

stances offers of kindness and accommodation were voluntarily tendered before the adjournment of the meeting, showing that the tide had already commenced running the other way.

Brother Smedley, Overseer of the State Grange, who happened to be present, addressed the assembled Patrons, and in his usual eloquent and happy manner gave us a chapter from the experience of the Patrons in the northern part of the State, and some sound advice to the new Granges in this part of the State, as well as solid instruction in the principles and work of the Order. He was listened to throughout with marked attention, and long and frequently applauded.

After a liberal interchange of ideas and the discussion of some topics of general and special interest, the appointment of committees looking to a permanent and local organization in this part of the State, the meeting adjourned to meet at Toledo on Tuesday, March 19th, 1872. A cordial invitation is extended to the Granges in Benton, Poweshiek and Marshall counties, to meet with us in council at that time, to devise and carry out measures for the common good in this part of the State.

The thanks of the members of the Order are hereby tendered to L. Merchant, of this place, for the free use of his hall on this and other occasions.

The meeting was in every way a decided success, and will long be remembered by those who participated. The unanimity of feeling manifested, and the determination evinced to promote the purposes of the Order, augur well for the future of the Patrons of Husbandry in Central Iowa.

Tama City, Feb. 24, 1872.

We insert the above extracts from the Iowa Homestead, to show you that our plans are, in a measure, already at work across the lines, in a different form and under a different name. We will strike hands with them, and hoist our banner, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; we wish stronger fraternal unity among ourselves and with our cousins.

Let us unite in the one great cause—advancement of agricultural interests. We have much to contend against, but we have right on our side. Let us be united as men, and first request, secondly demand, our just, fair, and honorable rights!

National Agr'l Convention.

A National Agricultural Convention has been held in the States, at which were assembled the Presidents of all the Agricultural Colleges, and the leading agriculturists. We quote the following remark about it from a report in the N. Y. Live Stock Journal:—

"This is the first body of men ever convened to represent the united agricultural interest of the whole country. It was called by the Commissioner for consultation and with the hope of establishing closer relations between the Department and the Agricultural Colleges and Societies. The Commissioner has done the country more service in convening this body of men than the Department had accomplished for many years. He possibly had some pet scheme to carry out, and wished the Convention to assist him in the attitude of pupils; but he found their views too broad and comprehensive to suit the narrow scope of his mind. After receiving his first lesson they became restive, and in horse parlance, 'took the bit' and ran away with the driver."

But they appear to have been brought to time again.

This Convention is the first step that has been taken to unite the agriculturists of the States in one bond for progress, and the object appears to be to gain and give information. A greater extent of land for the Colleges was desired by the Directors.

It appears that the Germans have forty experiment stations, where all the questions relating to the cultivation of the soil, manures and their effects, breeding, rearing and management of farm stock, the dairy—effect of quantity and quality of food upon milk, the yield of different breeds of cows, the yield of milk from a given quantity of food by the various breeds; the value of different foods in the production of milk, beef, pork, mutton and wool, are all carefully worked out and published to the German farmer.

These experiments of the Germans, as those of the French, have been going on for many years, and present an accumulation of facts of the greatest value, but they have never been translated into English, and are not, therefore, available to the American farmer.

Ancient Short Horns.

(Concluded.)

During the next thirty years there are numerous cases of animals being fed at a young age to a great weight. Charles Colling's Durham Ox stands at the head of all these fat animals. He was calved in 1796, got by Favourite 252 out of a common black and white cow, bought for Charles Colling by Job Simpson at Durham Fair for £14. His firm and nice handling indicated every disposition to fatten at an early age, and at five years old his whole carcass was loaded with thick fat. Being thought so wonderful an animal, and far exceeding what had been seen before, he was purchased to be exhibited by Bulmer of Harby, in February, 1801, for £140, his live weight being 3024 lbs. Bulmer had a carriage made to convey him, and after travelling five weeks, sold the van and the ox at Rotherham to John Day for £250. On July the 8th, Day refused £2000 for the purchase, and travelled with the ox six years through the principal parts of England and Scotland. In London, £97 was taken in one day. At Oxford, in February, 1807, he dislocated his hip bone, and was killed on the 15th April, weighing 4 qrs. 165 st. 12 lbs.; tall, 11 st. 12 lb.; hide, 10 st. 2 lbs. Day states his live weight at ten years as 34 cwt., or about 3800 lbs. His measurement at five years old was, length, horns to rump, 8ft. 4in.; height at loin, 5ft. 5in.; girth, 10ft. 2in.; and breadth over hips, 2ft. 7in. From many measurements of fat beasts, it appears that the Howick Mottled Ox at seven years old was the largest; length 9ft. 8in.; height, 5ft. 9in.; girth, 10ft. 10in.; and breadth, 2ft. 11in.

Charles and Robert Colling were originally in partnership, but afterwards separated, Robert going to Brampton and Charles to Ketton, in 1783. Gabriel Thornton, father of Robert Thornton, of Stapleton, Yorkshire, went with Mr. Charles as farm manager, having previously lived since 1774 with Mr. Maynard, at Eryholme. Some remarks of Thornton's concerning Mr. Maynard's cattle led Mr. and Mrs. Colling to ride over to Eryholme that same year. When they arrived, a handsome cow that Miss Maynard was milking attracted their notice, and Mr. Colling offered to buy the cow and her heifer. After some haggling on each side the purchase was made, and Favourite, by R. Alcock's Bull 19, and her daughter, Young Strawberry, went to Ketton. Mr. R. Colling told Mr. Wiley that his brother's and his own cattle were never better than anybody else's until they got Maynard's two cows; and Mr. Bates wrote that Mr. Maynard gave him a long pedigree of the cow Favourite, going back to the time of the Hurrain (1745). The great grand dam of Cherry, lot 1, was bought at Yarm Fair by Mr. C. Colling's father, Daisy, lot 11, originally came from Mr. Waistell, of Great Burdon. Haughton, the dam of Foljambe, 263, came from Mr. Alexander Hall, of Houghton, near Darlington; her great grand dam Tripes was bred by Mr. C. Pickering, and said to be by the Studley Bull 626, out of a cow by J. Brown's Red Bull 97, and this cow was bought by Charles Colling from the Duke of Northumberland's agent in 1784, who affirmed that the tribe had been in the Duke's family over two hundred years. Mr. Robert Colling and his brother also bought stock, from which their herds came, of Mr. Millbank, of Barningham, Mr. Hill, of Blackwell, Mr. Best, Watson, and Wright, of Manfield, and Sir W. St. Quintin, of Scampston. All these were celebrated breeders of Teeswater cattle.

Hubback 319 was undoubtedly one of if not the first bull that Charles Colling used at Ketton. The mass of conflicting evidence for and against this bull, published in the Farmer's Journal, about 1820-1, would fill a small volume. It is difficult to get at the truth of his history. Mr. Wright says that Charles Colling, going into Darlington Market weekly, used to notice some excellent veal, and upon enquiry ascertained that the calves were got by a bull belonging to Mr. Fawcett, of Houghton Hill. This bull was Hubback 319, who was then serving cows at a shilling each. Mr. Waistell and Robert Colling bought the bull together for 10 guineas, in the spring, and in the October or November following (accounts vary as to 1783 or 1785), Charles Colling gave 8 guineas for him. At the end of two years the bull was sold to Mr. Hubback, Northumberland, after whom he was called. He died about 1791. Hubback was said to be a small, yellow, red and white bull, and the quality of his flesh, hide, and hair, seldom equalled. He was bred by John Hunter, of Hurworth, in 1777, and got by George Snowdon's bull out of the daughter of a cow bought from Mr. Stephenson, of Ketton, from whose

stock Foljambe's dam came. The sire of Snowdon's bull came from Mr. Waistell's stock of Great Burdon, and his dam, a handsome cow, remarkable for her wide hips, from Sir James Pennyman's. Hubback's dam was said to be a beautiful little shorthorned cow which was kept after Hunter had given up his farm, and ran in the lanes. She was by Banks' bull of Hurworth, "a bull with a great belly;" after calving she was taken to Darlington and sold with her calf to Mr. Basnet; and became so fat, soon afterwards that she was killed. G. Coates, who saw Hubback, mentions him as "a yellow red-belt with a little white, head good, horns small and fine, breast forward, handling firm, shoulders rather upright, girth good, loins, body, and sides fair, rumps and hips extraordinary, flank and twist wonderful."

Foljambe 263 succeeded Hubback. He was by Richard Butler's bull 52, a red and white, rather a hard handler, the winner of a premium as a calf in 1784 at Darlington, and generally known as "Dicky Barker's black-nose." Foljambe's dam was Mr. Hall's Houghton, before mentioned, and Charles Colling considered that Foljambe left him the best stock. He is described as a useful thick beast, handle good, wide back, dark face, and was sold by Mr. Coates to Mr. Foljambe as a yearling for 50 guineas. Another description says that he was a large strong bull, a useful big body beast of great substance.

Favourite 252, after all, was the sire most used. He was by Bollingbroke 86 out of Phoenix by Foljambe, daughter of Mr. Maynard's cow Favourite. Mr. Coates thought him a large beast, light roan in color, with a fine bold eye, body down, low back, and other parts very good. Mr. Waistell said Favourite was a grand beast, very large and open, had a fine bricket, with a good coat, and was as good a handler as ever was felt. His dam Phoenix was a large open-boned cow, and coarser than her dam, while her son (Favourite 252) partook more of her character, and "possessed remarkably good loins, long level hind quarters, his shoulder points stood wide, and were somewhat coarse and too forward in the neck, and his horns in comparison with Hubback's were long and strong." His sire Bollingbroke 86 was by Foljambe out of Young Strawberry, the heifer bought of Mr. Maynard; in color he was a blood red with a little white, and the best bull Geo. Coates ever saw. Favourite 252 (born in 1795, died in 1809) was used indiscriminately upon his own offspring even in the third generation.

It is necessary here to give some account of what is called the alloy blood. Col. O'Callaghan lived close to Chas. Colling at Ketton. Mr. Coates bought two red-poll Galloway Scotch cows for him from David Smurthwaite, and these cows were allowed to be served by Chas. Colling's bulls upon condition that he had all the bull calves as payment. In 1792 one produced a red and white brindled bull by Bollingbroke 86, which Mr. Colling kept until a year old. Johanna, a moderate red cow, by the lame bull, not having bred for some time, was put to this young bull, and in due course gave birth to a red and white bull calf, called Grandson of Bollingbroke 280. Phoenix, after producing Favourite 252, was barren for a length of time; as a last resource she was put to this Grandson of Bollingbroke, and in 1796 produced the red and white cow Lady, lot 7. There is no account of these alloy bulls being used to any other stock.

The importance of this subject, and the research and enquiry necessary to make a complete report of those early Shorthorns, require more than the present writer is able to bestow. For the curious, a measurement is subjoined of the cow Phoenix. Lady Fragrant, the first prize cow at Leicester, 1868, recently measured in a reduced state, is, in nearly every point, a larger animal, whilst the 850 gs. Grand Duchess 17th, in breeding condition, is nearly the same size as possible.

Phoenix's height, 56 ins., length quarter, 21 ins., girth at chine, 55 ins., width of hooks, 26 3/4 ins., length of back, 61 1/4 ins., girth at neck, 38 1/2 ins., width of loin, 19 1/2 ins., length of space, 15 1/2 ins., girth at shank, 7 1/2 ins.

Good temper with the majority of mankind is dependent upon good health; good health upon good digestion; good digestion upon wholesome, well-prepared food, eaten in peace and pleasantness. Ill-cooked, untidy meals are a great cause of bad temper and many a moral wrong; and a person of sensitive physique may be nursed into settled hypochondria by living in close rooms where the sweet fresh air and sunshine are determinedly shut out, and the foul air as determinedly shut in.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

The winter meeting of this Association was held in the City Hall, Hamilton, on the 8th February, a large number of members being in attendance.

FRUIT IN MANITOBA.

Mr. Spencer, recently returned from Manitoba, where he had been largely instrumental in organizing an Agricultural Society, being present, the chairman called the attention of the meeting to the fact, and requested him to take part in the discussions. Mr. Spencer very gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and being requested to give some account of the condition of fruit culture in Manitoba, made some very interesting statements. He said that scarcely any fruit was cultivated there, but there was an abundant supply of some of the small fruits found growing in a wild state. The apple trees that had been introduced into Manitoba from more southern latitudes had all failed, and he believed the only way to secure trees sufficiently hardy to endure that climate would be to raise them from seed. There is a species of crab apple found growing there, but it is too austere to be of any use. Wild plum trees abound there, apparently of several varieties, and many of these are quite good, much better than the wild plums found growing in Ontario. Raspberries and strawberries are found growing wild in great abundance, and are of good size and excellent flavor. Wild grapes also are found there, and two varieties of cranberry, the Trailing or Marsh Cranberry, and the Highbush Cranberry; the latter in great abundance. There is also a species of hawp found in a wild state, which is very fine. The vegetables that are raised there are of excellent quality, and would compare very favorably with those of Ontario. The cattle were also very fine; the grade people of the country were not much behind the thoroughbred of our own Province.

Some of the members suggested that a Fruit Growers' Association should be established in Manitoba, to whom this Society might send scions of the most hardy varieties of apple, &c., and expressed the hope that Manitoba might be in this way soon supplied with many valuable fruits.

OVERSTOCKING THE FRUIT MARKET.

Mr. A. M. Smith read a paper on the danger of overstocking the fruit market, for which he received the thanks of the Association, and the meeting proceeded to the discussion of that subject.

Mr. Osborne spoke of the disappointment which many had met with this season in sending fruit to England, in some cases not realizing enough to pay expenses of shipment and sale. This he believed to be owing to improper management, and remarked that good paying prices had been realized by those who put up their fruit in a proper manner, sorting it well, packing it securely, and forwarding it promptly. The fruit of Ontario was not excelled by that of any part of the apple-producing region.

Mr. Durand believed that the production of a large supply of good fruit in any part of the country would turn the attention of dealers to us, and so increase the number of purchasers that there would be a competition among the buyers that would secure to the grower good prices.

Mr. Clemens believed there was so large a part of the country but poorly adapted to the raising of fruit that the demand existing there would consume all the surplus fruit that could be grown in the fruit-raising districts.

Mr. Watson thought that his experience did not indicate any lack of demand, for when he was a boy good snow apples only sold for 12 1/2c., which now readily brought \$1.50; and, reasoning from past experience, he believed that the demand would fully keep pace with the supply.

Mr. D. Hammond thought that the quality of the fruit raised was constantly improving, and that this had a tendency to keep up the demand. In his locality there was a good fruit market.