

up for the present to the Dairy Cows, the working oxen and the more plebeian portion of the herd—with the certainty ere long of being re-modelled into a spacious Box-house.

The Lords of the Harem.

The last of the three buildings is the Bull-house, and it is fitted up with large comfortable boxes throughout for animals of different sizes. There is an outside door to each box; and an open yard for each is now being constructed, to which the animal can resort at pleasure.

The Ice-house.

Let us now cross the road and return upward on the other side. The small building immediately opposite the bull-house door is the Ice-house, in which a hundred tons of Ice, got conveniently from the river, is annually stored and contributes essentially to the comfort and health of the establishment.

The Pig-house.

Passing up the road we come to the Pig-house, where may be seen several scores of Berkshires that would be hard to beat anywhere, luxuriating in their comfortable boxes. This house is 170 feet long by 24 wide, with an eight-foot passage up the centre, and boxes ranged along both sides for 100 hogs. There are runs on each side of the building for the pigs to enjoy themselves, and convenient sliding doors to let them out and in.

The Calving-house.

Next comes the Calving house, a snug erection 80 feet long by 20 wide, with a long tier of large, commodious boxes, and a hay-loft above. At one end of this building is fitted up a comfortable apartment for an experienced headman, who is always on hand and ready at night to stir up at a moment's notice.

The Short-horn Cow-house.

The building that comes next is the most attractive part of the establishment to visitors. It is 270 feet long by 34 feet wide, with an eight feet passage up the centre, and 12 x 12 feet boxes ranged on each side. Here the cows and their calves are brought from the calving-house, and here they remain for a period of from six to nine months, according to circumstances. Each cow and her calf have a box to themselves, the cow is amply supplied with nutritious food, and the calf gets the whole of its dam's milk. Every one knows that if you would raise good stock of any kind, you must feed the young ones liberally with the right kind of food. With horned cattle, neglect during the first year can never be made up—and this fact is kept carefully in remembrance at Bow Park. There are fifty-two boxes in the house, usually each of them is inhabited by a cow and her calf, and it is a most interesting sight to pass along the boxes and mark the varied appearance and bearing of the different animals. Some of the cows are dignified and reserved, as becomes an aristocratic race, while others are frank and courteous, like the inmate gentlewoman of high or low degree. Occasionally, too, there happens to get into every herd a mean-looking subject that can't look you in the face, and that you strongly suspect had been convicted (of course before she came into your possession) of stealing her neighbor's newspaper, or some equally heinous offence. But, of course, these improper characters are packed off at the earliest opportunity to be sold to the highest bidder without a shadow of reserve. The calves, too, have their several peculiarities. One eats enormously and then lies down; and you can't stir him with a red-hot poker until he gets hungry again. Another is full of life and fun and will play with you as long and as merrily as you like, while still another is cross and snappish and would bump you if he could. Wonder if Darwin ever observed the striking affinities between shorthorn calves and little boys?

The Open Cattle-sheds.

But pass we on to the long range of substantial sheds that run up the road for fifty feet until they reach the cross-road (on which stands the stable), and then turn south at right angles for 250 feet. These are the open houses that were erected when Bow Park first passed into the hands of Mr. Brown, and which were used to test practically the comparative merits of open air versus in-door cattle-raising, and had a final verdict unanimously recorded against them. They are now, however, found useful adjuncts to a higher and better system.

Mr Brown's Cottage.

The two story frame house, with its summer kitchen and little garden, that stands not far removed from the south end of the building we have just left, is the summer residence of the Proprietor of Bow Park and his family. It is small and unadorned—unless the grass and the flowers and the shrubs be counted in; the furniture is plain as possible; neither painting nor statuary are to be found about it. But it is said there are seven bed rooms and nine beds in the little establishment, though that we can hardly credit—that the mutton and the corn and the potatoes are excellent, and the short-horn cream delicious—that there is a well-filled cellar down stairs even in these days of threatened prohibition,—and that glorious rambles, joyous pic-nics, and a right hearty welcome make amends for the modesty of the establishment. But indeed the proprietor's cottage is only another proof among many that meet you all over the property, of the truth of a remark made by a habitué of the place—that "for improving the Herd, or increasing the fertility of the land, or developing the natural beauties of the estate, any reasonable amount has been freely spent, —but not one sixpence has gone for unproductive work or mere ornament."

The Calf-house.

Let us now cross the road and enter that large door at the south end of the long building next us. It is the calf-house; 200 feet long by 24 wide, with a cart-road up the centre; boxes (smaller than those we have left) ranging along both sides, and a spacious hay-loft above. Into this house are brought the Heifer calves when first weaned; and with a daily run in the paddock attached and good wholesome food, they don't suffer much from the change to it. There are forty boxes in this house, and as Spring approaches the number of inmates increases, and the animals have usually in a good many cases to be doubled up. A visitor to this department in the end of April or beginning of May finds forty to fifty young heifers congregated in it that challenge his admiration, and could hardly be surpassed on any one farm here or elsewhere.

The Sheep-house.

We now pass from the calf-house through the large door at the opposite end from where we entered, and find before us the gable-end of what is the Sheep-house in winter and the yearling Short-horn Heifer-house in summer. It is a substantial two story building like the others, 250 long by 20 feet wide—50 feet of it being on the west side of the cross-road, in line with the calf-house and stables, and the remaining 200 turning to the west at right angles, and forming the parallel building on the south side of the main road to the Implement-house on the north side, with which we started. There is a large yard attached to this building with a never failing well of fine spring water in the centre. On the inside next the yard and facing the south, a large part of the building is open and the sheep use the yard at pleasure. In severe weather, however, there are fittings by which all openings are closed until the storm subsides. The sheep kept are thorough-bred Cotswolds, the flock usually numbers about one hundred. The lambing season is in the end of March or beginning of April, and as soon as that is over, the flock is sent off to pasture and the yearling Heifers come out of their box-house and take possession for the summer of the sheep-house and yard attached to it. These heifers are all sent to the pasture runs for some hours every day; but they are brought home in the afternoon, and well fed when they come in and before going out in the morning. They are kept in good growing condition, and at twenty-two months are drawn off for service and placed with the other young stock "needing attention."

The Herd.

So much as to the Buildings—and now for the Animals. The Herd was commenced by the purchase from Mr. John White, of Halton, of the fine old Woodhill Herd of imported Bates' Stock, established in 1832, which came into his hands on the death of the Hon. Adam Fergusson. The purchase embraced over thirty cows and heifers and has proved a highly advantageous investment. This was followed by the acquisition of nine high-bred Heifers and a pure Booth Bull, from Mr. Torr's famous Herd—all of them born in England and imported by Mr. Cochrane. A little later came the purchase from Major Groig, of Kingswood, of his fine Bates and Booth Herd of forty head,

which proved a most fortunate investment. These purchases have been systematically followed up by others in England, the United States and Canada, whenever opportunity offered of securing a really fine animal of good old pedigree and sound constitution; and when such animals are acquired, they and their progeny are carefully bred and reared as distinct families, to form permanent features of the Herd. For example, the best animals of Mr. Fergusson's Herd have been formed into one family, the females of which are styled *Duchesses of Woodhill* and the males *Dukes of Woodhill*; they are grand cattle, of strong constitution, highly prolific—and will be heard from yet. A lucky purchase too of the fine old cow *Mazurka 8th* at an auction sale hardly three years ago has already resulted in a most valuable little family of three females with a fourth expected. In the same manner have similar purchases of fine single animals resulted in the establishment of prosperous little families of such valuable and desirable Short-horns as the *Brides*; the *Cambridges*; the *Countesses of Goodness*; the *Duchesses of Derham, of Oakland, of Springwood, of Aylmer and of Winfield*; the *Fames*; the *Guavas*; the *Isabellas*; the *Louans*; the *Roan Duchesses*; the *Rose of Sharons*; the *Sanspareils*; the *Craggs*; the *Mantalinus*; the *Sidonias*; the *Barringtons*; the *Rosamonds*; the *Adelizas*; the *Towneley Butterflies*, and many others.

The Bulls now in service at Bow Park have all been imported from England, and are first-class animals. At the head of the Bates stock stands *Duke of Barrington 4th* (30924), with a pure Bates pedigree, and bred by Mr. Sheldon, of Brailles House, Warwickshire, England. He is in every respect a remarkable animal, and his stock are worthy of their sire. At the head of the Booth stock stands *Royal Tudor*, bred by Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of Derham Abbey, Norfolk, England. The six latest crosses in his pedigree are *Royal Broughton*, *Prince Christian*, *Majestic*, *Hamlet*, *Leonard* and *Buckingham*—all bred at Warlaby by Mr. Booth. There are also in service a very fine Bates' Bull of the Craggs family, called *Duke of Springhill*, and two pure Booth Bulls of great substance and quality from the Herds of the late Mr. Torr, of Aylesby Manor, Lincolnshire, and Mr. Chaloner, Kingsfort, Ireland. There are a number of fine young Bulls, of straight Bates and Booth pedigrees, bred on the farm from imported English stock, that are of great promise.

The high-bred Short-horn Cows and Heifers in the Herd at the moment we write, number 210, and the Bulls upwards of 40; the milch cows, working oxen, fattening steers, &c., make the whole number of horned cattle not much under 300 head. And this, notwithstanding the fact that 130 head (mostly males) were disposed of by public and private sale in the year ended on 30th September last. The rapidity with which the numbers increase may be gathered from the fact that out of 210 Cows and Heifers of all ages, 146 are now supposed to be in calf and 26 others are in breeding condition. Of these 26, two had calves in October last, two in November, ten in December, five in the present month of January, and the remaining seven are of full age, but not yet bred.

The good health maintained in the Herd is a remarkable feature of it. Rinderpest, Pleuro-neumonia, and Foot-and-mouth disease, so fatal in Europe, are unknown in Canada. No serious epidemic has ever assailed the cattle of Ontario. The mortality from diseases of all kinds in the Bow Park Herd since its commencement, has not amounted to one per cent. per annum. The dry bracing climate of Canada seems well adapted to the raising of a vigorous race of Short-horns; the cheapness of building timber enables comfortable stables to be provided at much less cost than in other countries; and the comparatively low cost at which fodder can be raised or purchased, gives the Canadian breeder great advantage over his competitors in other countries.

The utmost care and attention are devoted to the daily management of the animals. The feeding, watering, currying and exercising are systematically arranged and seen to at the right time. Every animal is inspected every day; no defective animal is reared; only those are brought up that are of sound constitution, in vigorous health, and well formed. The male animals especially are severely culled. Not only must the constitution, form and vitality of the young Bulls be thoroughly up to the mark, but the style of the animal and his colour must be satisfactory.