

Messrs. Shore Bros.' Dispersion Sale.

The ADVOCATE has made a new departure in the nicely executed illustration which we present to our readers on this page. The cut is drawn from life by the promising young artist, Mr. J. P. Hunt, and is an admirable likeness of the successful show cow, Ruby Hill, owned by Frank R. Shore & Bros., White Oak, Ont. In the back and foreground are included some specimens of the Shropshire-down sheep which this firm have included in their breeding operations and of which they have recently imported some extra good specimens. The cow is an example of the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns as

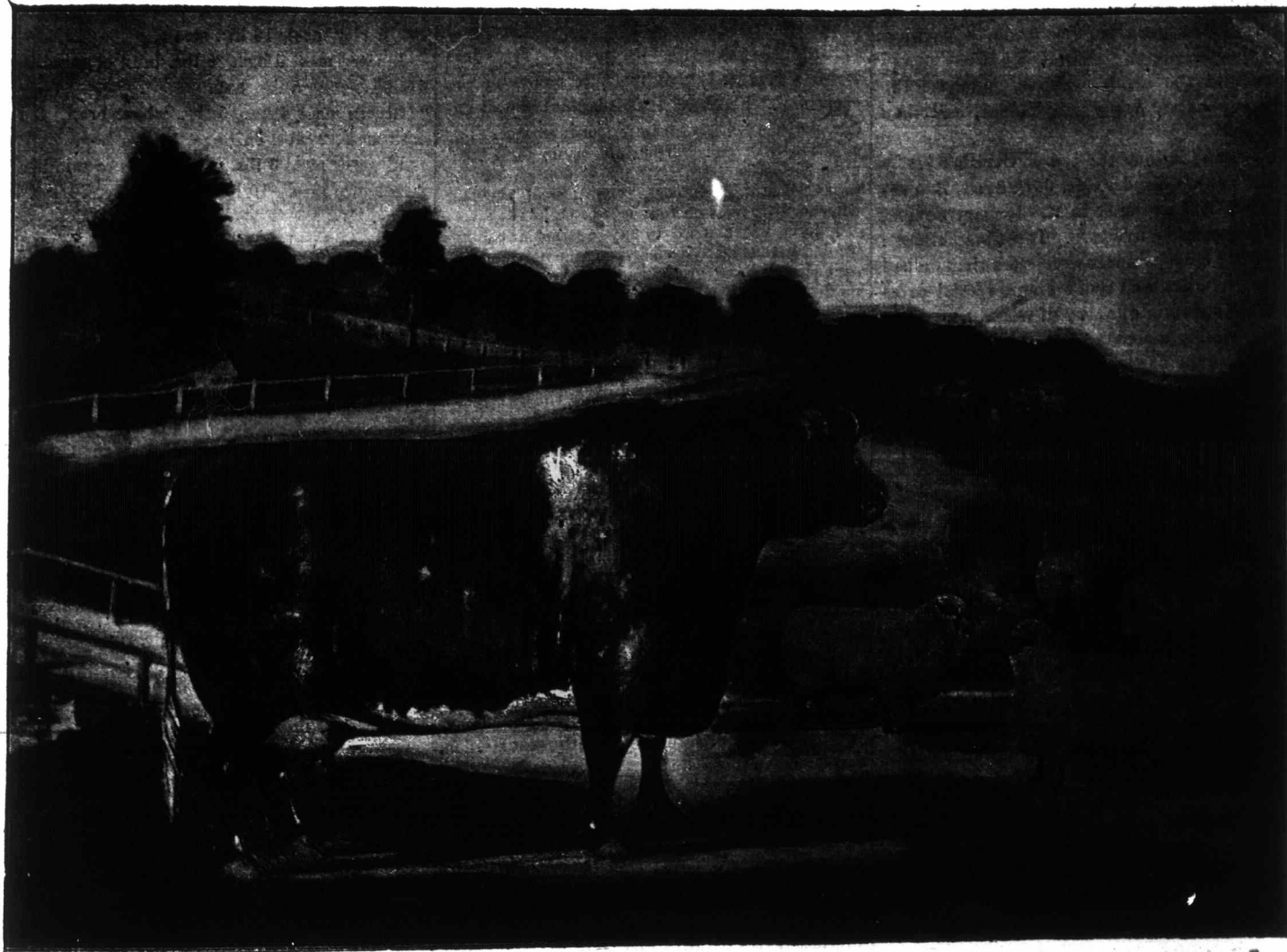
shire herds. These cattle have been noted for their practical qualities. The cows are good milkers, and for early maturing beef makers they have never had any superior.

This herd has been carefully bred for many years on their farm a few miles south of London, but the proprietors have reluctantly concluded to disperse their cattle and sheep early in March. This has come about through the senior partner of the firm and another brother having made other business arrangements. See their advertisement in other columns.

Winter Care of Breeding Ewes.

We have been asked to give our views on the winter care and feeding of breeding ewes. If the ewes have not been bred for early lambs they

exercise is very essential to best results in lambing season, and the ewes, while pregnant, should be encouraged and even compelled, if necessary, to take exercise. For this purpose we advise that a small grass field be kept near the pens for them to run in, and that they be fed in racks in the open yards in fine weather. A week or two before lambing time the ewes should have a little extra feeding, a few roots or a little oats and bran should be added to their fare, and after lambing they should be fed liberally of roots, and oats, and bran. We do not advise the feeding of peas or other heating grain to ewes suckling their lambs, as such feed is liable to cause sore bags and teats, and to make



THE PRIZE-WINNING COW RUBY HILL 12th, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. SHORE BROS., WHITE OAK, ONT.

bred in Canada, and although several crosses from the imported cow, she is of orthodox breeding, sired by the Sittyton-bred bull, Prince of Northumberland (46911), then two imported Kenellar-bred bulls of extra good individuality, then the imported Kenellar cow of the Ruby Hill family. This cow is a living proof that this sort does not deteriorate when bred on this side of the water, and we question if there has been as good a representative brought from either herd for many years. The proprietors are among those who have a thorough belief in this useful and popular sort, which has many friends on this continent as well as in England. The Messrs. Shore have a large herd of this line of breeding, having for many years used bulls from the Cruickshank herds, and their foundation cows are bred in those and other Aberdeen-

can be carried through the winter very cheaply on pea straw (hand threshed), and a feed of clover hay once a day; or if it is not desired to feed the hay, the peas may be half threshed, and enough peas left in it to keep the ewes in good heart. If they are to lamb early, say in February and March, we would advise better keep. A few roots may be given in addition to clover hay and pea straw, but we would caution against a liberal feeding of roots before lambing, as the experience of flock masters generally is, that a free use of turnips has a bad influence on the lambs, and that they come into the world soft and flabby and wanting in energy. The ewes may be kept in real good shape up to lambing time, if fed only on peas in the straw; but care must be exercised that they do not get a sufficiently liberal supply to make them too fat. Ex-

trouble for the lambs and the shepherd. When the lambs are about three weeks old provision should be made for feeding them apart from the ewes by hurdling off a space in a corner of the pen, with openings large enough for the lambs to go through, and small enough to prevent the ewes from getting through. Here a little oats and bran, and later on a little nutted oil cake, should be kept in a low trough so that the lambs can get it at any time.

There is no class of stock that requires so little care and attention in winter, up to lambing time, as a flock of ewes, and even after that time, if good judgment is used, they require no great care, the most important thing being to keep them in good heart by a liberal feeding of light, safe food. There is far more danger of losses from over feeding and codling them in warm, close quarters by inexperienced handlers than from the opposite line of treatment.