new subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive by express one copy in a gilt, cherry, antique oak or ash frame, as desired. For ten new names a copy will be sent in a very deep and superbly finished frame; in every case a glass 24x36 inches will cover the picture. Subscribers ordering the picture without the frame will receive it post-paid by mail. Framed pictures will be sent by express, charges not prepaid. The frames are all very good, and are furnished at the lowest wholesale prices. It is the most costly and finest executed engraving ever issued in Canada. Every farmer should obtain one. Hundreds have already been sent out. The following is what well-known gentlemen say concerning this picture:—

Dear Sir,—The portrait of the nine Canadian horses, called "Canada's Pride," is deserving of a place in the drawing-room of any gentleman who may take an interest in Canada's prosperity, as it clearly shows the wonderful advance which is being made in draught horses. For design and execution the picture is truly marvellous. For a work of that kind I could not believe that the same was produced in Canada.

Geo. TAYLOR, Mayor of London, Ont.

Dear Sir,—It is a beautiful work of art, highly meritorious in every respect. A handsome adornment for any home, and a credit to our country.

CAPT. A. W. PORTE,

President of the Western Fair Board.

Dear Sir,—It is the finest engraving I have ever seen produced in this country. Both striking and pleasing. W. GLASS, Sheriff of the City of London.

Dear Sir,—The engraving, called "Canada's Pride," is the most artistic agricultural engraving I have ever seen. The different positions and points in the animals are admirably brought out. The artist's work in many respects I consider to be equal to the work of the noted artist, Rosa Bonheur.

JOHN M. DENTON.

Dear Sir,—I have carefully examined your picture, entitled "Canada's Pride," a portrait of nine celebrated draught horses. I consider it the finest piece of agricultural art in America. The varied position of the horses are admirably arranged. The points of the animals are so well brought out, that the picture takes me back to the show rings more completely than any engraving I have ever seen. It is a real study of nature, and must please every admirer of a horse. It is a school at which every one can and must learn who sees it. It is deserving of a place in every home in Canada. It is a credit to our Dominion to possess such stock, and the artists who are able to produce them so artistically and faithfully on paper. Those who were unable to see these notable horses in the show ring, can now see them at their homes, and have a lasting remembrance of what good stock is or ought to be.

Yours truly,

A. McCORMICK.

Mr. A. McCormick is probably one of the most popular and best known judges of horses in Canada, having at the Provincial Exhibition, twenty years ago, served as the referee in difficult cases. The members of the Montreal Hunt Club presented him with a valuable memento in token of their high appreciation of him. In London no man has a more honorable reputation. He has filled the office of Alderman, Mayor and President of the Western Fair Board.

The Dairy.

The Holsteins at Home.

BY F. L. HOUGHTON, EDITOR HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER, BRATTLEBORO, VT., U. S. A.

Your Stockman, evidently hurt by the progress that our breed (the Holsteins) is making, vents his feelings as follows: "Why," says he, "the plebeian things never had a herd book until a speculative Yankee saw into it. The world cannot expect scientific breeding from a people many of whom sleep, eat and live with cattle, having just an inch board to separate them from cattle filth."

The Holland breeders, to whom he refers as a people who "sleep, eat and live with their cattle," were really scientific breeders before our English had even a thought on the subject. This is a historical fact. William, Prince of Orange, when he came to the throne of England sent to Holland for improved cows to supply him with milk and butter, and when the English nobility began to think of improving their herds they also sent to these same Holland breeders for improved blood. It is not very probable that English Dukes and Earls would have been to the expense, not a light one in those times, of importing cattle from Holland if there had been no improvement of cattle in that country, or in other words, no scientific breeding. Virtually there was scientific breeding in Holland at that time and such breeding has continued up to the present time.

Holland breeders were not then, nor are they now, a class of common laborers with no thoughts beyond earning their daily bread. The great majority of them have belonged and now belong to that class who have done so much for the improvement of English cattle, among which are the honored names of Bakewell, Price and the Collings. This class of men have loved cattle and lived among them both in England and Holland. Some have been called, in times past, from their chosen vocation to be counsellors of kings. We recall the name of a Holland breeder, still living, whose house we had the pleasure of visiting, within whose reception rooms hung portraits of his ancestors back as far as the eleventh century and also another whose library of choice books in different languages would have been a credit to the erudition of a college president, and whose "better half" is still one of the leading poets of her country. Perhaps it may shock Stockman to add that this lady went with us to the stables to look at the beautiful herd of cattle that was her husband's study, and next to herself her husband's pride.

Herd books are a modern device. They originated in the circumstances that were peculiar to the formation of the Shorthorn breed. The Holland breeders have no need for such a book. The isolation of that section of country in which their work has been carried on, and their natural conservatism, have been all that has been required to keep their cattle pure. The Jersey and the Guernsey breeds have been similarly preserved without herd books. But when these breeds are imported to this country, herd books become a necessity, hence the "speculative Yankee" has originated herd books for them. These breeds are no more, nor no less, pure for these herd books. Nor is any breed any the more or any the less improved for such herd books. Merit is the foundation of all genuine aristocracy, whether of men or of cattle. Such a man as was Prince Albert of England would be a nobleman though he dug ditches and pruned hedges.