

that appeared beside the Aberdeen-Angus. They were literally overshadowed on that, as they are on every occasion, by the champion blacks from Aberdeen and Banffshires. But they were so good that they were erected into a separate class and made an excellent show. They were exhibited by J. J. Colman, M. P., of Carrow House—of "Colman's Mustard" fame, that is now penetrating America. Than Mr. Garret Taylor, Mr. Colman's factor, the Norfolk men could not have a better man to take them in hand, and his exhibits at the famous Norwich and Smithfield shows of Norfolk polls is highly creditable to the breed. They are improving year by year as beef, and for this purpose they seem even better than the Sussex. That they get all justice in the feeding line may be seen by the fact that Mr. Colman is a successful exhibitor of Polled Aberdeen, and Aberdeenshire cross stock at the Smithfield and other English shows, being champion with an ox of the latter description in 1880.

The red polls are now a breed that takes its place with others in this country. There are herds in many States and they are well appreciated. Gen. L. F. Ross, perhaps, deserves to be honored above others in his endeavors to demonstrate the good qualities of the breed. He owns several of the Rose family and he has besides the best—though it is not "large"—herd in America, as proved by his excellent exhibit at Chicago fair last fall.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made of the courtesy of Mr. Henry F. Euren, editor of the Red Polled Herd Book, Norwich, England, for the first volume of the herd book containing a history of the breed; a novel system of registry is given therein well worth the study of breeders; also to Gen. L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Ia., for much interesting information. Parties in this country desiring to establish herds of this combined beef and milk machine, should put themselves in communication with the latter, who has reared the best herd in America.

OTHER ENGLISH BEEF BREEDS.

The only other English beef breeds not yet mentioned are the Longhorn and the Welsh. These breeds are very interesting historically—from both an antiquarian and scientific point of view. We need not refer to the former, as, though a worthy attempt has been made to resuscitate them, yet it may be said they are, practically, extinct. We shall make reference alone to

THE WELSH CATTLE.

There has lately been landed at Littleton, Mass., a shipment of Welsh cattle, by J. B. Warren, of Larchwood, Ia. This is the first shipment of Welsh cattle since quarantine opened to the port of Boston. The number, twelve three-year-old heifers, and one two-year-old bull. They were bought in Wales, of Col. Platt, of Anglesey. The colonel is one of the largest breeders of this kind of stock in Wales. The stock is especially adapted for milk purposes. The owner takes these cattle at the expiration of quarantine direct to his stock farm for his own breeding purposes, and not for sale.

Col. Platt is one of the oldest breeders of Welsh cattle, and has been a regular exhibitor at Birmingham and Smithfield stock shows, where his large oxen have been a feature of the show. From a publication, "Notes on Black Cattle," by the Colonel, we extract the following as to what a Welsh "runt" ought to be: "He should have short legs, straight and fine in the bone, with long yellowish horns, black points turning upwards, broad level back and forehead, with black eyes, large and expressive, nostrils wide, strong

muscular neck, large wide dewlaps projecting forward, expansive chest and broad shoulders, joints not projecting, the ribs well sprung, likened by one well-known authority to an opened umbrella; with loins broad and strong, and haunches not too wide, small round bones, tail long and neatly set on, with thick, black, wavy hair, and a mellow touch; the appendages of the bulls and udders of the cows should be white; the Anglesey cattle are the most prized, being heavier and retaining their old characteristics in the quality desired.

The Pembroke cattle are very similar to the Anglesey. The Pembrokes belong to the *Bos Urus* species.

In 1747 from Anglesey alone at least 10,000 head were annually exported to England at a value of £76,260. It is now estimated that 50,000 are sent across from the whole of Wales into England. One prize bullock slaughtered at Christmas, 1881, made 70 per cent. of its live weight, two others 68 per cent. In 1882 one scaled 67 lbs. to the 100. In 1883 two Welsh steers not fed for show weighed 1,568 lbs. alive, carcasses 1040 lbs., or over 60 per cent.

"As milkers," Col. Platt says, "the pure Welsh are hard to beat. Rev. Mr. Davis, in his book on the Agriculture of North Wales, published in 1810, mentions a Welsh cow which gave from 1st of May to 30th of October, 4,026 quarts of milk, which produced 358 lbs. (avoii.) of butter, being nearly equal to two pounds per day and 22 quarts of milk per day for 183 days consecutively. He further quotes a dairy of Mr. Wynniss, of Ryton, from an average of 95 milch kine profit, he makes one year with another 1,472 tons of cheese. At the late London Dairy Show a pedigree Welsh cow belonging to Captain Ross, St. Albans, in addition to winning the first prize in her class, and the Lord Mayor's champion prize for the best cow and heifer, other than pure bred Shorthorns, Jerseys, and Guerneys, won the first prize for the best milking cow. Her quantity of milk was just over 20 quarts and yielded 26 per cent of cream."

That well-informed, graceful writer, "Colonus," of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, has given much information about Welsh kine in that journal. In the April number, in writing of the milking faculty of the Welsh kine: "The small, black Welsh breed, which for centuries had their business in the producing of milk, butter and cheese. Such are the Montgomeryshire cattle."

The Ontario Fat Stock Show.

This exhibition of fat stock, during the four years of its existence, has not been an unqualified success. When we speak thus we do not refer to the numbers and character of the exhibit, for in these respects the show has been well sustained, but as to the meagre attendance from amongst the farmers. This is due to several influences which act adversely, most of which it is quite possible to remedy.

First, the *locality* has not been the best for securing a good attendance. Some important commercial centre would answer much better, for there people continually come and go, and such a centre has always an advantage in railway facilities. Farmers especially will not care to go to such a place simply for the show's sake, when they have to wait at intermediate stations for railway connexions.

Second, the *building* has never been the most suitable in which it has been held. There is usually an undue amount of cold. This was not the case last year, but it was owing rather to favorable weather than to the suitability of the heating apparatus. It would therefore be almost a necessity to have a build-

ing for the purpose, and this would necessitate permanent location.

Third, the *newness* of the institution doubtless acts adversely. Its importance is not yet come to be fully recognized. When it comes to be generally understood that our fat stock shows carry home the lesson that one pound of beef costs twice as much to produce it after the age of three years as before that period, and that from not heeding this lesson thousands and thousands of dollars are lost to the country annually, the necessity of sustaining them in full vigor will surely become generally recognized.

All this points in the direction of centralizing and permanently locating the show, and where can a more suitable center be found than Toronto. Guelph and Woodstock deserve much praise for the spirit they have shown in sustaining these exhibitions, but this does not alter the statement that Toronto is a much better place for holding them. True, Toronto did no honor to herself in the little countenance she gave to the first exhibition of fat stock that was held there, but surely she has repented ere this, and will now be willing to make amends.

The time has surely come when there may be a grand gathering of farmers at Toronto during the holding of the Fat Stock Show. We have now our Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Clydesdale Associations, and should have half a dozen more of these stock associations, and what more suitable occasion for holding the annual meetings than at such a time? Why, too, could not the show of Clydesdale stallions be held then better than in the spring, as now contemplated? It would be an economical as well as a fine social arrangement. The show could be taken in by all the representatives of these different associations without any expense for travelling, and they might bear away with them its useful lessons without any greater cost than that of the entrance fee. This would necessarily bring a large influx of visitors into the city at one time, who would, as a matter of course, leave it none the poorer for their visit.

What, then, is Toronto prepared to do by way of providing suitable accommodation? Would it not be well for a committee of the Shorthorn breeders along with one from the Agriculture and Arts Association to wait upon the aldermen and see? If they persist in refusing all assistance, then the show cannot come to Toronto; some other suitable center will have to be chosen. But we expect better things of the rulers of this metropolitan city. We are persuaded that they will not look upon an industry which sends over the sea 600,000 cattle annually as of so little importance as not to merit encouragement from them. Nor would it be amiss to see what the Ontario Legislature may be willing to do. If the building was only forthcoming the Association could more easily manage the rest. We hope, therefore, that before another season for holding the show shall arrive, the necessary provision shall have been made for receiving it. What fine material this would make for a leader in the *Globe* and *Mail*, and how much it would tend to please their many thousands of country readers!

A great work is yet to be accomplished by the Ontario Fat Stock Show. How many of our farmers know as yet what weights the different breeds of sheep should make per day the first or the second year, and how many of them have any approximate idea of the comparative daily gains of pigs? These, and a score of other lessons are to be yet sent home to them very largely through the medium of the Fat Stock Show.

The prize list hitherto has been very meagre at this show, and as a matter of necessity. The Agriculture and Arts Association apportions an amount—all it can