

**Canadian Studs, Herds and Flocks.**

MR. H. J. DAVIS' HERDS.

Mr. H. J. Davis, whose name has become familiar with those interested in Shorthorns, is farming about four miles northeast of Woodstock. He began his breeding operations in the spring of 1886, by purchasing of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., the imported Campbell Nonpareil bull Roan Prince, and at the same time two cows, both with heifer calves at foot, one of them being Violet Arundel, by Imported Lewis Arundel; dam Violet of Greenwood; descended from the cow Lavinia, by son of Scipio. Also the cow Verbena, by 2nd Duke of Pickering; descended from Imported Verbena, by Bolton. From this beginning the present herd has been founded. The heifers sired by Roan Prince are straight and neat, and show considerable uniformity in shape, and are mostly red in color. Quite a number of good grades are also kept. The whole have comfortable quarters, and are kept in good growing condition. The proprietor is now shaping things for breeding more extensively, or making sales as occasions offer. The bull at present at head of the herd is Imported Invincible, bred at Kinnellar. He is by the Sittytton bull Vermont, and is of Mr. Campbell's Jessamine tribe. This is a large, useful bull, and we understand he has been quite a successful sire in the herds in which he has been used. Mr. Davis is a strong believer in Berkshire swine, and always has a goodly number on hand. In a recent sale to the Ottawa Experimental Farm they obtained from him a superior imported sow, which had been quite a prize-winner.

AYRSHIRES AT MEADOWSIDE.

One of the oldest and largest Ayrshire herds in Ontario is that owned by Mr. Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont. For thorough, practical management every detail is quite in keeping with the modern requirements of a first-class dairy herd. Situated in a part of the country that has all the requisites in the shape of pasture and water, and where abundance of hay, roots and corn fodder can be cheaply produced for winter feed, with buildings up to the times for convenience and comfort, it is not surprising to find that a high degree of excellence has been attained.

The barns, of which there are two, are large, with ample room for storage, and with stone basements underneath. The principal stock barn has windmill shafting and necessary attachments for cutting feed and grinding grain, also for pumping water.

The herd was commenced as early as 1868 by the purchase of a bull and heifer, both of which were bred from the importations of Mr. Jas. Logan, Montreal, at an early date. The first heifer, Morning Star, proving a wonderfully successful breeder, the birth of seven heifers in the herd being placed to her credit; these with four bulls she produced for her owner shows more than a usual prolificacy. From time to time fresh blood has been selected until at present the herd numbers something over sixty head, the uniformity of type showing that their proprietor has taken a model of high order and followed it closely, particular attention having been paid to good heads, the wedge-shaped body, large udders and shapely teats, all of which are indispensable, the proprietor attesting that the herd has steadily improved in

milk and butter production through the careful selection that he has practised.

The system followed in the herd is to give attention first to breeding and rearing the calves, and secondly to butter-making, thus the bull calves are allowed a liberal supply of whole milk, in order to obtain early development for sale, the heifer calves being gradually restricted until all skimmed milk is fed. In both cases the whole milk is fed with the pail fresh from the cow, the stripping or last half of the milk being reserved for the dairy. The deep-setting plan having been in use for a length of time, the skim-milk is always sweet and palatable, and as Mrs. Yuill has obtained a happy notoriety for a first-class article of butter, which sells at the highest price, the herd has thus proved a most lucrative investment. Several young bulls of good quality are still on hand.

MR. S. COXWORTH'S BERKSHIRES.

Close to the village of Claremont, and but a short distance from the station of the same name on the C. P. R., is the farm of Mr. S. Coxworth, the well-known Berkshire breeder. At the time of our visit Mr. Coxworth was himself absent from home, but we spent an hour or two very pleasantly looking over his herd of black beauties, under the guidance of his herdsman, to whom great credit is due for the capital condition in which the stock has come through the winter. The two stock boars now in use are Prince Albion and Royal Standard. The first of these, Prince Albion, bred by Mr. Alex. Cameron, Ashburn, Ont., is a very large, heavy-boned pig, with a capital coat of hair, and showing every indication of a strong, vigorous constitution. The second, Royal Standard, was imported by Mr. J. C. Snell, from whom Mr. Coxworth bought him a short time since, farrowed in September; he is now six months old, and is one of the most promising pigs of his age we have ever seen. Indeed, should he continue to do as well as he has done so far, he should give a good account of himself next fall in the show ring, and Mr. Coxworth is to be congratulated on securing so choice a boar to head his herd. Among the older sows we were very favorably impressed with the imported sow Lady Shaftesbury 3rd, purchased last fall from Mr. G. Green, of Fairview, who paid no less than \$125.00 for her dam. Another very useful looking sow was Lady Bright, bred by Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro. This is a very large, strong-boned sow, weighing when in show shape 650 lbs. At the time of our visit she was suckling a very promising looking litter, two weeks old, among them being a really beautiful boar. A nicely marked, smooth, even sow is Lady Moulford, a well-known prize-winner at local shows, while, to our mind, perhaps the choicest female in the herd is Model Duchess, a grand yearling sow, bred by Mr. Geo. Green from imported sire and dam. This sow, we understand, Mr. Coxworth intends exhibiting next fall, and we venture to predict that she will be heard of more than once again. Among the young things were three very nice sows out of imported Lady Shaftesbury 3rd, one of these being an extra good one—very lengthy, with good hams, nice, level back and well sprung rib.

Besides his Berkshires, Mr. Coxworth has laid the foundation of a flock of Cotswolds by the purchase of four pure-bred ewes, two very choice ones being from the flock of Mr. Jos. Ward, Marsh Hill, Ont., and two more from Messrs. Douglas & Son, of Columbus, Ont. Mr. Coxworth's advertisement will be found in our columns, and we can recommend him to parties needing good registered stock at reasonable figures.

**The Most Economical and Healthful System of Feeding Farm Horses.**

BY THOS. M'MILLAN, CONSTANCE.

In view of the fact that this province has become noted for the high standard of its draught horses, and knowing that our climate is well adapted to the raising of such animals, it is our duty to enquire, and endeavor to find out the most economical system of feeding, always bearing in mind that no system can be ranked as economical which does not ensure the health, and build up and maintain that hardiness of constitution required for the purpose of enduring constant work, for which horses are used. We must bear in mind that in order to gain the best results our course of feeding and management must be such as to secure a steady and continuous growth until the animal reaches maturity. In order to do this we must know that our duty begins at the time of conception, and that any irrational treatment of the dam will be injurious to her young, because in following out a system of feeding brood mares successfully and economically it cannot be dissociated with the general management which they otherwise ought to receive. Although horses are kept for their muscle and to work, brood mares should not be overstrained, and should be fed regularly and liberally upon such food as will best provide that nourishment required for the proper growth of the colt. During the summer and fall there is no better treatment for brood mares than to turn them on a good grass field with plenty of shade and pure water. In the winter season they must have plenty of exercise, and be fed on laxative food. Now, when the time has come that there is not sufficient work on the farm in winter to keep mares in constant exercise, a good mode of feeding and treatment is as follows:—Water three times a day, and always before feeding; in the morning give 3 lbs. bruised oats mixed with 2 lbs. cut hay and straw, also 4 lbs. long hay in manger; noon, 3 lbs. bruised oats, 2 lbs. cut straw and hay, with 3 or 4 lbs. turnips, and 3 lbs. long hay; night, 3 lbs. oats (boiled) mixed with 1 lb. bran and 2 lbs. cut straw and hay, and 7 lbs. long hay in manger, or a total weight of 32 lbs. per day, costing me, at market price, about 18 cents. Along with this system of feeding, mares should be turned out in yards for exercise during part of the day, and have the freedom of a loose box at night. During the spring mares should be worked constantly up to the time of foaling, but with great care, to prevent tiring too much or overheating them. During the suckling period they should never be worked, and directly after foaling care should be taken in feeding for the first ten days, if the dam is a good milker, that the foal does not get too much milk. After the foal has become used to the mother's milk, the latter should be well fed in order to give sufficient milk to produce a strong growth in the foal, which should be suckled from four to five months. Turn her into good pasture with plenty of living water, and feed a ration of bruised oats and bran, perhaps twice a day, as scant nourishment of the foal during this period is often fatal to full development afterwards. The whole system of the young animal is plastic in the hands of the skilful feeder. Full rations of appropriate food will give it the habit of strong and rapid growth, which is easily continued after weaning; but, on the other hand, deficient nourishment will not only contract its present