

New Westminster was chosen as the most convenient and suitable place for holding the sale. Commissioners kindly placed the Exhibition buildings and grounds at the disposal of the Association for the purpose.

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequent to the general meeting, it was decided to hold the sale March 21st and 22nd, when it is expected that at least one hundred animals will be sold. Special freight and passenger rates will be obtained on the boats and railroads, and arrangements will be made by the management for delivering the animals, after the sale. The details and arrangements were left to the Secretary Treasurer who will, no doubt, use every effort to make the sale a success.

Anyone wishing information in regard to the sale, may obtain the same by writing F. M. Logan B.S.A., Secretary Stock Breeders' Association, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

Notable British Herefords In 1905.

Taking everything into consideration, it is doubtful if the popular Whitefaces ever held a much sounder position in Great Britain and elsewhere than they do at the present time. The advocates of this fine old breed have been as unrelaxing as ever in their efforts to bring it to the front, and these efforts have met with a justly merited reward. The enquiry for Herefords for export has been much more marked than in previous years, and a large number of animals have changed hands at highly remunerative prices, to leave our shore for other lands, South America, of course, claiming a large number. The trade at both public and private sales has also shown an increasing briskness, with a steady rise in prices and averages that makes the outlook for the future, on the whole, look promising.

Many animals of considerable merit found their way into the show-ring during the past summer, and at all the leading exhibitions the displays were well up to the high standard of uniformity that the breed generally maintains.

As most of the prominent winners came under the immediate notice of the writer, it is thought that a few notes concerning the most notable of them, supplemented by recent photos, will not be without interest.

His Majesty's "Fire King" easily claims premier position amongst the old bulls; in fact, nothing has been found good enough to lower his colors for the past three years. He was exhibited at the Bath and West Royal Counties and Royal Shows, securing the first on each occasion, and championship at the latter show, which makes the third time in succession he has gained this high distinction. "Fire King," who was bred at the Royal Farms, was calved in Feb., 1901, and is by Earlsfield 19387, out of Firefly, by Lollipop (16814). He is a remarkably handsome bull, very level and deep, on short legs, carrying a tremendous weight of flesh, while his whole appearance is considerably enhanced by his beautiful and typical head. He is not quite perfect at the tail-head, but, with the exception of this, it is hard to find a fault in him.

Mr. Peter Coats' "Endale," another grand old bull, has met with considerable success, retaining his unbeaten certificate throughout the year. He commenced by winning first at the Royal Dublin, and was afterwards first at the Shropshire and West Midland, first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first and champion at the Welsh National. "Endale" was bred by his owner at Sheep Coats, Hereford, and is four years and eight months old. His sire was Commerce 19660, and his dam Royal Luna II.

He combines all the essential points of a high class beef sire, being a wonderfully good-fronted bull, of great length, and though he is rather weak at the hind quarters, he is a formidable opponent in any show-ring.

Amongst the two-year-old bulls, Mr. A. P. Turner's "Marquis" stands out prominently. He secured first prizes at the Bath and West, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal shows, being also reserve champion male at Park Royal. "Marquis" was bred by his exhibitor, and is by Lord Lieutenant (22323), out of Madge, by Clarence (15944). He is a bull of great substance, and shows a lot of character, but he appears to be a little narrow behind when walking from one.

Mr. Allen E. Hughes' success with yearling bulls has been phenomenal for some time, nine firsts in eleven years having been won by animals of his breeding at the Royal, a truly remarkable record, which is supplemented by a similar series of victories at the Bath and West. This year he was represented with "Premier," by Baron 22719, dam Primrose, by Nonpareil (19614), who was placed first at the Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, and Royal, shows, but had to be content with seconds at the Worcester and Hereford and Welsh National, the red rosette going to Cameronian, a bull of Major Heygate's breeding. "Premier," who is a youngster of great promise, is not by any means a big one, but very thick-fleshed and symmetrical, with a nice head and remarkably deep thighs. He has recently been sold for export to Uruguay.

Lady Betty, by Royalist III. (16958), dam Norah, by Sovereign (12668), was bred by Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, of Downton Hall, Ludlow, for whom she gained seven first prizes in 1904. In 1905 she was only shown twice, at the Shropshire and West Midland, where she, of course, headed her class, and at the Park Royal, where she carried off the female championship, a most creditable achievement for a nine-year-old cow. Lady Betty is a very massive animal, who moves to the best advantage when walking, while her excellent bag and big romping calf that was shown along with her, prove her to be something more than an overfed show animal.

Another unbeaten female was Mr. Allen E. Hughes' two-year-old heifer "Ivington Plum," who also did very well as a yearling. Her record is as follows: First at Bath and West, first at Hereford and Worcester, first at Shropshire and West Midland, first at Royal, and first at Welsh National, shows. She is home-bred and claims the parentage of Malcolm (21575) and Wintercott Plum 2nd, by Nonpareil (19614). She is a great heifer in every respect, with a wonderful rib, enormous depth of flesh, and gay carriage, but she is getting a shade rough at the top of her rump, the result of her long show training.

Ashleaf the Third is the name of the beautiful yearling heifer who has also not met defeat. She was bred and shown by Mr. T. C. Pullry, Lower Eaton, Hereford, and is the produce of Glendower 2nd (22169) and Ashleaf, by Success (20357). The heifer is regarded by competent judges to be one of the most perfect of her age that has been seen out for some time, her lines and moulding being almost faultless. She was placed first on every occasion exhibited at the following shows: Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal Shows.

Has any one in mind a man competent to manage the Industrial, no matter whether he is at Honolulu, Tokio, New Westminster or Toronto? The best is none too good for Manitoba, and Winnipeg in particular.

Getting Cattle For Feeding Purposes.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

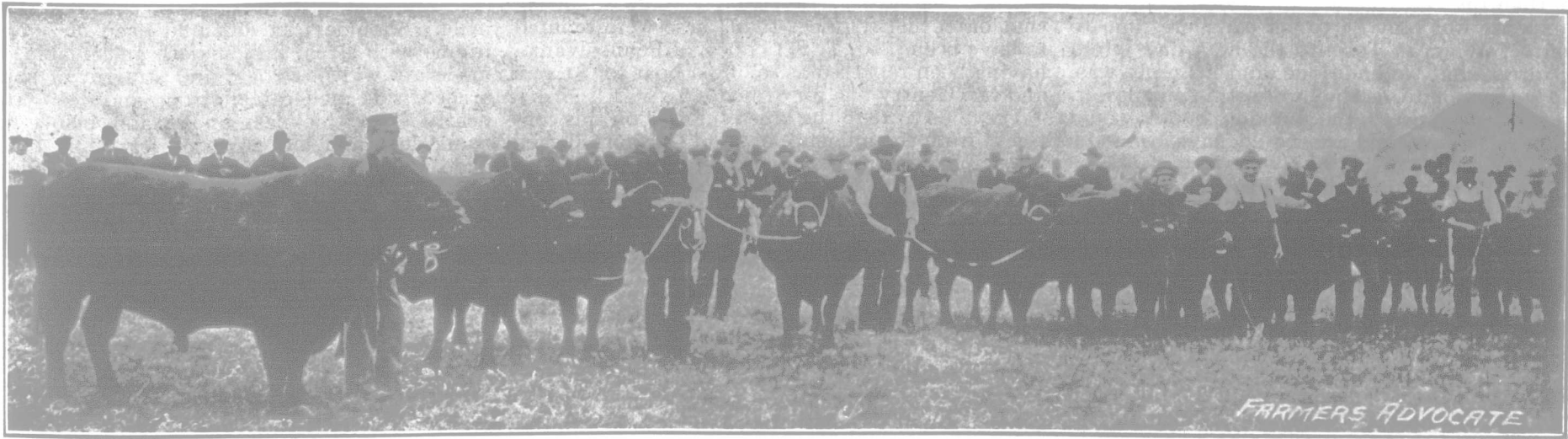
The question arises in the minds of some of us, what is the most satisfactory method of obtaining steers for feeding? Two ways are open to us; first, buy them; second, raise them. The first method has the advantage of a minimum of labor—no cows need be kept. But we have the disadvantage of having to depend each year on the market for our supply of cattle. We have to take whatever we can get, whether it suits us or not, and to pay for it whatever the market demands, whether there is much margin left for profit or not. And if the selling price is low, and we make but little, we have not the cow end of the business with which to pull up our average for the year. Then, we have no dairy by-products for the hogs which is a serious drawback to success in the business.

But if we raise our own feeders, while we have the disadvantage of having more work—and no doubt the work with good cows is profitable—we have many advantages. We have some dairy by-products for the hogs. As our cattle do not have to change hands until they have finished feeding, we save any loss that may occur in that way. Bringing them from calfhood up, we know their temperament, and they know their master, their mates and their environment. They have to undergo no change of conditions or treatment; they are always at home and contented. We can have their horns removed while they are young, either by the caustic treatment as calves, or by the dehorning treatment as yearlings; so that they are ready for the feed-lot without any drawback. But the greatest advantage in this system is in being able to breed our own steers for feeding. We have it in our power to determine whether they shall be first class in quality or only medium. Having decided on the type of steer we want, we can choose our cows, then select our sire, and, as like begets like, we know very nearly what the finished article will be.

But right here, in connection with selecting our cows and sires, is where the great difficulty comes in. The problem is to get a cow that will not only give us a profitable feeding steer, but will also give us a profit herself at the milk pail. Under ranching conditions, where cheapness of feed and care makes it possible to keep a cow merely for the calf that she raises, a special beef animal is all right; but, we cannot afford to keep a cow simply for the calf which she produces. If we could get for our beef a price high enough, so that the steer would not only give a profit on his own keep, but would also pay for the feed of his mother while she is producing him, then the extreme beef animal would be all right. But as prices are to-day—and I fear are likely to be—it keeps even a first-class steer hustling to pay his own feed-and-labor bill, without having to help his mother out. So, if the business is to pay,—and that is what it must do, or else eventually die—we must have cows that will not only produce good steers, but will at the same time be profitable dairy animals.

Where are we to get such animals? Certainly none of the dairy breeds will give us profitable steers; so we must look to the beef breeds. So far as I know, the Shorthorn is the only beef breed that is at all supposed to be anything but a special beef animal. This breed owes much of its present popularity amongst Ontario farmers to the fact that it may be a dual purpose breed—profitable producers of both beef and milk.

In the early improvement of this breed, we know that some breeders—Thomas Bates, in particular—paid great attention to the milking qual-



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE EXHIBITED AT WINNIPEG AND BRANDON BY MCGREGOR & MARTIN, ROUTHWAITE, MAN.