

## LIVE STOCK.

## Our Dumb Animals.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is surely a noble, Christlike mission to stand up as champions for the cause of mercy, justice and righteousness to plead for mercy to the poor dumb animals, since they cannot plead themselves in words, to strive to awaken the conscience of cruel men and women to a sense of their sinfulness in the sight of God, is certainly the duty of every true Christian.

The Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, although doing their best, cannot possibly reach all the guilty ones. Many cases are not reported, as an informer is often looked upon with contempt; therefore, many poor animals continue to suffer from man's inhumanity. The passionate man lays on the whip unmercifully, totally disregarding his poor horse's mute appeal. It seems to me that the best plan is to try to overcome evil with good. If we who are pleading the cause of mercy can but persuade some cruel men to cultivate good common sense, and exercise self-control or will-power in the management of their animals, our efforts will not have been in vain.

The evils resulting from giving vent to outbursts of bad temper are manifold. Every fit of passion a man indulges in means loss, spiritually, physically and financially. Surely the offender knows he is doing wrong when he beats or neglects his animals. Conscience tells him so.

As the mind has great power over the body, anger seriously affects the health. The animals will thrive better and give better satisfaction or larger returns when treated with kindness than when the conditions are reversed.

The Bible tells us that "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

Our kind Creator gave us the animals to work for us, and surely He is much displeased if they are treated with unkindness. Parents should teach their children early in life to be kind to every living thing, and never to rob birds' nests or to tease animals. If the mother loves animals, the children will likely follow her example; it will be born in them. I have in mind a farmer who has a very hasty temper. He has no patience with the animals, but will beat them under the slightest provocation. The cat flies when she sees him coming, for she hasn't forgotten the kicks he has given her. But the wife is very fond of animals, and so are all the children.

There is a truckman in our city who loves his horse almost as well as his wife. He was out of work last summer, and, although he needed money, could not be persuaded to hire his horse, for he was afraid he would be ill-used. He says that the horse is so fond of him that he will follow him all around the yard. Love begets love.

Make friends of your animals; talk to them almost as if they were human beings, and see how pleased they will look. See that they have food and water regularly, and are kept in comfortable quarters. The animals appreciate kindness, certainly. If you are kind to them, they will not be afraid of you, for "love casteth out fear."

Several years ago a farmer gave us a fine dog, because he imagined he was becoming cross. But it was the man who was cross, not the dog. He never tried to bite any person after we got him. A few months after we brought him home, his former master called to see him. He spoke to him, but the dog wouldn't go near him. He ran away from him; he hadn't forgotten the whippings, and I suppose he was afraid the former owner was going to take him back. How poor Prince used to come bounding to meet us when we returned from having a ride. What a warm welcome we always received. We loved that dog almost as well as a child, and wouldn't sell him for any money. But one night he went out, and some cruel wretch shot him.

Some boys take pleasure in teasing or tormenting animals, and pursuits become habits. Cowper aptly defines cruelty as "Detested sport that owes its pleasure to another's pain." Blair says: "We ought never to sport with pain or distress in any of our amusements, or treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty."

Richardson says: "That cruelty which children are permitted to show to birds and other animals will most probably exert itself on their fellow creatures when at years of maturity."

The American Humane Education Society is doing a great work in sending thousands of copies of "Our Dumb Animals" to editors. Who can tell what amount of good may result from the distribution of literature advocating kindness to animals? It is high time that a movement was set on foot on behalf of our animals in this Province. How many have they suffered from blows and neglect? Let us all be up and doing. Earnest effort should win the victory.

"Lay down your whip, you cruel man."

"He needs that mute appeal."

"Your horse requires a rest."

"He wants a meal."

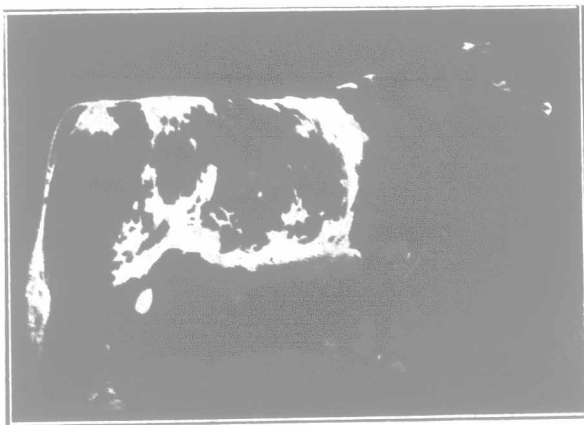
Quebec, P. E. I.

A. R.

## Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—VII.

By J. C. Snell.

The World's Fair being at Chicago in 1893, the Shorthorn exhibit at Toronto was lighter than usual, a considerable consignment from Canada figuring in the International competition in the White City of the Columbian Exposition, the greatest event of its kind the world has witnessed, where an exceedingly creditable record in prize-winning was made by Canadian-bred Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. In the regular class of Shorthorns, by ages, at Chicago, first place in the aged-bull section was given to Young Abbotsburn, bred by the Watts, of Salem, Ont., and third to Nonpareil Chief, a splendid roan three-year-old son of Imp. Indian Chief, bred by Arthur Johnston, and purchased from R. & S. Nicholson, of Sylvan, Ont.,



St. Valentine.



The Late William B. Watt.



Lord Stanley.

the second winner being Gay Monarch (imp.), shown by J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Indiana. It has been rarely, if ever, that three bulls of the breed, of equal excellence, have met in the same class in any country, and so closely matched were they that not a few of the Canadian breeders present were of the opinion that the order of their placing might have been reversed without injury to the writer's opinion. Nonpareil Chief was one of the very best bulls he has seen in any country. These three bulls were said to have been officially weighed at the Exposition. Young Abbotsburn weighing 2,900 pounds, Gay Monarch 2,450 pounds, and Nonpareil Chief 2,540 pounds as a three-year-old. J. & W. Russell's white Lord Stanley was first in the yearling-bull section, and later junior champion Shorthorn bull, and junior

grand champion over all beef breeds. The Russells were second in the two-year-old heifer section, and should have been first, with Centennial Isabella 25th, a massive roan, by Stanley; and they were first for heifer under one year with Centennial Isabella 30th, by the same sire. The same firm had also the first-prize junior herd, under two years old, headed by Lord Stanley (a \$600 prize), the four females being, like the bull, all by this same sire, and three out of the five were white. The first prize, of \$300, for the best four of either sex, under four years old, the get of one bull, was also won by the Russells with the progeny of Stanley. A series of grand-champion competitions was also arranged by the management, open to all beef breeds, the writer being chosen by the Shorthorn exhibitors as one of a committee of three judges, together with John G. Imboden, of Illinois, a feeder of and dealer in beef cattle, whose predictions were probably for the Aberdeen-Angus breed, though a thoroughly impartial judge; and Wm. Stocking, of Illinois, a Hereford breeder, a man of fine character. In this competition there was no question of Young Abbotsburn's place in the class for bulls two years and over, but for bulls under two years there was a very close contest between Russell's Lord Stanley and the Angus bull which had won first in his own breed. Here the writer had to do some talking in a quiet way, and succeeded in persuading his colleagues that the white should win over the black in this particular case, not, of course, because he was a Canadian, but because of his superior quality. The smile which suffused the countenance of James Russell when the first-prize ribbon was handed him grew broader and higher when later the \$600 prize for the best young herd, headed by Lord Stanley, was handed him, and again when the first award for the best four calves under a year—a \$300 prize—went his way. We regret having failed to secure a snapshot of him at this juncture of his life, as we have never since succeeded in getting him to face a camera.

A striking instance of difference of opinion of judges was seen in the placing of the graded herds in the competition open to all beef breeds, the first award—the \$1,000 prize—in this case being given to Robbins & Sons' Shorthorn herd which, by another committee, was placed third in the regular Shorthorn class. The writer claims credit for the change, having strongly advocated it when the other members of the committee were undecided as to where to begin the placing. The second and third awards went to Herefords, and fourth and fifth to Shorthorn herds.

The first-prize (graded by ages) Shorthorn herd in the original competition was headed by a leggy red Canadian-bred bull that was fourth in his class, born at Bow Park, and of which, judging from his personal make-up, it might well have been written:

"A true patriot he, for be it understood  
He left his country for his country's good."

The females of the herd must have been reckoned very strong, when they offset his weakness.

In the Robbins herd, to which was given the grand-championship award of \$1,000, over all beef breeds, was a roan yearling heifer named Lady Verbena, which had been purchased late in the season from her breeders, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., to fill a place in the Indiana herd. She had not been as highly fitted as the other members of the herd, having recently come from the pasture field, and my colleagues balked somewhat at her, but on my pointing out the fact that her lack of fitting, which was not her fault, was all that could be said against her, as she was straight, level, smooth and substantial, they became satisfied with the explanation, and agreed. That little heifer, five months later, became the mother of the multi-champion of the Western States circuit in the late nineties, St. Valentine, the doughty roan son of the Duthie-bred Guardsman, carried in utero when his mother was criticised at Chicago. St. Valentine met his Waterloo at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, in 1898, where the Canadian-bred Nominee, a straight, smooth, roan bull, sold by Capt. Robson to H. F. Brown, of Minnesota, was placed ahead of him. St. Valentine's daughters, notably Ruberta and Rosy O'Grady, a very thick-fleshed pair of roans, made a fine prizewinning record in the States.

(To be continued.)

## United States Live-stock Export Trade.

The export trade in live stock from the United States shows marked curtailment. During the twelve months preceding July 1st, 1910, that country exported 125,229 head of cattle, as compared with 190,557 in 1909, and 308,380 in 1908. During the month of June, 1909, six times as many were exported as in June, 1910. During the same year 3,383 hogs were sent abroad, compared to 18,953 one year ago, and 29,300 two years ago. Of sheep, 34,970 were shipped abroad last year compared to 63,200 one year ago, and 89,081 two years ago. Decline also characterized the export of meat products of all kinds. Of lard, 270,158,875 pounds, worth at last year, \$14,904,834, the only one year, and 789,717,223