

The Breeder and Grazier.

The Horning of Cattle.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—Since difference of opinion is no crime, I propose to differ with those correspondents who say that the so-called "horning" of cattle is unnecessary and barbarous, and an operation fit to be classed with cutting off dogs' tails, cocks' combs, &c., &c., as per article on the subject in late numbers of the CANADA FARMER.

I propose to give a bit of my own experience in this line of business which I had but a short time ago. It was with three steers which I have, which had become rather unruly among other cattle, and I determined to (un) horn them by taking off a portion of their too formidable weapons to the extent of an inch or two of the sensitive part. And I did it in the following manner:—I secured the head of the steer to be operated upon between two posts in the stable by means of ropes, drawn tight. This gave me the advantage of open space in which to operate. Then with a sharp, common meat saw it was but the work of about half a minute to do the job for each steer.

I did not at that time have Mr. Alexander's opinion and experience as given in March number of CANADA FARMER to aid me, but I can say with him that it was "about feeding time, and they went to eating" as though nothing unusual had happened, and have continued to do so ever since; and to all appearances have no ill will toward me for the deed, but on the contrary appear better contented and more domesticated.

My opinion is similar to that of Mr. Alexander, that cattle will thrive better after a portion of their horns have been removed, whether they are unruly or not, as I have known quite a number of peaceable oxen and cows to have a horn knocked off by accident, and they improved and kept in better condition from that time.

How absurd the idea that man would go to all the trouble and expense of raising or buying an animal or animals of the horny kind and then would perform an operation on his stock that would invariably lessen the value and perhaps destroy the stock altogether, as the "Extensive Feeder" portrays in February number. But we consider it a little too thin. I admit that the opposite side of the question would serve well the purpose of a sensation with a certain class of the community; to illustrate which I know of nothing better than relate an incident or two that happened in Cincinnati a few years ago. The horse disease took all the horses off duty by actual sickness or the fear of it. This brought a great many oxen into the service to do city hauling. This was a new feature and not understood by all parties concerned, and especially by some of the police, who, seeing the oxen driven altogether by means of the whip, and to them apparent severity, had some of the drivers arrested for "cruelty to animals."

Another:—A party in the city having purchased a yoke of oxen to do hauling, failed to get them to work satisfactorily, and so complained to the seller that the oxen would not work. On enquiry into the case the seller concluded that the fault lay in the new driver, and so expressed himself to the buyer, who became quite indignant and said it was not the case, as he had "two niggers," one on each side, and then they would not work. Now, the fact of the business is, the police were mistaken in regard to the cruelty which they supposed to have been practised, and the new owner of the oxen in the other case did not know what it took to constitute an ox driver.

W. F.
Pleasant Plains, Ohio.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND COWS are kept for dairy purposes within a radius of twenty miles of Wheaton, Ill.

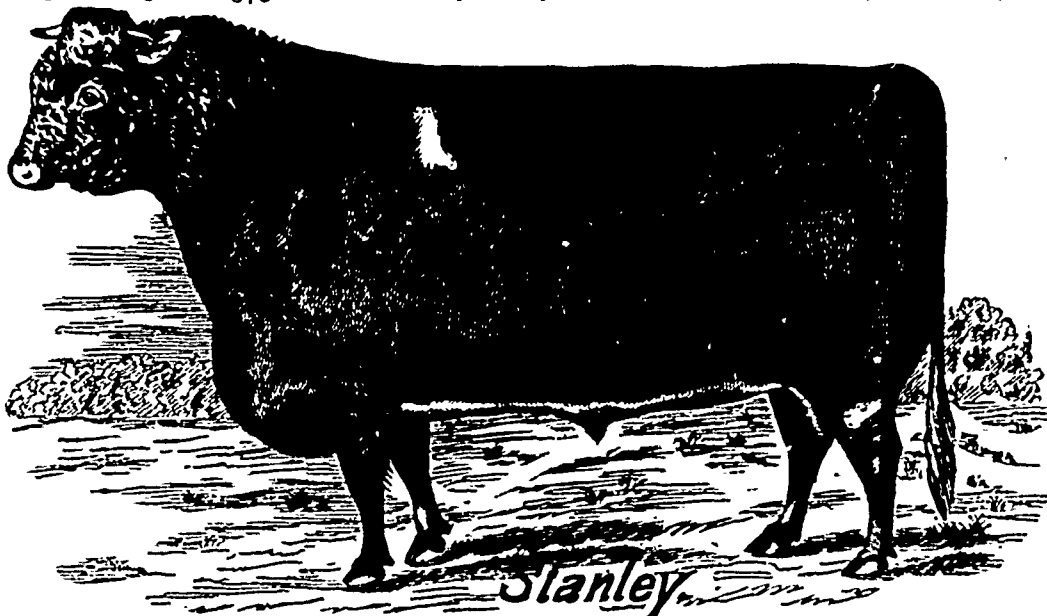
The Short-Horn Bull, "Stanley."

The bull, "Stanley," of which an illustration is given on this page, was bred by Mr. Cruickshank, of Sittyton, near Aberdeen, Scotland. He was calved Nov. 22, 1870, and was imported in July, 1871. He is now the property of Mr. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. He was got by Caesar Augustus, 25704,

Dam Sweet Violet.....	by Lord Stanley.....	(10454)
gr dam Violet.....	by Lord Bathurst.....	(13173)
g gr dam Rosette.....	by Matadore.....	(11800)
g g gr dam China Rose.....	by Hudson.....	(9228)
g g g gr dam Carmine Rose.....	by Fairfax Royal.....	(6957)
g g g gr dam Red Rose.....	by Inkhorn.....	(6091)
g g g g gr dam Moss Rose.....	by Grazier.....	(1035)

He has obtained first prizes at the following exhibitions:—At Whitby Township in 1872, where he competed against three imported bulls; at Ontario County exhibition same year; and at the Provincial Exhibition same year; at the Whitby Township in 1874. He was not exhibited in 1873.

"Stanley" is a fair representative of the Cruickshank herd as indicated by his rotund form, thick flesh, and great substance. The well-known artist, J. R. Page, says of him:—"He is a credit to the herd from which he came, showing traces of the Booth cross (often used in the herd) about the head, the well filled crops, loins, and rumps, with deep flanks, brisket and round foreribs, uncommon good in heart, and a quiet temper."



Short-Horn Bull "STANLEY," belonging to MR. JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.

Flukes in Deer's Livers.

We alluded in our last issue to the fact that flukes had been found in the livers of deer, thus showing that the comparative exemption of our sheep from "rot," as compared with English flocks, was not owing to climatic influences rendering the existence of the fluke difficult on this continent. A correspondent of *Forest and Stream* gives evidence to show that the occurrence of the fluke in deer's livers is much more common than we had supposed. He says.—My observations, extending over a period of seven years, and the examination of certainly one hundred different specimens, has the following result relative to the deer of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan: From January to April, four out of every five deer killed contained from one to half a dozen parasites imbedded in the liver; while from July to November none were visible. Late in November I have discovered them, in an early state of development, when they would have escaped observation not specially directed to them. A month later they could scarcely fail to attract the notice of any one dressing a deer. In February they present the appearance of a large ulcer about one inch in diameter, and the flesh about them is discolored and apparently much decayed. I never noticed that their presence was influenced by age or sex, but found them equally in all specimens during the winter and spring. I have frequently conversed with professional hunters on this subject, and the majority held the opinion that our deer were always affected by these parasites (worms) in winter and spring, but recover from them in early summer. My old guide—Hammil, of Green Bay, a hunter of great experience and a minute observer—indorsed this theory.

legs, and with all possible tenderness soothing and facilitating the passing of the head with his fingers, rather than forcibly extricating it, the particular attention being given to these points. This may be effected by passing the oiled finger up the rectum, until he feels the back of the lamb's head, and then urging it forwards at the same time that he gently pulls the legs. Sometimes the head is sufficiently advanced, but the legs are too backward. In this case, the head must be gently pushed back, and the hand being well oiled, must be introduced into the vagina, and applied to the legs, so as to place them in their natural position, equal with the head.

Should the fore feet, on the other hand, protrude, they must in like manner be returned, and the same assistance be given to advance the head. If the hinder quarters present themselves first, the hand must be applied to get hold of both the hind legs together, and draw them gently but firmly; the lamb may often be easily removed in this position. It is no uncommon occurrence to find the head of the lamb protruding, and much swollen; but still, by patience and gentle manipulation, it may be gradually brought forward; or even nature, not easily interfered with, will complete her work, if the pelvis is not very much deformed. Should, however, the strength of the mother be rapidly wasting, the head may be taken away, and then the operator, pushing back the lamb, may introduce his hand, and taking hold of the fore legs, effect the delivery. It also often happens that the legs are thrust out to the shoulder, and from the throes of the ewe, it is not possible to replace them so as to get the head of the lamb. By partially skinning the legs, they may be dis-

Care of Ewes at Lambing Time.

No good shepherd needs urging upon him the necessity of gentleness in the handling of his breeding ewes. Generally, all the care that is wanted at lambing time, is the isolation of the breeding ewes from the rest of the flock, a warm, sheltered location, and judgment in the selection of the food served out to them. Dogs should be kept away. The ewes should not be too closely confined, as some amount of exercise is essential to safe parturition. A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* gives minute directions to be observed by the attendant. He directs the breeder, on observing the premonitory symptoms of lambing in those ewes he knows will lamb first—these symptoms are, enlargement and reddening of the parts under the tail, drooping of the flanks, patting the ground with the feet, and desire for separation from their companions—to place them, of an afternoon, within the enclosed lambing ground, and provide them with cut turnips. The attendant must not be led, by the appearance of uneasiness and pain, to interfere prematurely; he must watch the ewe closely, and so long as she rises at his approach, he may be assured that, whatever uneasiness she may exhibit, all is well. Much uneasiness is generally apparent; she will repeatedly lie down, and rise again with seeming distress. If this occurs when driving her to fold, he must be very cautious and gentle in urging her. These symptoms ought to be continued for two or three hours, or even more, before he feels imperatively called on

to interfere, except the lamb is in such a position as to warrant fears of losing it. In cold weather particularly, the labor is likely to be protracted. Should the ewe appear exhausted, and gradually sinking under her labor it will be right to give her some oatmeal gruel with a little linseed, in the proportion of a spoonful of the latter to two of the former.

When the ewe feels that she is unable, of herself, to expel the lamb, she will quietly submit to the attendant's assistance. In giving her this assistance, his first duty is to ascertain whether the presentation is natural. The natural presentation is with the muzzle foremost, and a foot on each side of it. Should all be right in this respect, he must proceed to disengage the lamb, first very gently drawing down the