

ards were tabulated. The  
erds over a normal lactation  
cow. There is urgent need  
ot in the dairy breeds alone,  
t Britain we have too great  
high merit of our pedigree  
it of the commercial stock  
lfrd Mansell, Shrewsbury,  
' Club, London, in which he  
of the inferior or bad sire.  
ne the term, while he con-  
as horses are concerned the  
an that is almost, if not al-  
esdale Horse Society means  
exportation of such. Pos-  
hardly be attained without  
eties overseas.

#### ed Clydesdales.

presence of overseas men at  
ecture was delivered by the  
of the halls in Glasgow. It  
n for whom it was designed  
y photos were shown upon  
s and mares of the breed,  
e Show there was exhibited  
atrive Mac 9958, foaled on  
e almost twenty-six years  
remarkably fresh and fit,  
e went round the ring like  
was the famous Macgregor  
ver twenty-two years old,  
e Maud 11786, whose sire  
hen he had completed his  
he was rising twenty-three  
ss Rose 6203, died when  
d.

## TOCK.

### Header Through-Season.

OCATE":

bred ram in the flock is  
results. The care of the  
and after is also of due  
results from mating and to  
g his usefulness. The  
er usually purchases the  
arly in the season that  
y get a good selection  
as not take delivery till  
eeding season. He is  
turned with the ewes at  
This saves the trouble  
ing for the ram during  
mmer and fall until de-  
for service. The care of  
am during the mating  
will depend to a certain  
upon his condition and  
reater extent upon the  
r of ewes to be bred.  
reed of the ram also  
an important part in the  
r of ewes that will be  
If a show ram is to be  
e must be used moder-  
nd then only with supple-  
y feed. A ram in field  
on will handle twenty  
ty ewes without extra  
d care if the ewes are  
y on fair pasture. Over  
mber, it is advisable,  
e average ram, to give  
grain night and morn-  
there are over fifty  
keep the ram in during  
and feed moderately  
ed and good clover or  
the ewe at night, or  
night and morning and  
mated. After sixteen  
be tried again to insure  
the ram is handled  
ssive service without  
ing him down in flesh.  
to a certain extent ac-  
tional vigor.

over allow the ram to  
ng flesh, as he will then  
a good policy to try  
f he has lost flesh but  
working flesh acquired  
the ewes start to lamb,  
confine him alone or  
other rams or wethers.  
ss and irritable when  
led. A ram that has  
may be cured by turn-  
ling the other rams do  
d stock ram should not  
e time used for service.

may be turned with  
d will generally do well  
ewes are given—both  
eared. When any of  
the fall, the ram must  
rly lambs are desired,

and turn him with the last springs wether or ram lambs,  
if they are not sold, until required again for service.  
Middlesex Co., Ont. D. E. McEWEN.

### W. Grice's Shorthorn Sale.

On April 2, William Grice, of Oakville, held a very  
successful Shorthorn sale when eighteen head were  
disposed of for the sum of \$5,765. The sale was largely  
attended by breeders from all parts of Ontario, and  
bidding was brisk throughout. The offerings were  
brought out in splendid condition and represented  
fashionable breeding. Locust Butterfly 5th, a Cruick-  
shank Butterfly with calf at foot, was purchased by  
Geo. Amos & Sons, at \$525. The imported cow,

Florence 56th, went to H. Inglehart, of Palermo, at  
\$650. This was the highest priced animal of the sale  
J. F. Mitchell, of Burlington, paid \$500 for Maple  
Shade Nonpareil 10th, a three-year-old heifer. The  
females, including mature cows and a number of heifers  
under two years, averaged \$310.34, while the three  
males averaged \$370. Following is a list of the animals  
selling together with the names and address of their  
purchasers:

#### Females.

Eclipse, Batty Bros., Meaford.....	\$275
Locust Butterfly 5th, Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat.....	525
Florence 56th (Imp.), H. Inglehart, Palermo.....	650
Nonpareil of Oakville, J. F. Mitchell, Burlington.....	300
Maple Shade Nonpareil 10th, J. F. Mitchell.....	500

Maple Shade Lustre, G. F. Annis, Bowmanville.....	395
Ballechin Daisy, W. H. Crowther, Welland.....	275
Waterloo Lady, Frank Ford, Omagh.....	225
Fanny B. 65th, F. E. Holmsted, Ancaster.....	360
Crimson Vine 13th, W. P. Graham, Shanty Bay.....	180
Crimson Vine 12th, C. B. Swackhammer, Acton.....	250
Fanny B. 71st, W. H. Pugh, Myrtle Station.....	185
Crimson Vine 11th, S. Griffin, Acton.....	200
Victoria 2nd, W. P. Graham.....	160
Alice Queen, Geo. B. Smith, Ancaster.....	175

#### Males.

Oakville Prince, Jas. Black, Aberfoyle.....	500
Choice Goods, F. Swing, Jarvis.....	350
Gloster Ideal, W. F. Inglehart, Palermo.....	260

## Springtime in the Barnyard.

Where is there a more attractive and interesting  
sight than in the clean, strawy yard, on the south side  
of the barn, on a sunny April day when the young lambs  
are frolicking about, and the calves and pigs are per-  
forming antics which develop bone and muscle? While  
the young things scamper about the dams keep a watch-  
ful eye on the proceedings, and woe unto the person who  
would harm one of their offspring. While the flocks  
and herds are being added to during the entire year,  
the greatest increase usually arrives in the spring. The  
gentle call of the lambs, the grunting of the pigs, the  
bawl of the calves and the whinney of the colts are music  
to the stockman's ears. Fortunate is the breeder whose  
pens and yards are inhabited with new life. The natural  
increase means more to the breeder than the purchase of  
new stock. It is the result of matings towards his ideal  
in breed type and conformation.

To have the young stock arrive strong and healthy  
necessitates having the dams in proper condition prior  
to parturition. Domesticating the animals has resulted  
in certain troubles and diseases which were unknown  
when animals were in the wild stage. It is necessary  
to give considerable attention to the stock previous  
to and at the time of parturition. Spring is the busiest  
time for the live stock farmer, and the success depends  
a good deal on the attention he pays to details. While  
some diseases and troubles are being mastered,  
each year brings additional problems, so that the breeder  
must constantly be on the qui vive to detect any irreg-  
ularities or symptoms of ailments which, if neglected,  
would soon prove fatal. Undoubtedly, a good many  
young things die every spring through sheer neglect.  
The dams, too, are sometimes lost. Pampering, over-  
feeding, and not giving sufficient exercise to the pregnant  
stock invite disaster. At no time should stock be allowed  
to perish through carelessness, and more especially  
is this true at the present time, when animals are selling  
at such high prices and the demand for meats is un-  
precedented.

#### The Cow and Her Calf.

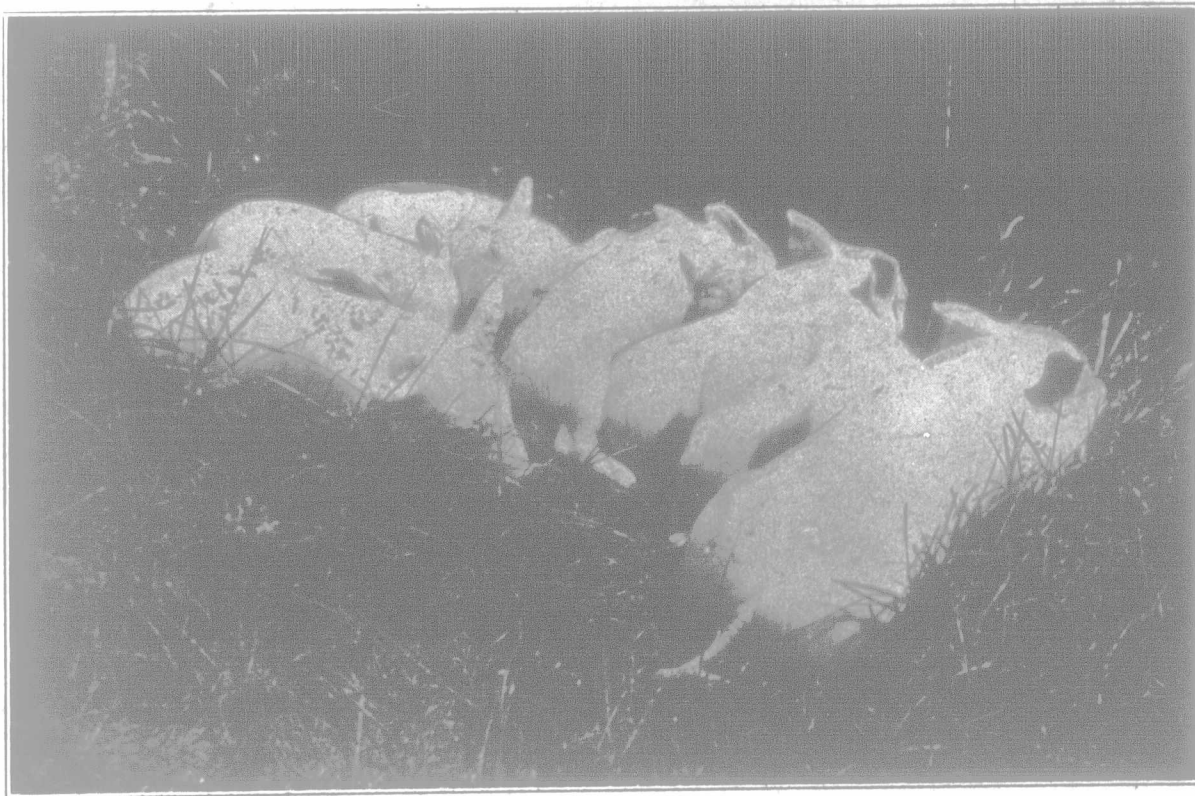
It is essential that the cows be in good condition,  
yet not over-fat, at the time of freshening. Clover hay,  
roots or silage, with sufficient grain to keep the cow  
gaining in flesh, make an ideal ration. A cow in poor  
condition cannot be expected to give birth to as strong  
and rugged a calf as if she herself were in fair flesh,  
nor can she be expected to give as good results at the  
pail. Care should be taken that the cows do not be-  
come chilled either before or after freshening. It is  
advisable to take the chill off the drinking water for a  
day or two after parturition, and to feed lightly on grain.  
Many find that giving a bran mash for the first few days  
is beneficial. In the case of heavy producing cows,  
it is not advisable to milk the udder out completely  
for at least two or three milkings, so as to prevent milk  
fever. This disease frequently attacks the heaviest  
producing female within about two days after freshening.  
The disease is unknown with cows on range; consequently  
it is believed that emptying the udder soon after the cow  
freshens creates a condition which permits this trouble  
to gain a foothold. The entire system practically  
becomes paralyzed; the patient lies with her head turned  
to the side, and with a glassy stare in her eyes. Dren-  
ching may prove fatal, owing to the partial paralysis of  
the throat. If the cow falls a victim to the trouble,  
distending the teats and udder with sterilized air or  
oxygen has resulted in complete recovery. It is well  
to have a veterinarian do this, but should one not be  
available cows have been saved by pumping air into the  
udder by the use of a bicycle pump and teat siphon.

The most ideal place for animals well advanced in  
gestation is on pasture. Here there is little danger of  
the offspring contracting contagious diseases which are  
harbored in the stable. Our climatic conditions, how-  
ever, permit of running the stock on grass less than half  
the year. Therefore, it is advisable to imitate natural  
conditions so far as possible in the stable, by means of  
providing succulent feed and having the stall thoroughly  
cleaned. In some sections the mortality runs high  
where parturition takes place before the grass starts  
and animals are allowed to condition themselves with  
this natural spring tonic. The good stockman, however,  
overcomes these difficulties by compounding a ration  
which is suitable to the animals in his care. Roots are  
excellent feed for pregnant animals, and oats and bran  
make satisfactory concentrates. If the cow nearing  
the end of her gestation period becomes constipated  
give a quart of oil along with laxative feed in preference  
to Epsom Salts. The latter are too severe for a cow due  
to freshen and the administering of them might be  
detrimental.

The cow due to calve should be turned into a roomy

box-stall. She can then lick the new born calf which  
puts the blood into circulation. When the cow is  
tied it is not uncommon for a calf to perish before the  
attendant arrives. If a calf is dropped on a cement  
floor it soon chills if the weather is anyways cold. A  
chilled calf may fall a prey to diseases and ailments  
which if it were warm and comfortable it could easily  
ward off. As germs of some diseases lurk in the dark  
recesses of the stalls it is well to thoroughly clean and  
disinfect the pen used for cows freshening. Use an  
abundance of clean straw.

Under ordinary conditions it is not advisable to  
interfere during parturition. However, the attendant  
should be on hand to assist if there should be abnormal  
presentation or the labor unusually difficult. If the  
calf is coming wrong skilled help should be obtained.  
Assistance is often given by pulling outward and down-  
ward when the cow labors. Avoid using too much force  
if possible. Do not jerk; rather have a steady pull. A  
rope and pulley may be used. If parturition is so difficult  
that it required the united effort of three or four men  
pulling at once, the veterinarian should be called in as he  
may be able to remove the calf without undue injury  
to the dam. It is not uncommon for the pelvic bones to  
be split, the tissues torn or the patient so injured as to  
cause partial paralysis by undue and injudicious force.  
If the afterbirth is not expelled within twenty-four



Getting Their Beauty Sleep.

hours it should be removed. This also requires ex-  
perience and care to avoid injury to the patient and to  
remove all the membranes. If a portion is left it may  
decompose and more or less poison the animal's system.  
The womb should be flushed out several times with a  
warm disinfectant solution.

After the calf is born the herdsman should see that  
it is able to suck and obtain the first milk, which is of  
a laxative nature and is provided by nature to give the  
young calf a start. If the cow is to be hand-milked, it  
is well to separate the calf and dam after the first day.  
Four or five quarts of whole milk is sufficient for the  
new-born calf. This may be increased to six or eight  
quarts as the calf develops. Where calves are pail-fed  
they are usually put on skim-milk after they are a few  
weeks old. It is well to make the change from whole to  
skim-milk gradually, and care should be taken not to  
over-feed in order that indigestion and diarrhoea may  
be avoided. Scours is a common disease in the calf  
herd. Clean stalls, well-ventilated pens, scalded pails, and  
the right quantity of milk fed at the proper temperature,  
all help to prevent this disease. Adding a little lime-  
water to the milk also helps to keep the digestion right.  
Calf cholera sometimes attacks the youngsters which  
are raised on the cow, as well as those fed by the pail.

This is a contagious disease and it is believed that the  
germs of the disease enter the system through the freshly-  
severed navel cord. Using a disinfectant as soon as  
the calf is dropped helps to prevent the trouble. This  
disease is seldom troublesome when cows freshen on  
pasture thus showing that the germs must be in the  
stable and points out the necessity of having the stalls  
thoroughly disinfected.

The young calves will soon learn to pick at a little  
grain and hay. If they are in a pen with a calf a few  
weeks older than they are, they will learn to eat so much  
the quicker. The sooner a calf commences to take  
these feeds the faster it will develop. A little whole  
oats, bran and turnips, with a handful of fresh clover  
or alfalfa hay, should be put in a convenient place in the  
pen when the calf is two or three weeks old. Do not  
allow the feed to become stale, but empty the feed trough  
every day and put in fresh. If the calf is fed skim-milk,  
using a little oil cake and cornmeal helps to supply the  
fat removed from the milk. If the calf is to be kept  
thrifty it must have all it will eat without upsetting its  
digestive system, and it must be kept in a clean, dry,  
well-ventilated pen. The calf that is stunted through  
neglect and the lack of proper rations will not develop  
into as valuable a mature animal as it would had it  
received proper attention when young. No breeder  
can afford to neglect the young stuff. Along with feed

they require exercise and a clean sunny barnyard is a  
good place for them to play in.

#### The Flock Needs Attention.

The care and attention mentioned in regard to  
bovines at the time of parturition applies in a measure  
to the care of the flock. Good shepherds give their flocks  
unstinted attention at lambing time and are usually  
amply repaid for it. By proper care and feed during  
late winter and early spring, and then giving the proper  
attention at the right time saves the life of many a  
lamb which otherwise might perish. As spring ap-  
proaches it is advisable to reduce the roots in the ewes  
ration and increase the grain. Oats, bran, a few peas and  
clover or alfalfa hay are relished by sheep. As lambing  
time draws near it is well to trim the wool around the  
udder. The ewe about to lamb should be removed  
from the main flock. When symptoms of parturition  
are discernible it is advisable for the shepherd to be on  
hand to give assistance if necessary. Where sheep  
have access to free range so as to secure plenty of ex-  
ercise and have been fed properly assistance is seldom  
needed. However, there is always the danger of ab-  
normal presentation and prompt attention will probably  
save the life of both the dam and the lamb. When