

LIVE STOCK.

Get the pigs out-doors.

The calf paddock is worth while.

The grass came early, but this is no excuse for too close pasturing.

Give the calves some water besides the milk allowed. It is surprising how much they will drink.

Of all the live stock on the farm none have paid better than the pigs. The price of pork alive and dressed has been high, with that of grain comparatively low. This should result in a boom to the business.

If the cow has a chronic cough try the tuberculin test. Appearances are often deceiving and many cows which, as far as fleshing is concerned give no reason to suspect disease, have tuberculosis developed in them.

If the sheep are to be washed before being shorn, do it early as possible, so they may be clipped before the hottest weather sets in. And in washing do not dip them in cold running water while they are warm from driving on a hot day.

A peculiar fact in pasturing stock is that with cattle when there is plenty of grass and they are kept well filled they are contented, whereas, as soon as a horse gets all he can eat, he commences to wander in search of something new. Good fences are absolutely necessary at all times.

Sweet milk, skim milk, sour skim milk, and buttermilk, says an American authority, are of practically equal value when fed to hogs in the proportion of two and a half to three pounds of milk to one pound of shelled corn. A bushel of shelled corn when fed with water produced an average of 11.9 pounds of pork, but when fed with 153 pounds of milk, the average weight of pork produced in the same length of time was 17.7 lbs. In many factories, continues the authority, the secret of success has been found in the discovery and application of some method of turning former waste into a profitable by-product. The same principle can be well applied to the farm, and farmers should not be slow in making use of any extra milk.

Our English Correspondence.

AN IRISH SHORTHORN SHOW AND SALE.

The 16th of April, 1913, will long be remembered in the green isle of Ireland as a red-letter day among Shorthorn breeders at Ballsbridge, where all previous Irish records were three times broken, and the high price of 5,000 dollars was paid for an Irish-bred bull at the sales held in connection with the Royal Dublin Spring Show. It would seem that the long-looked-for dawn has appeared, and the Argentine was turning her eyes to Ireland in search of high-class stock. Certainly it is directly due to Don MacLennan, the Argentine exporter, that the bidding rushed up so rapidly to figures of 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 dollars, and these three transactions were begun and ended within the space of a couple of minutes. For the past few years Irish-bred bulls have made sensational prices at Palermo sales, on two occasions coming second to the top at figures between 15,000 and 20,000 dollars, and earlier in the spring Argentine buyers were known to have been operating in the north of Ireland. Let us hope that the present occasion is only the opening of a lucrative trade direct with South America that will give a hall-mark to the Royal Dublin Society's well-deserving sales at Ballsbridge, and bring them up to the standard of Perth or Birmingham. But Captain Ogilby's 3,000 dollar first prize and champion yearling was got by Count Crystal, a bull which, as a calf, fetched 6,500 dollars at the Newton sale, and this was the record price paid for a Shorthorn bull calf up to that time.

The aged bulls made up a fine lot of substantiated animals at the Dublin show in question. Mr. Macan's winner, Garbity Count, was a red of great depth and scale, and was afterwards placed reserve for the Chaloner Plate. Second rosette fell to Alexander Robinson's Rubicon, a roan of less depth and quality, though more level and better over the quarters. In the class for two-year-olds there were two exceptional entries. Toler Aylward's richly-colored roan, Ashgrove Carnival, which was placed first, won the Chaloner Plate, the silver medal, and after-

wards sold at 5,000 dollars, and William Black's deeply-ribbed red Augusta's Champion, which sold for 3,000 dollars.

It was really among the auction classes that the strongest competition took place; and the first of note was R. L. J. Ogilby's Pellipar Dandy, which was placed first among January yearlings, won the championship prize of 100 dollars, and the Phoenix Challenge Cup as the best yearling Shorthorn bull, and was afterwards sold at 4,000 dollars. He was a bull of rich color, fine touch, and great breed character. Pellipar Dandy is extremely well shaped. Of different type from the champion, he is low-set and blocky, with great rib and girth, and better furnished over the quarters, though he is not quite so level as the older bull over the back. In the same class there was another good bull in John Leslie's Rowena's Star, a level, sappy-looking roan, that was deeply substantiated, and had good quarters, though he did not finish so well over the rump. He fetched the fourth prize of the day at 1,000 dollars. The youngest class of bull calves were really an attractive collection, and presented a closely-matched group of winners, headed by George Dickson's Mile Cross Hawlmare, a compactly-moulded youngster that had plenty of substance for his age. In older cows, Mr. George Harrison won with Gainford Rosemary, a mossy-coated roan of great quality that had plenty of girth.

The Perpetual Challenge Cup, value 500 dollars, for the best group of three Aberdeen-Angus bulls, the property of an exhibitor resident in Ireland, was awarded to Frank J. Robb, Castle, reagh, Belfast.

The Queen Victoria Cup in the Hereford class went to T. H. Montgomery, the Leinster Cup to Sir Nugent Everard, the Hereford Challenge Cup to T. H. Montgomery, and the Nutley Challenge Cup, for the best Hereford heifer, to Major R. W. Hillas.

In Clydesdale stallions foaled in 1911 or 1912 Edward O'Malley got first place with his bay Gloucester, bred by Andrew Biggar. Edward O'Malley's Dublin Diamond Mine was the best Clydesdale stallion foaled before 1911.

But it was the cattle and not the horses which have given Irishmen the chance to shout "whi-roo" across the water at the sister isle.

A run through Ireland is sufficient to show that tillage forms but a small part of the life of rural Ireland in comparison with the numbers of acres that are given up to the rearing of sheep, cattle, and horses. And here is a department of industry in which it may fairly be said that Ireland is pre-eminent. Irish folk are fond of saying that there are no horses like Irish horses, and, judging from the way they are sought for by buyers all over the world, the boast is not very wide of the mark. The land,

with undulating slopes of sweet herbage and well-watered plains, suggested to the poetically inclined the name of the Emerald Isle, and is, beyond all others, suitable for the rearing of live stock, and cattle and horses may now be regarded as Ireland's staple produce. Within the last decade, as everyone who compares former shows with that just referred to will admit, the improvement in the breeding and rearing of live stock has gone on by leaps and bounds, and with that improvement as a natural result of the enhanced prosperity of our staple trade, the advance of Ireland's prosperity has gone hand in hand. And this constant improvement is due almost entirely to the exertions of the Royal Dublin Society. Nowadays the cry is all for education and improved scientific methods. Old-fashioned "chuck it and chance it" ways of farming have been completely discredited, and science has been called in to give her aid in the tilling of the ground. And as with science, so also with the breeding and rearing of live stock. The Royal Dublin Society deserves the thanks of everyone who has the welfare of Ireland at heart for their noble work in setting a high standard of excellence, and endeavoring successfully to secure by encouragement, precept, and example, the continued improvement of horses and cattle.

Thus is Ireland coming to her own—can you not understand the "elation" of the press who are singing the praises of the green isle? Sir Gilbert Greenall is breeding milking Shorthorns over there; Thoroughbred breeding is flourishing, and Hackneys are fetching better prices over there than they have ever done. "'Tis a most distressful country," says the old song. I don't think—add I.

SOME CALF AND MILK EXPERIMENTS.

The R. A. S. E. has issued a report upon the calf-rearing experiment conducted at the Woburn Farm, 1912-13. The experiment was begun at the Woburn Farm in the spring of 1912 on the best way of rearing calves from birth. Twenty bull calves (Shorthorns) were selected and purchased in the open market when they were two or three days old, and were brought on to the farm. They all had whole milk only for the first three weeks, taking on the average one gallon per head daily. At the end of three weeks they were all weighed, and were divided up, according to their weights, into five lots of four calves each. The five lots were then put on their several different foods as follows:—cod-liver oil and separated milk; a purchased "calf-meal"; gruel (linseed and oatmeal) with separated milk; whole milk, and crushed oats separated milk. The costs of the several foods were:—whole milk, 14 cents per gallon; separated milk, 4 cents per gallon; cod-liver oil, one dollar per gallon; "calf meal," three dollars per cwt.; oatmeal,



A New Type of Saddler.

Encourage the boys to make friends of the live stock and increase their love for agriculture.