

ones may be used when the weather is mild. Whatever the system of ventilation adopted, it should not produce any draughts where the cattle are. Where barns are built on the end drive principle, the shutters for putting down feed and bedding may also be used in promoting ventilation.

The Class of Emigrants Most Wanted.

In reply to a query from a young lad without means desirous of learning farming, the *Agricultural Gazette* has the following. "The only way to learn farming or any other trade is to serve an apprenticeship to it. Your best plan without money is to earn money by labor on the farm, if you can get employment, and learn how to hold the plough, and milk the cow. You will then do for emigration; and going out to Canada or the States, you will easily get employment at good wages, and if you wish to be more than a laborer you can save money and hire land."

The above is very sensible advice and might well be heeded by those desirous of learning farming who have money. The only proper way to learn any trade is through serving an apprenticeship to it, whether with our parents or otherwise. In the face of this plain truth young men, more so in years gone by than now, have come out from Britain to learn farming at the Guelph Ontario Agricultural College, who, had they but spent a term on a farm before coming here, would have forever abandoned the idea of choosing the profession of farming as a life work. They would then have been furnished opportunity of judging of the nature of the work at the first. The class of emigrants referred to above are a very desirable class, those who can "plough and milk," in a word, have a fair knowledge of work on the farm before coming here. We shall always have room for them in this country, and the opportunities for them to rise are on the whole better than Britain furnishes. To all such we say, come and welcome, but we can well afford to get along without the shoddy of the back streets of towns.

The Merits of Galloway Cattle.

This hardy breed has found an earnest advocate in Mr. Wm. Kough, of Owen Sound, to whose rising herd reference was made in our last issue. Mr. Kough's line of argument is a very convincing one. When arguments are presented as the result of our own experience, it is difficult, indeed, to refute them. Their early maturing properties he has demonstrated in his own herd, not only when purely bred but when crossed on Shorthorn cows, Shorthorn grade cows, and on common Canadian scrub cows, that with fairly good attention they will reach 1,200 lbs. in 18 months, and when killed will dress 72½ to 74½ per cent. live weight.

Their *hardiness* he illustrates by reference to the offspring of common cows in the neighborhood mated with his own Galloway sires. Some of these he says "have never seen the inside of a barn during the whole winter; they simply had the run of the straw stack, and yet at the sale in March, 1887, these calves, which would have been runts under such treatment from any other kind of bull, brought at public auction \$25 each, and in the summer season some of them brought over \$50 when about one year old." The price they brought does not concern us so much, for that is a relative thing after the beef price is reached, and may be affected almost wholly by men's fancies and the strength of their pockets, but when we are told on such authority, that Galloway calves will rough it in the farmyard when sufficiently fed, in our

cold Canadian winters, it is something that should arrest the most thoughtful attention. It is only in keeping, however, with the conduct of animals of this breed, who successfully fight the savage blizzards of the west which sweep into non-existence animals of less fibre.

It is not the common view that Galloways are good at the pail, but here again Mr. Kough comes forward with sustaining facts. He says the cow "Duchess" Louise 1067, the mother of Robin Adair 2124, in "his own herd, for the first two months of her suckling him, gave so much milk, that each day we milked a patent pail full from her and of the richest quality."

The quality of the meat is of a high order. This is easily demonstrated by the top prices paid for it in the English market. Mr. Kough, in the spring of 1886, sold to Mr. Haines a bunch of fat cattle for the English market. One of the lot was a half breed Galloway heifer which the buyer estimated at about 1,100 lbs. She turned the scale at 1,475 lbs., gained a pound a day on her trip to London, and brought a larger price than steers weighing 400 lbs. more. We cannot think, however, that so much difference would be made in the price in every instance as in that just cited.

There is one aspect of Galloway breeding that has not been touched upon, and it is one of great significance. We refer to the utilizing of the hides for robes in the place of the buffalo robes, which can no more be got. We fail to see why they would not make robes equally beautiful with those of the buffalo and quite as pliable when properly trimmed. They might also be used for coats in which men even could "rustle" without much danger in our cold Canadian climate. If their hides are found suitable for this purpose, and the current of fashion should set in, in this direction, it would not be easy to supply the demand for Galloway hides, while we need have no fear as to the demand for Galloway beef, which would certainly take care of itself.

Clochmohr and its Shorthorns.

The English poet sings, "Men may come and men may go," and come and go they will, but far different are the work they do and the influences they leave behind them. Most men live and die and are buried, have a tombstone erected over their dust, and the great wave of time surges on. Soon even this much is forgotten about them, that they lived at all. The grave clothes of a common oblivion shroud every remembrance of them, and the impenetrable mists of a faded past carry them more and more remotely into the gloom, or perhaps we should rather say, carry the generations of the living further and further from them. Fortunate in a sense, then, is he who by his life is rescued from this common oblivion, even for a time. It betokens the possession of some strong features of character which are not given equally to all men, and the use of them in an energetic way. Such an one is Mr. James Cowan, of Galt, Ont., who, along with two of his four sons, is carrying on the Shorthorn breeding establishment of Clochmohr, under the style of James Cowan & Sons. Clochmohr is the Gaelic for "big stone." It contains 550 acres with two steadings, at one of which one son, James L., is located, and William at the other. It is divided by the 3d con. of Waterloo township, county Waterloo, and is but two miles out of Galt, on the C. P. and Grand Trunk railways. The farm is beautifully undulating, as is almost certain to be the case in a Scotchman's choice, when he cannot perch on higher hills, supported a generous crop of pine trees in other

years; and is well watered—in fact, well adapted to the growth of good stock, to which it has been largely devoted since 1857.

In that year Red Rose 10th was purchased from Stevens & Sherwood, New York, giving \$160 for what had cost those gentlemen \$600 when a suckling calf. Three of her descendants were sold by Mr. Cowan to Mr. J. L. Harrison, New York, for \$1,000, who in turn disposed of two of them to an English purchaser for \$6,000. Not long after a fourth was sold for \$800, to go to England. Red Rose 10th had her last calf in her seventeenth year.

Next came Snowdrop in 1859, and a 1-year-old heifer purchased from Mr. Stephen Moffat, Burnside, North Dumfries, and descended from stock imported by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, Woodhill, Ont.

In 1862 Queen, Dairy Spot and Celina came from the herd of Mr. James Williams, Durham, Ont., and in 1875 two Seraphinas, originally from the herd of Mr. W. F. Stone, Guelph, were bought from R. Baxter, Burlington, and Meadow Flower, from the herd of Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, county Brant. In 1881 no less than thirteen females of the Sanspareil, Polyanthus, and other Shorthorn families, were purchased at a sale made by Mr. Stone, Guelph.

It will be readily apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look into these pedigrees, that Mr. Cowan spared no pains in making his selections on which to erect the superstructure of his herd.

The same remark will equally apply to the males. The first purchase was Emperor [225], and the first bull used in the herd, Edmund Ironsides [220], a pure Princess Bull, bred by Mr. Wm. Ashton, Cruikstone Park, Galt, in 1856. Then followed the famous Oxford Lad [518] 5056, bred by Mr. James O. Sheldon, Whitespring Farm, Geneva, N. Y., purchased jointly with the Hon. David Christie, "The Plains," Brantford, whose portrait at four years adorns vol. i. of the Canada herd book, p. 112. The price paid was \$1,000. The fame of this bull and his success as a show bull and stock-getter soon rendered bulls of a similar name very numerous. Oswald Cray—183—bred at Clochmohr in 1865, a son of Oxford Lad and the famous old cow Red Rose 10th, took the place of the former, and in turn gave way to Constance's Duke 7753, purchased from Senator Cochrane for \$400. Then came Rose's Oxford—235—bred at Clochmohr in 1873, sired by 7th Earl of Oxford, followed by Duke of Kent—154—bred by Mr. T. L. Harrison, Morley, N. Y., got by Saladin 10938, and out of the dam Airdrie Princess, by Duke of Dundall 5555. Constance Duke—239—bred by John R. Craig & Bro., Burnhamthorpe, Ont., a Constance bull, was then placed at the head of the herd, until superseded by the 6th Earl of Antrim—1212—, a bull rich in Princess and Duchess blood, and bred by Mr. H. Y. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.

The present stock bull is Duke of Colonus 2nd, calved Oct. 3d, 1886, and bred by Mr. Wm. Murray, Chesterfield, Ont. He was sired by Duke of Colonus by 54th Duke of Oxford (55733). His dam is Princess Thekla by Orphan Duke, imp., and he traces back through twenty four sires to Studly Bull, bred by Mr. Stevenson, of Ketton, England, in 1739; a roan in colour, he has good style and shape; is a fine handler, and should make a very useful animal.

Shorthorns at Clochmohr have proved a good all-round investment. But four public sales have been found necessary during these twenty years of breeding, to sell off the surplus stock. Until recently the young bulls brought readily from \$100 to \$200 each, but of late, along with other Shorthorn breeders, the Messrs. Cowan have felt the influence of the depres-