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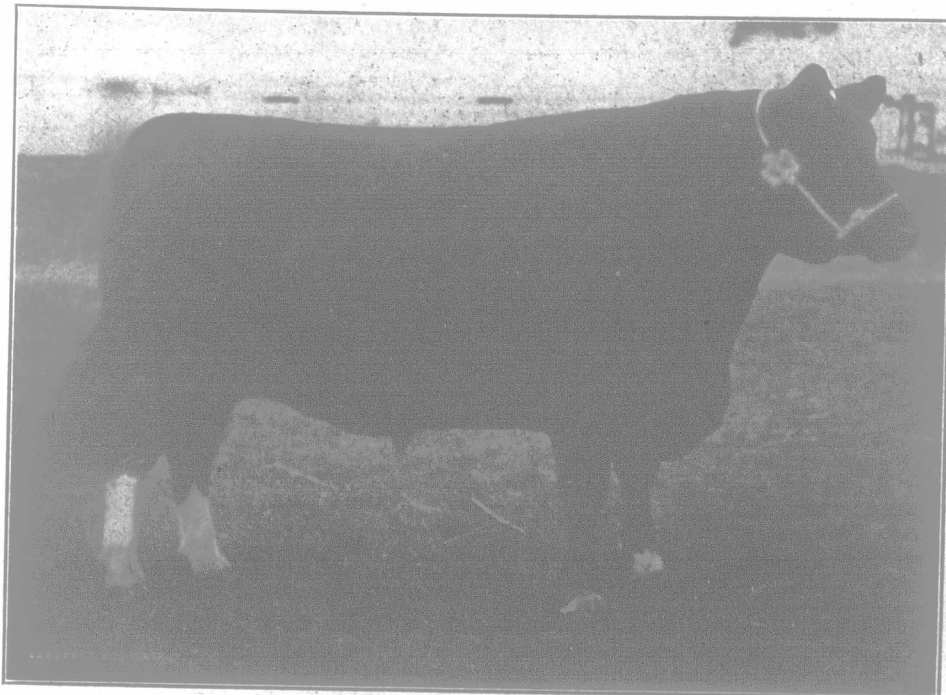
and the likelihood is that both the national shows of 1912 may prove remunerative in a financial sense. So far as stock is concerned, the show at Cupar will long be remembered for its splendid exhibition of Clydesdale horses. We have had nothing like it for many years. The great class was that for two-year-old colts. So large and high-class a collection of these has probably never before been seen in a Scots show-yard. It may safely be averred that the best colts outside the prize or ticketed list were as good as many of the prizewinners of the past. The champion male Clydesdale of the show was Wm. Dunlop's fine two-year-old colt, The Dunure 16839. This colt has been unbeaten this season, and last year, when a yearling, although he had varying success in the earlier part of the season, he finished supreme champion of the Highland at Inverness. He is a marvellously well-balanced son of the sensational Baron of Buchlyvie 11263. Many colts of his age have better-laid shoulders, with higher withers, but where he excels is in the uniformity of all his points. The second colt in the class, Messrs. Montgomery's Baron's Crown 16457, greatly excels where The Dunure is weak. He is an upstanding colt, with a most imposing outlook, and grandly set up at the withers. He is a notably well-bred colt, being got by Baron's Pride, out of that great horse's own grand-daughter, Sarcelle, which in her yearling and two-year-old days was a great prizewinner. The sire of Sarcelle was the unbeaten Everlasting 11331, one of the most successful breeding horses among the Baron's Pride family. The first aged stallion was the big, gay horse, Fyvie Baron 14681, which as a yearling and two-year-old was almost unbeaten. He has not been shown since. Another horse from the Montgomery stud, Signet 16816, a handsome bay, got by Allandale 12418, was first in the three-year-old class. He was second at the Kilmarnock show in spring, and has this season been travelling the Kirkcudbright district. In the yearling colt class, the Montgomery stud again led the way, their representative this time being the Baron's Pride colt, bred by Mr. T. R. Sleight, in the same parish as Fyvie Baron. He was first at the earlier spring shows, and has done well. The first-prize colt at the Royal, the full brother of the champion mare, Nerissa, which has gone to British Columbia, was second. The championship in the female section, which was the Cawdor Cup, went to Wm. Ritchie's Harviestoun Baroness 27086, a lovely big black daughter of Baron's Pride. She was sold to R. A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J. This week she was again champion at the Royal Northern show at Aberdeen. Her full sister, Anice, was third in the broodmare class at the Highland, and on Tuesday of this week was champion at the Stranraer show. A full brother, a yearling colt, was first at the Royal Northern show on Thursday, and yet another full brother is the favorite premium horse, Baron Dollar. Canadians will be interested to know that the dam of this remarkable succession of good animals is a black mare in the Harviestoun stud, named Ambrosine, and her sire was the noted Northwest champion horse, Woodend Gartly, which died far too soon. Harviestoun Baroness defeated a very strong field for champion honors. It included the champion mare, Bokuhan Lady Peggie, the unbeaten three-year-old mare, Dunure Myrene, the unbeaten two-year-old Nannie, and her unbeaten full sister, Esmer, the first named being got by Hiawatha, the second by Baron of Buchlyvie, and the two younger mares by Apukwa 14567, which bids fair to be by far the best breeding horse ever got by Hiawatha.

The Clydesdale market is very active, and a large number of horses have been hired for 1913, while many purchasers are on the ground from all parts of the world, but chiefly from the United States and Canada. Several are here from British Columbia. The Clydesdale man is in for another good year, although I do not think the export trade is to be quite as brisk as it was in 1911.

MILK RECORDS.

In dairying matters, we are having quite a boom in Milk Record Ayrshires, and alongside of this we are experiencing a renewed and extended interest in Holstein cattle. Several herds of the latter are now to be found in Scotland, and there are quite a number in England. A recent decision of our Scots Supreme Court will do a good deal to enhance the popularity of the Holstein. Hitherto there can be no doubt that dairy farmers have been afraid to go too far in the use of these cattle, because of the comparatively low yield of butter-fat found in their milk under normal conditions. The presumptive standard with us is 3 per cent. butter-fat, 8.5 per cent. solids not fat. This is not an absolute standard. When milk is found to fall beneath this standard, it is presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk has been tampered with, either by the addition of water, or by the abstraction of fat. The authorities have, however, in prosecutions, generally proceeded on the assumption that the standard is absolute, and, unfortunately, a num-

ber of the County Court judges have supported them. In an Airdrie (Lanarkshire) milkman, however, the authorities met their match. He was accused of having sold milk containing 2.57 per cent. butter-fat. He did not deny the charge, but pled that he sold the milk as the cows gave it to him. Moreover, he declared, on oath, that he bought and fed his cows to produce quantity and not quality, and that in so doing he had in nowise broken the law. The County Court judge sustained his pleas and dismissed the complaint. The authorities appealed to the Supreme Court. Seven judges—that is, a full bench—heard the arguments and considered the evidence led in the Court below. They unanimously found the milkman



Pat of Aberlour.
Aberdeen-Angus steer; first and champion for fat cattle at Highland Show, 1912.

innocent. He had discharged the onus placed upon him, and satisfied the Court, and, as it appeared, also the prosecution, that he had not tampered with the milk in any way after it had left the cows. He sold the milk to the public as the cows yielded it, and in so doing had complied with the regulations. Those who have fought shy of the Holstein because she undoubtedly often yields milk below the 3-per-cent. standard, will now feel safe. So long as they deal honestly with the product of the cow, they cannot be prosecuted in Scotland, even although the 3-per-cent. standard is not reached. It is, of course, possible that the law may be altered, and an ab-

While the same comparison cannot be made of beef cattle, hogs or sheep in the same degree, success will lie with the well-bred individual, and failure with the scrub.

Every herd or flock contains its percentage of best animals and poorest animals, and the calibre and percentage of the best will determine whether or not that herd or flock is a financial success. The calibre and the percentage of the best in the herd depends first upon the quality of the sire used, and then upon the extent to which culling is carried on among the breeding females. Culling is the factor that counts for the greatest increase in the quality of the herd. Farmers using

pure-bred bulls of merit, after years of breeding are disheartened to see such slight improvement in their herds. Yet they carry, year after year, breeding females of very inferior quality, yes and even bring in females from time to time that are below the level of the average herd.

In this respect the pure-bred breeders of merit have a lesson that can be taken home by the average farmer, that of culling or weeding out the inferior young females as they grow up and sending them to the butcher. In beginning to increase the stock on your farm, start first by culling. The stockbreeders' maxim should be breed, feed, weed.



Princess 20th.
Shorthorn heifer; first in two-year-old class, female champion, and grand champion, Highland Society's Show, Cupar, 1912. Exhibited by Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeenshire.

solute standard be set up. Should this be done, there can be little doubt that the standard will be raised, and those who own cows yielding a low average of butter-fat may have to effect a clearance and reconstitute their herds. An average herd of Ayrshires, well selected for milk production, healthy and rationally fed, will not readily yield milk falling below the 3-per-cent. limit. When Holsteins are kept, a few Jerseys, judiciously intermingled may effect a sufficient rise in the butter-fat content as will relieve the farmer of all anxiety.

"SCOTLAND YET."

19th July, 1912.

Cull the Breeding Stock.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, of Winnipeg, Man., commenting upon the fact that Western Agriculture has been advised to increase its live stock, reminds breeders that culling is necessary. Recommending an increase in live stock is good in part, but advice that has received, to say the least, meagre attention. From time to time the live-stock population has been swelled suddenly by pressing into breeding service every available female, with the result that in a couple or more years there has been a lapse of interest in live stock, and the statements that it does not pay, markets are not favorable to the

farmer, and there is more money in wheat, are definitely made by agriculturists who had been giving live stock a try-out.

To breed, grow and finish live stock or produce milk and make money requires more than a casual interest at times when the markets quote high prices for live stock or live-stock products. The fact that high prices mean an increase in breeding stock means, also, that an inferior class of stock will be produced, and an inferior class of live stock means a non-paying proposition. Success and failure lie between the dairy cow that produces 9,000 lbs. of milk per year and the cow that produces 3,000 lbs. or less per year.

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The Shepherd's Journal predicts that inside of six months after the election in the United States, prices for wool and mutton will be higher than they have been in years, an unusually large number of pure-bred flocks will be established, and importations will be larger than they ever have been before. The reduction of sheep in Australia through drouth, the loss and curtailment of sheep in the West, and the reckless marketing of live stock, is bound to have its effect.