

GREAT DAIRY COWS OF THE WORLD.

Solon Simcoe in Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Of the great dairy cows of the world, so far as developed and recorded, we find among those of the butter dairy the Jersey cow Princess 2nd, 8046, A.J.C.C.H.R., standing at the head with her record of 46 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. of butter in seven days. This very remarkable cow was bred on the Island of Jersey by A. LeGallais, St. Brelade, imported to New York by E. P. P. Fowler, and sold at auction to O. Ricklefsen for \$4,800. She made her wonderful butter record in the Burnside Park Herd of Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, Md., in 1885, and died the same year. Next in order of Jersey butter cows stands Oxford Kate, 13646, A.J.C.C., with a record of 39 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in seven days. She was bred by Francis Le Brocq, St. Peter's, Island of Jersey, imported and sold at auction in New York to O. Ricklefsen, manager of Burnside Park Herd, for \$3,550. Next in the list of great Jersey cows stands Mary Anne of St. Lambert, with a butter record of 36 lbs. 12 1/4 oz. in seven days. This great and wonderful cow is a Canadian production, and is owned by Valancey E. Fuller, Esq., Hamilton, Ont. Jersey Belle of Scituate comes next with a seven-days' butter record of 25 lbs. 3 oz.; then Euratas, with a butter record of one year of 778 lbs. 1 oz. Then Hazen's Bess, with her record of 24 lbs. 11 oz. in seven days. Then Little Torment, with her seven-days' record of 23 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. Then Ona, with her 22 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. per week. Landseer's Fancy has a seven-days' record of 21 lbs. 15 oz. Tenella has a butter record of 22 lbs. 1 1/2 oz. Croton Maid, 21 lbs. 11 1/2 oz.; Island Star, 21 lbs. 3 oz.; Crome Skin, the little Rhode Island cow, comes next with a record of 20 lbs. 10 oz.; Optima has a record of 19 lbs. 2 oz. Jersey Queen is also a first-class butter cow of much note, as is also Coomassie, Regina, Alpha, King's Trust, with a record of 18 lbs. per week; Arthur's Mistletoe, 17 lbs. 11 1/2 oz.; St. Jeannaise, record 17 lbs. 8 1/2 oz.; Daisy Brown, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; Lady Velvetten, 17 lbs. 2 oz. Above we find twenty-four Jersey cows that I think may safely be classed among the great dairy cows of the world. Among Ayrshires we find the imported cow Corslet, with a milk record of 5,617 lbs. in 122 days, and 28 quarts per day. She was imported from Scotland by H. H. Peters, of Massachusetts, in 1863. Dimon's Fancy, bred by C. M. Pond, Hartford, Conn., and owned by John Dimon, of the Dimon Stock Farm, near Putnam, Conn., gave 31 quarts strained milk per day. She was sired by the famous imported bull, Robert Burns. Of noted Devon cows we find Lady Dimon, also owned by John Dimon, with a milk record of 27 quarts per day for 31 days, or 837 quarts of strained milk during the month of June, 1868, and made 17 lbs. of butter in one week, same month. The Devon cow Bright Promise made in seven days 20 lbs. 5 oz. of butter, according to the sworn statement produced by Secretary Buckingham, of the American Devon Cattle Club, in 1882. Among the Holsteins we find Imogene, property of S. S. Mann & Son, Elgin, Ill.; Olivette, owned by Home Farm Fine Stock Company, Hampton, Ia., imp. Elgin Maid, owned by S. S. Mann & Son; imp. Violet, property of Edgar Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.; Louvain, imported and owned by George E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill.; Rhoda, owned by F. C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y.; Jacoba Hartog, imported and owned by the Unadilla Valley Stock-Breeders' Association, West Edmeston, N.Y.; Netherland Queen, imported and owned by Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N.Y.; Opperdoes 16th, owned by the Oneida Community, Oneida, N.Y. Of these nine Holsteins I do not attempt to give their dairy yields either in milk or butter, but will guarantee them all as belonging to the class of great dairy cows of the world.

FEEDING CATTLE FOR BUTCHERING.

Ohio Farmer.

When to begin feeding depends upon circumstances. Most men who "feed cattle and sheep for the butcher," feed them as the best means of marketing their summer crop, in which case the feeding should begin as soon as the crop has matured. It is then when it is nearest its natural state, hence its best condition for cattle or sheep, and when they can most readily convert it into the greatest amount of flesh. The older the feed gets the greater its waste and the more stale it becomes, so that stock have not the relish for it that they had when it was fresh and new. The time to begin feeding depends also on the time the feeder intends to sell. It will hardly pay him to fat his stock in the fall and then keep them for the spring market. Six or eight weeks for sheep and ten or twelve for cattle is quite enough time to crowd their condition for the butcher, and this kind of feeding must be done just before they are sold. Between the advantage of feeding stock early and the advantage of hitting a good market, the feeder must split the difference, and his success in feeding will depend upon how well he splits this difference. If he wishes to feed for a longer time than two or three months, the first part of the feeding should consist largely of coarse provender; this will throw the fattening season into the winter, and if the stock has not been provided with comfortable quarters they cannot be fatted at that time of the year. The digestive organs of cattle and sheep are of a larger capacity while on grass than when on grain; the bulk of their rations requires it, and to suit this natural capacity of the animal a bulky article of food should be fed in the start. By this means fodder, which otherwise must be fed to other stock or wasted, can be turned to profitable use, and we think the stock will swell out and become larger than if taken from grass directly to full feeding on grain.

While good fat cattle and sheep are always in demand, and can be sold for less money off of grass than they can off of grain, the best general time for selling is when there are the most buyers; and the number of buyers a man gets is governed a little by the reputation a man has as a dealer. If he is noted for tight-fistedness and inability to set a reasonable price on his stock, buyers will beware of him, and sometimes succeed in getting his cattle and sheep for less money than if he were less penurious in his dealing. While supply and demand are the principal influences in regulating prices, the surest way to hit a good market is to have a good article to sell; and the surest way to have a good article of meat to sell is to get a good article of stock to feed and then attend to it well. Good stock well fed will sell at top prices, hence will need no sharp dealings to get them well sold.

The most profitable age at which to begin feeding depends upon the kind of value placed upon the meat. If it is a money value, the feeder wants size and weight to the animals fed, in which case cattle should not be fed under two and a half or three years of age, and sheep one and a half to two years. If an excellent quality of meat for table use is desired, no better article can be had than calves nine months or a year old. Such cattle well fed on grass and corn meal may be profitable for family use, but it would be extravagant to feed them for the market. Whatever value is put upon the meat, and at whatever age the stock is fed, the feed and the feeding should be adapted to its age, and how well the feeder adapts the feed and the feeding to the age of the thing fed has much to do with his success in meat making.

If summer and winter can be considered two branches of the same subject, the one is a sort of preface to the other. If cattle and sheep are provided with good grass and water, and have access to shade and an occasional feed of salt during the

summer, they will put themselves in condition for the butcher. "Water!" is the cry of everything in the summer time, hence to provide it is the chief care in summer feeding. But it is when the winter time comes on that the feeders' wits are put to work to provide for his stock, and it is then when he shows his skill as a feeder. It is then when he can use all the judgment and good sense at his command, and if he has none to use, this subject cannot be cut and dried to his success.

CATTLE FEEDING ON A GRAND SCALE.

The Omaha Bee of a recent date contains the description of an establishment constructed at Gilmore, Neb., about nine miles from Omaha, for the Union Cattle Company, of Cheyenne, Wyo., which is quite remarkable in its way. Some \$75,000 have been expended in buildings and machinery, and the feeding stable, 300 feet wide and 800 feet long, contains 3,750 separate stalls, and it is the design to feed three sets of cattle each year, so that 11,250 bullocks will pass through the establishment per year. There is an elevator to facilitate the handling of grain, which is ground and cooked and distributed by means of pipes and pumps to troughs immediately in front of the cattle, and we presume water is furnished in the same way. All the hay used is cut in an adjoining building, and brought in upon tracks laid in the feeding alleys. The gutters behind the cattle contain running water which carries away the droppings to an adjacent stream. It is estimated that between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels of corn and 7,000 tons of hay will be consumed in a year, and that about twenty-five men will be employed about the business. The manager, who is also vice-president, states that "the company was compelled to resort to this method of feeding, it being no longer possible to fatten cattle for the market on the ranges, as the grass has become rather scarce, and even where abundant it was difficult to get cattle ready for market," and it is his opinion that this method will soon be adopted by all the large cattle-owners upon the plains. Another similar establishment is already under way at Blair, Neb., and arrangements made for one at Grand Island, and still another at Florence.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Gloster's Mary III., 14334, and Lassie's Gloster, 14335. Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Miss. Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, Miss.
 Kentucky Prize, 14375. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Mrs. V. J. Morton, Union City, Tenn.
 Antonian, 14376, and Dixie Boy, 14377. W. Warren Morton to Clark E. Townsend, Adairville, Ky.
 Betsy Jane, 11595. R. R. Houghton, Burlingame, Kan., to J. K. Rogers, Burlingame, Kan.
 Sallie Clermont, 14373. W. Jeff Lee, Belmont, Ky., to B. F. Carlisle, Slaughterville, Ky.
 Long John, 14373. Jas. H. Jones, Oliveria, Tex., to Thos. Bontwell, Leonard, Tex.
 Braw Lassie IV., 14389, and Braw Lassie V., 14389. D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., to Chas. H. Wallace, Homer, Ill.
 Pride of Illinois, 14391, Gold Drop, 14392, and Litt, 14393. John Van Meter, Charleston, Ill., to D. H. Shank, Paris, Ill.
 Royal Lady, 8246. John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Belle of Oxford, 11195. Samuel McCullough, O'Hawa, Kan., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Tom Scott, 14359. Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to J. R. Drake, Howard, Ohio.