

by Waterside Sir (2408), a grand bull of the same family as Chivalry, which we have just heard has been sent to the butcher on account of some defective derangement. It will be seen by this that the breeding of Chivalry is tip-top, and as to his appearance, it may truthfully be said of him that he is every inch a show bull.

The females imported with Chivalry were The Flower of Knockiemill (5875), 6602, [1]; Mary 2d of Knockiemill (5877) 6599, [2]; Nannie 2d (5853) [4], and Meavis 2d (5851) 2784. Of the Flower of Knockiemill it may be said that she is without doubt the most valuable breeding animal that ever crossed the Atlantic. Her first calf, which she carried across the sea, to save the freight, was the uncomparable Black Judge 6612 [1], a bull that has taken every first prize and medal open to him since his first appearance in 1883, and who finished last year at Ottawa by taking first and Provincial jubilee medal over such a superb bull as the Hon. Mr. Cochrane's Lord Hillhurst 3990 and 3961. Her second calf, the beautiful Emma of Kinnoul Park, is now the "banner cow" of the renowned Park herd. She is the first prizewinner of 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, and at the last Ottawa Provincial she gained the special diploma for best Follied female in the show, beating for the first time in Canada the great champion cow Mary 2d of Knockiemill. Her third calf, Miss Charcoal, was a heifer of the greatest promise. She took first prize as a calf at the Toronto Industrial in 1885, beating that lovely calf Pride of Big Island 2d. She was sold shortly after to T. C. Pattison, Esq., and went over the line. Black Judge 2d, her last year's calf, was sold in the summer as the first of the season's batch, and she has one at foot just now, Black Judge 3d, which already shows the points that distinguished the others, and he will remain in the herd.

It is needless to say much concerning the grand cow Mary 2d of Knockiemill. Everyone attending our great exhibitions during the past four years has been familiar with the appearance of this superb cow. She has now, along with the great champion Black Judge, gone to grace the beautiful Big Island Stock Farm, and we heartily wish the popular and esteemed owner the best of good luck and many great victories with this incomparable pair.

Messrs. Hay & Paton have been increasing their herd of late by purchases, principally from Messrs. M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, and they intend to still further enlarge their operations in this direction. When the stables are completed they will have every facility for turning out the best of everything in the live-stock way, and they do not by any means propose to confine themselves to any one particular breed, although their invincible herd of Doddies shall always occupy the place of honor in their stables. The contract for building the stables was carried out in a most excellent manner by that experienced hand, Mr. Warden, of Manchester, Mr. Pearson, of the same place, doing the brick and stone work in grand style.

In conclusion it is not certainly too much to say Sunnidale and Simcoe have the greatest reason to be proud of the public spirit and energy displayed by the Messrs. Hay & Paton in the erection of such magnificent buildings in their midst. Mr. Hay, notwithstanding his years, has devoted his whole time and attention during the past summer to have the stables as perfect as possible. Indeed he was the architect to all intents and purposes, and his popular nephew and partner, Mr. Robert Paton, has been from the first superintendent of every department of the work, and the result of their labor and outlay can hardly fail to give them the greatest satisfaction.

We most cordially wish Mr. Hay many years yet of his wonderful health and strength to enjoy what we may almost call the great work of his life.

STRATHAVEN.

Canadian Live-Stock & Farm Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

To Subscribers.—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.25.

Clubs.—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of five copies to any address, for one year, \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50.

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines makes one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$1.50 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance. No advertisement inserted for less than 75c. Contracts broken by insolvency or otherwise will revert to the usual rate of 18 cents per line per insertion.

To Correspondents.—All communications intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach us by the 20th of each month—sooner if possible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk. The receipt of the JOURNAL will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received.

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JAN., 1888.

OUR old country letter, containing a description of the Smithfield fat stock show of 1887, will appear in next issue.

PLEASE examine your address tag. If it reads Dec. '87, your subscription expired with that issue, and we will be obliged if our readers will renew at once.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Any person at present a subscriber can have his JOURNAL renewed another year by sending two new subscribers and \$2.25—that is, he gets his own JOURNAL one year for only 25c. Let every friend and well-wisher of the JOURNAL send two new subscribers along with his renewal.

SOMETIMES those engaged in the work of breeding the better classes of stock feel some alarm at the amount of the same that is being bred in the country. These fears are groundless, for never yet has really good stock been produced which would not bring a reasonable price. The more good stock we have in the country the more is the attention both of home and foreign buyers directed to it, and we presume that to-day if the times were equally good, it would be no more difficult to sell a Shorthorn bull to the average farmer for purposes of improvement in his herd, than when Shorthorns were relatively less than one to ten of present numbers. It may be that more of the culls will have to be slaughtered, which, instead of being a general evil, would be a general blessing. It is an unworthy desire to flourish through the production and sale of pure-bred animals unfit for herd purposes, and should be altogether beneath the aspirations of an average Canadian farmer.

While other branches of agriculture have been shrinking largely in values of late, it is undeniable that the stockman has fared better than any other section of the agricultural portion of the community. No difference how superior the sample of wheat, it has fallen fully one-fourth within the past

few years in price. Beef, it is true, has fallen, but not so largely in proportion for good samples. Butter, on the other hand, was never perhaps so high in this province for so long a period as during the last six months, and the price of milk and cheese have both been very good. We must add to this the stores of fertility which the stockman has been adding to his lands as compared with the grain-grower, who has assuredly been drawing upon his supply of this rather than adding to it. All this points in the direction of growing better stock, and giving increased attention to the production of suitable supplies, for it holds true of most kinds of food that it can be grown more cheaply than purchased. Viewed in this light it may be that the present depression in the prices of cereals may prove a blessing to the country, which it certainly will, if it but tend to rivet the attention of the farmers more firmly on the wisdom of keeping more, and especially better stock.

OUR Aberdeenshire correspondent refers in his last letter to the trade that has recently sprung up in stockers shipped direct from Canada to Aberdeen, there to be finished for the market. He speaks of it as being as yet an unsolved problem whether it will succeed or not. While we do not wish any harm to the farmers of Aberdeenshire, who are most interested, we are not anxious that it should become a success. Our farmers can get best results from finishing their own cattle here, and then allowing them to go to the markets of consumption. English writers are agreed that it does not pay their farmers to raise cattle for others to finish them. The best authorities in the United States speak in the same strain, and this has been our mind all along, as stated frequently in the columns of this paper, and we have had no reason to alter our opinion. There was a time when those who got four cents a pound for stockers at two years may have saved themselves, but they cannot do it now since the price has dropped to between three and a half and three cents. There seems no justification for the disposal of young stock in this way, on the part of those who do, but dire necessity, and the chances are that the necessity will continue where the practice is indulged in.

THERE need be no hesitation whatever as to whether the farmer of the future, in the older provinces at least, is to flourish by growing grain or stock in one or other of its forms. Grain at present prices most assuredly will not pay, nor is there any prospect of a very great rise in the near future. Vast tracts in both the eastern and western continents that in a manner lay waste, are now being put under cultivation, and the rapid means of transit tend to equalize the markets more and more in every country. While the prospect is against the rise of cereals in price, it rather favors the advance of live stock products. While the people of India and the farmers of our own North-west may greatly increase the growth of wheat they cannot so easily affect our butter market, owing both to less favorable conditions of manufacture and the difficulties of transit. The cities of this continent are filling up and the increasing population will more and more demand a supply of meat and dairy products. On the other hand the limits of ranch extension are well nigh reached, so that ere so very many years pass by America may want all her own stock products. No more opportune time than the present can well be found for laying the foundation of stock improvement, as the values of these have certainly touched bottom, hence the wisdom of those who are minded to change the current of their practice, to make a beginning now.