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DAIRY CATTLE.

Co., Ont.—We would
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husbandry, because so
into is poultry-keeping.
double his stock with-



Fair Queen.

out greatly increasing the labor. There is no laborious work about it. The necessary buildings can be cheaply erected; the droppings have a high manurial value, and the summer keep is almost nil; besides, many insects are destroyed and kept in check by their industry. Since January 1st our 43 fowl have laid 304½ dozen. Two of the hens died in March, and one had to be killed. For the winter three months, they consumed about 11 lbs. grain per day, and about 7 lbs. per day up to the present. They now have the run of the stubbles, and only get a little grain in the morning to start the day with. We calculate that the eggs laid were worth three times the cost of the feed. I do not think there is much profit in early chickens for the average farmer, as they entail a great deal of attention at a busy season, and would need to be shipped in the hot season. We raise a few very early to obtain pullets for fall laying.

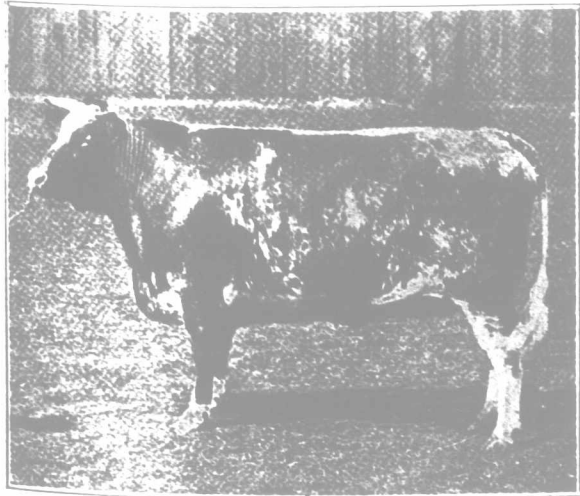
Next to poultry, I place dairy cattle, for the production of butter; compared with beef cattle, they are much more profitable. The same feed required to make 2 lbs. of beef will make 1½ lbs. of butter and 30 lbs. of milk. A good cow will produce the value of herself in the first six months of her lactation, the remaining four months will pay for all her keep. There should be kept on every farm, large or small, 10 cows, if at all possible; these, properly cared for, would bring as large an income as most farmers receive from their whole farm. Yet the majority of farmers "fight shy" of cows, on account of the milking, separating and churning. They have not yet got out of the way of making these things "chores," instead a part of the regular work. Hired help and the sons strongly object doing these before and after a hard day's work, nor is it just to expect them to do it. Let the milking be done at 6.30 in the morning and 5.30 in the evening, and let that end the day's work. This toiling all hours is antiquated, foolish, and defeats the end in view, viz., to get more work done. A man or boy with any "snap" in him will do more work in ten hours than in fourteen, if it is to be kept up.

There is at present a good profit in every line of animal husbandry, and we believe will continue to be so. Every farmer should aim to keep one or two brood mares. These will earn their keep by their work, and if only one colt is reared yearly, a profit will be obtained. Hogs also are highly profitable. We think the reason why many farmers do not increase their stock is they do not like them, and being in a better financial position they do not have to keep them. This, and not the fear of a slump in prices, keeps hogs scarce. We think that the high price of pork will gradually wean people from the use of it. The national dietary is changing; we have been consuming too much meat. The food of the future will be cereals, fruits, vegetables, and the products of the poultry-yard and dairy, and this is well: the nation will be more healthy, more contented and happy; this will tend to the improvement of morals; this again will tend to the decrease of murder, suicide and marital unhappiness; there will be less desire for intoxicants, and the way will be made easier for the practice of that "Righteousness which exalteth a nation."

BEEF CATTLE AND DRAFT HORSES.

THOS. McMILLAN, Huron Co., Ont.—The experience of each recurring season constitutes an additional reason why the farmers of Western Ontario should engage in the business of live-stock keeping more largely than they do.

The specific lines upon which to enter must always be left to the taste and disposition of each individual farmer. Suffice it to say, there is ample scope for a striking degree of success in every line, providing the necessary interest is taken, and required management given. Western Ontario has long since demonstrated its adaptability as a live-stock breeding-ground, and it should be the aim of our agriculturists to make it even more pre-eminent in this respect. Why continue to market our hay and coarse grains by the bushel and the ton, when, according to present values of all kinds



Fair Queen.



Peter White, of Pembroke.

of live stock and dairy products, we can get approximately double the prices by judicious handling and consumption on the farm? According to present indications, the consensus of all intelligent opinion points towards a permanency of even higher prices in the future.

As the Huron district has long been famed for the high merit of its heavy horses and beef cattle, why not specialize even more earnestly along these lines? If double the quantity of these animals



Marigold Sailor.

were available for marketing each year, that fact would have a greater tendency to bring additional buyers from every quarter, with the consequent advantage of keener competition in prices.

When it is known that a good heavy horse (mare or gelding) can easily be raised until it is old enough to work for its feed for less than one hundred dollars, and that at or towards maturity it can be disposed of for over two and one-half times the price, what greater incentive can be had to engage in the task?

The business of beef-growing, so often discounted in the past, has at last come into the possession of its own, and with the prospect of additional and desirable markets being thrown open across the border, the successful beef-grower is assured of a permanently profitable return.

In conclusion, let me say, in whatever line we may engage, let our ideals ever be, "The best obtainable." The best is none too good, and while they inspire in our minds a great liking and a fascinating interest, when we place them on the market they will always sell themselves, never begging for a buyer.

Describing a three-year rotation of hoed crop, grain and clover, which he has followed on three fields for a number of years with gratifying results, an esteemed correspondent remarks on the economy of labor effected by his plan of plowing only once in three years, in contrast to the old practice of plowing a summer fallow three times in one year.

Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—XI.

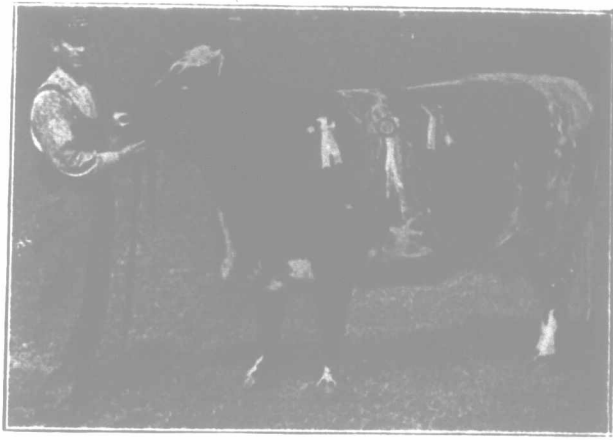
By J. C. Snell.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG.

In July, 1904, the Exhibition at Winnipeg was given a Dominion character, having received a special grant from the Federal Government, and the principal winning herds represented there were those of Sir Wm. Van Horne, of East Selkirk, Manitoba, and of Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. Spicy Marquis, the twice champion at Toronto, shown this year in the Selkirk herd, met a foeman worthy of his steel in the aged-bull class, in the roan five-year-old, Scottish Canadian, bred by Shepherd, of Shethin, imported in dam by Arthur Johnston, and shown by George Little, of Neepawa, Manitoba. The Neepawa bull was in fine form, and was favorite with many of the ringside talent, some of whom made unseemly public protest when Spicy Marquis, who had seen his best show days, and had failed considerably from his previous appearance, was given premier place. The contest for the senior championship was between Spicy Marquis and Senator Edwards' red first-prize Duthie-bred three-year-old, Village Champion, the coveted honor being awarded the younger bull. The junior yearling section of this show furnished the grand-champion bull in Sir Wm. Van Horne's first-prize junior yearling, Vain Baron, a level, smooth roan, bred by Capt. Tom Robson, sired by Vanguard =37139=, a son of Knuckle Duster (imp.), which was bred by Harry Smith, of Hay. The first-prize cow and grand champion female was Mayflower 3rd, the former queen of the East, shown in the Van Horne herd at Winnipeg. The reserve was Edwards' white, first-prize two-year-old, Golden Bud. The junior championship went to Van Horne's first-prize senior heifer calf, Spicy Duchess, a rich roan daughter of Spicy Marquis (imp.).

The Shorthorn exhibit at Toronto in 1904 was made uncommonly interesting by reason of the presence of one of the crack herds of the United States, that of J. G. Robins & Sons, of Indiana, which made a very creditable showing, partly due to the strong element of Canadian blood in its make-up, the bull heading the herd being the stately roan three-year-old, Lord Chesterfield, bred by Thos. Redmond, of Millbrook, Ont., and sired by his Sailor Champion, a son of Royal Sailor (imp.), while all of the ten females of the visiting herd were daughters of the bull. The Lad For Me, a son of the Canadian-bred bull, St. Valentine, bred by the Gardhouses of Highfield. The visiting firm won a good share of the prizes, Lord Chesterfield being second to Sir Wm. Van Horne's roan three-year-old, Prince Sunbeam (imp.) =45216=, in the aged-bull class, while the Indiana herd also supplied the first-prize

junior herd and junior female champion, and won first prize for the progeny of a bull and the produce of a cow. Male championship, senior and grand, went to Prince Sunbeam. The first-prize two-year-old bull was Harry Smith's massive, smooth and typical red Gold Drop =43723=, bred by H. Cargill & Son, and sired by their great breeding bull, imported Golden Drop Victor, bred by Mr. Duthie. Probably no bull of his day sired more prizewinning progeny at the Canadian National Exhibition than did Harry Smith's Gold Drop.



Mayflower 3rd.