

supply of well-cured clover hay should always be at the disposal of the feeder at this season. When the lambs are four or five days old, the ewe's diet may be increased in roots and oats, and as soon as the lambs will nibble clover they should have a creep pen of their own, in which oats, oil cake, finely cut roots, and savory clover hay should be kept in fresh supply. The lambs should be de-tailed at about ten days old, when they will seldom bleed to any extent. Larger lambs should have a cord tied tightly round the tail above where it is to be cut off. This will prevent any bleeding. It should be removed a few hours afterwards, before the tail commences to swell. It requires two persons to de-tail properly. One should hold the subject in his arms, feet upwards, with the hind legs in the left hand; with the right hand the skin should be drawn up, so that when the tail is taken off the skin will slip down over the wound. The joint about one or one and a half inches from the base should be found, and with one firm stroke the tail should be severed. If they do not heal up rapidly, a daily application of pine tar and fresh lard or butter, half of each, hastens the process.

When a ewe loses her lambs she should be made to raise a foster child, which can usually be found in a flock. One of a young ewe's twins will be glad to accept her as a wet nurse, when both ewes and both lambs will be benefited by the adoption. When a ewe refuses to allow the strange lamb to nurse, her head should be placed in the stocks for a day or two, when the trouble will likely be over. Another method is to take the skin from her own lamb and place it over that of the new babe for a couple of days. These methods have each been used with success.

The ewes and lambs should be made to do as well as possible until grass comes, when the flock will not require much more attention. It is a mistake to keep sheep housed like cattle until late in the spring. Lanes, the fence corners of green fields and by-places will furnish a "bite" quite early that will gladden their hearts, tickle their palates, and make the lambs grow. Before they are turned out, however, the ewes' tails should be squared and the wool trimmed off between their thighs, so that if a few scour a little at first, they will not become polluted and loaded with filth.

No doubt there are several important duties overlooked in this short article which a careful and anxious shepherd will see the need of as his days are spent about the pens. The needs and comforts of the ewes and lambs must be looked after if the highest degree of success is to be attained.

The Champion Cow.

SIR,—That Mr. Glennie's cow has not received credit for her best work is, of course, due to Mr. Glennie allowing incorrect reports to go uncorrected. The first report we had of his cow was 72.25 lbs. milk, 2.62 per cent. fat; other reports later gave it 2.62 lbs. butter, and now the "Last Edition" places her at 2.62 lbs. butter-fat; which record shows her to be a "gem of the first water." We believe her record has only been surpassed once and equalled once by any cow of any breed in all the great American tests. Cows have made some larger records tested by inspector at home, but they have a decided advantage, as also has a cow tested in July over one in December. It is quite an injustice to the cow and the breed (Holstein-Friesian) that she did not receive full credit for her magnificent work from the first. We wish Mr. Glennie continued success, and hope he may build up a herd of such; but a cow might not reach this very high mark and still be a very good one.

A. & G. RICE.

Another Prolific Cow.

SIR,—The record of "G. H. F.'s" prolific cow does not quite come up to a previous record here. In May, 1885, I had a high-grade heifer, Rose, well known at the time and remembered by many yet. She was then 19 months old and had her first calf when 20 months old; before the end of three years she had three more calves, all heifers except the last, which was sold at three years old for \$42, as a steer for export. The first heifer had two calves, and the second one calf before May, 1888. Therefore, while "G. H. F." started with two, I started with one, and had eight head within three years—all heifers except the one mentioned. Besides this, Rose and her offspring earned in prizes at Saskatoon Exhibitions during that period no less than \$27.00 in prizes, and when killed some time after (owing to some injury to her bag), Rose dressed nearly 800 lbs. of excellent beef. Yours truly,
Saskatoon, N. W. T. THOS. COPLAND.

International Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Wisconsin State, advises us that a call has been made for an international convention of Farmers' Institute workers, to be held at Watertown, Wisconsin, on March 13th, in connection with their tenth annual closing Institute or "round up." This was done, he states, at the suggestion of Secretary Leech, of Manitoba. Judging from the interest manifested, Supt. McKerrrow looks for a well-attended, interesting, and beneficial convention. The State Institute "round up," prior to the international gathering, is on the 10th, 11th and 12th March.

The Shorthorn Trade in England in 1895, and Reflections Thereon.

[Paper by Mr. Richard Gibson, before the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's annual meeting in Toronto, February 13th, 1896.]

The Shorthorn interest in England is seldom allowed to lag, for as soon as the Christmas fat stock shows are over the spring bull sales commence. At Penrith, February 28th, 69 were sold for an average of \$126 each. Birmingham followed, March 6th to 8th. There were 365 entries, including cows and heifers, and all passed through the auctioneer's ring; 205 bulls were sold at an average of \$163 each, not including the prize money; with that, W. Atkinson averaged \$1,010; Earl Stanhope, \$360; J. Deane Willis, \$340; J. W. Barnes, \$300; etc. It may be a matter of interest to some to know the system upon which these sales are conducted. There is a class for bulls exceeding 30 months, another exceeding 21 months and not exceeding 30, do. 10 do. 21, do. 15 do. 21, do. 12 do. 15, do. 9 do. 15. Three prizes are given in the three first classes and six in the three latter. The first prizes run from \$100 to \$250. There is an upset price in each class ranging from \$100 to \$250, so that an exhibitor is not obliged to sacrifice his stock.

But you ask, Who buys these bulls? Ninety per cent. are bought by tenant farmers for steer getting. We may ask, Can these tenants afford to pay such prices for that purpose? The reply is, They cannot possibly afford to use a poor bull because he can be bought at a low price—I won't say cheap, because the ill-gotten, ill-fed, low priced brute is generally dear at any price. They know, if our steer breeders have not found it out yet, that the only salvation for them is to breed nothing but the best. The world at large, the American and Australasian Continents will supply the cheap meats for the millions. But to compete with these at all, it behooves them (the tenants) to put a superior article upon the market, to do which they recognize the value of good bulls. Our platform speakers may tell you, with a wise wag of the head, that there is no choice between Scotch and Canadian. I tell you there is. Englishmen care little whence an article comes, providing it pleases their palates.

If Patagonia produced better beef than could be found in England, they would import it; and even if it came from Timbuctoo, that would make no difference. We have got to do away with this idea that it is all a matter of prejudice on the part of the Englishman. When we take the same methods to produce the results that he does, then we may cry, Prejudice! but don't let us hug ourselves with the delusion that with our rough-shod system and cheap bulls we are on the right road to produce superior steers. Good bulls have been going abegging for the last year or two here, with the result that the breeding industry has been paralyzed. The Government purpose organizing what is called a "dead meat" trade. Where are our steers to come from that will continuously do us credit? The first step will be by using better bulls. How can the Canadian farmer expect to raise steers, got by bulls for which he grudges \$50 to \$60, to compete with the English farmer who does not hesitate to pay four or five times that sum. Don't let our people try to economize at that end of the steer; and when your calf arrives, don't economize in the manger, but feed from start to finish, and plenty of money can be made even in these times. As an illustration, a neighbor the other day sold a steer fourteen months old, weighing 1,100 pounds, at five cents, realizing the nice sum of \$55, but as Stratford used to say, "he was well got and well descended."

The next feature to which I would draw your attention is the attitude of South American buyers in the English market,—not only to the quantities they have taken, but to the quality of their purchase also. Nothing has been too good for them or price too high. For instance, the purchaser of Sir Lionel Studley, a Booth bull, for \$3,500; and whenever they could hear or see an extra good animal, the agents of the breeders in Buenos Ayres or the Argentine were after him. The very best of English, Scottish or Irish that could be bought have been expatriated. Price has not stood in the way, providing the animal was good enough. The numbers exported have been enormous. In connection with this trade two questions suggest themselves. The first is: Are there no means of reaching this market by our breeders? Upon this there might be a discussion. The second is: For what purpose are these bulls imported? It is in the main to breed steers for England. No people or nation of stock breeders realize the value of good males as much as they do. With a poor quality of foundation stock, they have learned that no bull is too good to cross on these native cattle, if they want the English market. What a lesson to ourselves; and if they outstrip us in the race, whom must we blame?

Of the principal auction sales in 1895, I note those of C. W. Brierly, 42 head, mixed breeding on a Bates foundation; 42 head averaged \$169. Chas. Hobbs & Son, nearly pure Bates; 48 head averaged \$25. Darcy E. Taylor, high-bred Bates; 26 head averaged \$161. Philo L. Mills, Bates, Cruickshank top; 43 head averaged \$150. The celebrated Warlabry herd of pure Booth; 48 head averaged \$675. R. Thompson, Booth on Bates; 86 head averaged \$225. Earl Feversham, mostly Bates; 54 head averaged \$155. The Scottish sale of bulls: The Collynie—24 head averaged nearly \$400. Upper Mill—25 head averaged nearly \$210. Total sold at public auction, 1,330 lots; aver-

age, \$136. This is of breeding herds, excluding the bull sales.

Another remarkable feature has been the success of Shorthorns at the various fat stock shows, as well as in the English dairy tests.

1895 will probably be known as "the heifers' year." As at Birmingham and Smithfield (in England), at Guelph (in Canada), and, tell it not in Gath, at the American Live Stock Show (at Madison Square Gardens, New York), a heifer won the championship, and each was a Shorthorn. Frederica, owned by Her Majesty the Queen, won \$3,775 in cups and money at the two former shows, while I believe this is the first occasion upon which one of the other persuasion has been honored with the championship at a United States fat stock show.

In conclusion, let me echo the sentiment, "Long may Her Majesty reign to win prizes and dignify our profession," and may our wealthy men follow such an example. It is an honor to us to have her enrolled in our ranks. Such an honor she confers upon no other calling or profession; then, let us duly appreciate her interest in it by striving to produce something to be mentioned as an equal of Frederica.

Breeders' Annual Meetings.

SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association met in Toronto, Feb. 12, with Vice-President H. N. Crossley in the chair. The report of the Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, was read. During the past year ten Shires were recorded. Under the new Agricultural Act, the registration fees for the future, as well as the members' fees, will be the property of the Shire Horse Association; Mr. Wade to be paid a commission by the Association for recording and preparing the proof for the printers. Hereafter the Registrar shall be paid the sum of 35 cents for each certificate issued and 15 cents for each transfer; he to do all the clerical work and proof-reading necessary to complete the volumes. In future the membership fees shall be \$3, and it shall be collected annually.

Election of officers:—President, H. N. Crossley, Toronto; Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Mr. W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Quebec, A. Davies, Lachine; P. E. Island, Geo. Tweedy, Charlottetown; Manitoba, Henry Munn, Brandon. Directors—John Guardhouse, Highfield; J. M. Guardhouse, Highfield; Geo. Garbutt, Thistleton; Wm. Mullin, Hillsburg; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; W. Wilkie, Toronto; J. Y. Ormsby, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Hy. Wade, Toronto.

It was recommended by the Association that a full class for filly or gelding foaled in 1893 or subsequent be added to spring show prize list.

It was resolved,—That this Association, having heard the proposal of the Manager of the Industrial Fair Association of Toronto, that the exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., shall have stock on the grounds by Thursday noon of the first week, express its willingness to conform to this proposal, provided it does not interfere with their exhibiting at any other important show.

Judges recommended: J. Y. Ormsby, Toronto; John Guardhouse, Highfield; H. N. Crossley, Toronto; J. G. Widdow, Downsview; John Warrilow, Owen Sound; Richard Gibson, Delaware.

TENTH CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Dominion Clydesdale Association convened in Toronto on Feb. 12th, with President Robt. Davies in the chair; Mr. Hy. Wade, Secretary. During the year seventy-six Clydesdales were registered. The Secretary reported 66 paid-up members at \$3 each. Including cash on hand, the total assets amount to \$2,299.85.

The President read a communication from Mr. David McCrae, who has communicated with Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary American Association, regarding a proposed amalgamation of the Canadian and American organizations. The following is the basis of amalgamation suggested by Mr. Galbraith:

1. Recognition of all animals recorded in American and Canadian books.
2. Issue of certificates to Canadian horses.
3. All members—Canadian and American—on an equal basis, with equal privileges.
4. Equal representation on the directorate.
5. Some compensation to those now holding stock in American Association. This includes many Canadians. (Life membership suggested.)
6. Frequent publication of Stud Book and its circulation at a very nominal price.
7. Arranging details and basis by a joint committee of three from each Association, with power to act and report to their Associations for confirmation.

After some discussion of the scheme, it was resolved that three members of this Association meet with three members of the American Association to discuss terms of amalgamation and to report to the Canadian Association. The delegates elected were John Davidson, Robt. Beith, M.P., and R. Graham. Mr. Millar will arrange with the American Association to have their delegates meet with the Canadian delegates in Toronto during the spring horse show.

Officers elected:—President, Robert Davies. Vice-Presidents—Robt. Beith, M.P., for Quebec, Mr. Robt. Ness; Nova Scotia, Wm. Blair, Halifax; P. E. Island, W. P. Baldston, North Wilshire; New Brunswick, A. S. Murray, Fredericton; Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; British Columbia, H. D. Benson, Ladner's Landing; N. W. T., John A. Turner, Calgary. Directors—Robert Graham, Claremont; D. Sorby, Guelph; John Davidson, Ashburn; J. Vipond, Brooklin; Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore; Robt. Millar, Brougham; Geo. C. Clayton.

The manager of the Industrial Fair was present, and put before the meeting his claim for the presence of the live stock not later than Thursday noon of the first week. The resolution passed by the Shire Breeders' Association was also carried by this Association.

Judges nominated—Robt. Ness, Howick; Richard Gibson, Delaware; David McIntosh, Brucefield.

Resolved,—That four prizes of \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10 be offered for draught teams at the spring show, the same to be the get of Clydesdale sires.

Resolved,—That the class for two-year-old Canadian draught stallion be cancelled, and that a mare class, any age, be introduced in its stead.

THE CANADIAN HORSE SHOW.

A joint meeting of committees representing the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Country and Hunt Club was held in Toronto, February 10th, Mr. Robt. Davies in the chair.

Major Hay thought it advisable for the two Associations to unite again under similar arrangements as to partnership as was agreed to and successfully carried out last year.

Mr. Crossley, who voiced the breeders of the country, thought that if the breeders, through the Government, put in one-half of the prize money, that they ought to have one-half of the profits.

Mr. Hendrie had been one of the deputation that waited on the Government, and the grant was, if given, to go strictly to the breeding classes.

Dr. Smith said he thought the agreement of last year was an equitable one under the circumstances.

Mr. Wade thought that if the Horse Breeders' Association put in half the premiums they should have half the profits, for