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even the old ewes, when too old for breeding, fatten rapidly. They cross splendidly with any breed, and there is none but what they will improve. They are well adapted to any country or climate. The demand for these sheep in England from other countries is greater than can be supplied; nearly one-third of the Oxfordshire rams going to Germany this year to cross on the Merino, besides a great many going to Scotland, America, and other countries. The price of these sheep is advancing every year, owing to the great demand. This year's ram sales were much higher than those of last year in England."

#### On the Wing.

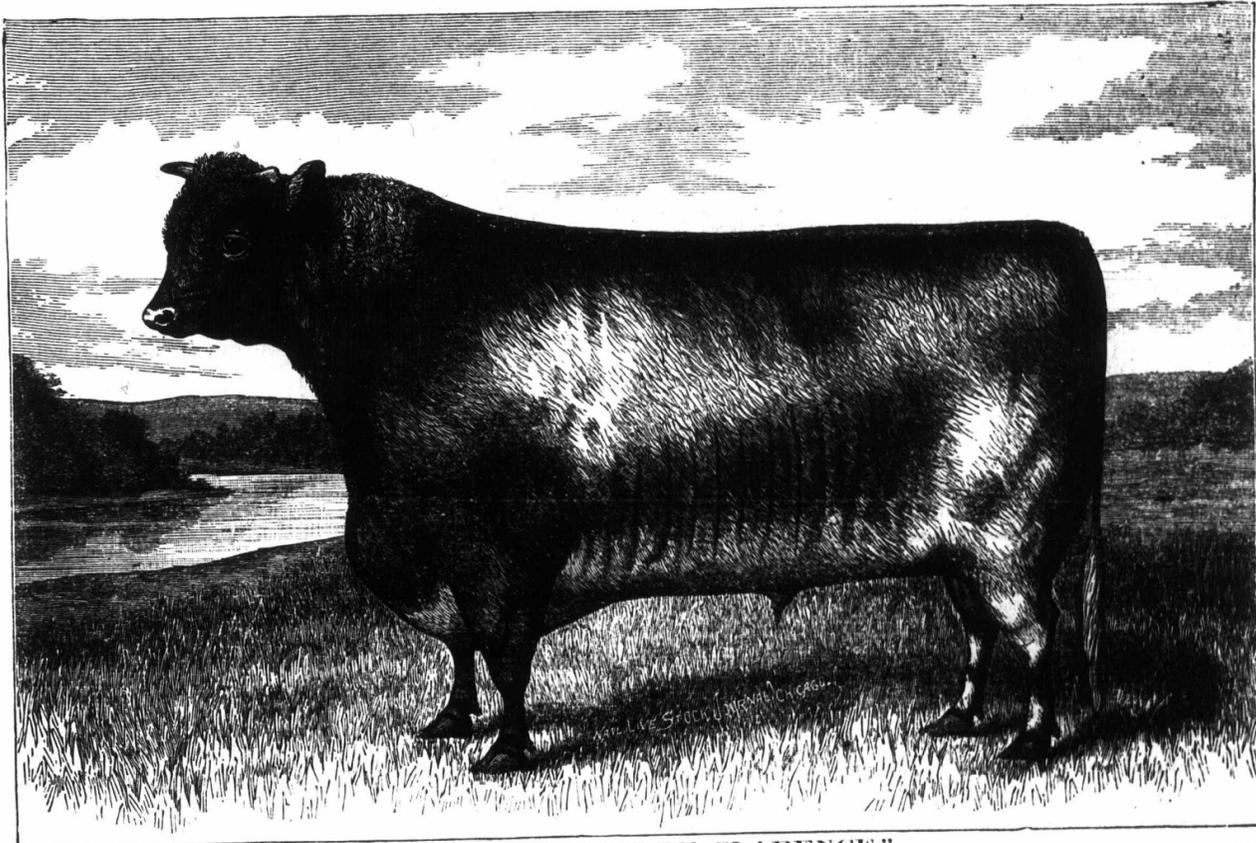
On the 6th Sept. we alighted on the Bow Park farm, situated in the county of Brant; it is about three miles distance from Brantford, on the west bank of the Grand River, which borders the estate for many miles. Upon this farm the late Hon. George Brown attempted to build up the most noted herd of Shorthorns (to use his own

connected with the farm is for the breeding and improvement of Shorthorns. When the attention is given to one particular object it is more likely to be a success than when divided. We do not know of any other farm where such a fine lot of really choice cattle are to be found. We saw no culls, or sick or poor looking animals on the place. Fourth Duke of Clarence, the bull standing at the head of the herd, is a model of perfection, both in form, pedigree and as a stock producer. The price paid for him, \$11,000, should command the best in the world. Seven thousand dollars was paid for one cow. The farm is well deserving of a visit by those who have a liking for these monarchs of our farms. Canada has much to be proud of in having such a breeding establishment as this. The attention of our best breeders is turned to it for the improvement of the herds of Shorthorns owned in different parts of Canada. But Canadians cannot afford to purchase all the fine animals raised on this farm; many are annually taken by Americans. It is a good thing to say that we have a farm from which people can depend on getting

#### Stock.

##### Combining Different Fodders.

It is customary on many farms to feed the cattle entirely on one kind of hay, such as clover, for instance, until that is gone, and then begin on another kind. In case clover alone is fed, the animals receive a much larger amount of proteine or albuminoids than their systems require, and consequently the excess is thrown off in the manure and wasted. If, instead of feeding on clover entirely, a portion of straw, poor hay, such as that grown on wet meadows, or cornstalks, were mixed with it, the cattle might be maintained in equally as good condition at a less cost, some of the poorer kinds of fodder being made to take the place of clover. This point is well illustrated by an experiment made at Moeckern, in Germany. Four cows were fed during a period of several weeks



"FOURTH DUKE OF CLARENCE."  
THE PROPERTY OF THE CANADA WEST FARM STOCK ASSOCIATION, OF BOW PARK, NEAR BRANTFORD, ONT.

words) in this or any other country. The farm is now conducted under the name of "The Canada West Farm Stock Association." Mr. John Hope is the manager. We understand that Mr. Brown's family have but little interest in it at the present time, the principal shareholders residing in Great Britain. The estate consists of 900 acres, 500 of which are in pasture, and 400 under cultivation, 40 of which are planted with roots, and another large portion is used for growing green feed for soiling purposes. A large number of the cattle, especially the bulls, are kept in the stables all the time. A succession of green crops are arranged so as to have a constant supply from early spring till frost destroys vegetation. By this method of feeding the stock can be matured in about half the time that it takes an ordinary farmer. The manager appears to thoroughly know his business, and has a lot of first-class Shorthorns such as the best breeders would like to have. His attention is devoted entirely to this class of stock; he has all the necessary conveniences, and keeps everything in order, leaving all other breeds and classes of stock and outside speculation to others, and everything

more healthy stock than can safely be procured on any farm in the States, and animals having the best pedigrees, and this without any tax on the people to support it. We wish the Association, the manager and the stock every success.

Every Canadian who visited the Chicago Fat Stock Exhibition, last year, well knows that Canadians were disgracefully deprived of the high prizes they justly merited; and Americans know it too. Despite that treatment, Mr. Hope declares that he will stick to exhibiting at that Exhibition until he brings the champion prize from the States into Canada. We were much pleased to hear this determination, and feel satisfied that the feeling of dissatisfaction that was spread last year by the misappropriation of prizes has awakened such a feeling in the minds of the honorable Americans who attended that Exhibition, that a repetition of such work would raise the ire of Americans to such a pitch that, for honor's sake, the managers would not make the attempt. Their acts will be more closely watched. All that Canadians want, and all that any honorable American wants, is a fair field and no favor.

with all the green clover they would eat, amounting to 123 pounds per day, containing five and six-tenths pounds of albuminoids and 15 pounds of carbo-hydrates. During another period they were fed with 87 pounds of green clover and six and seven-tenths of barley straw daily, containing three and eight-tenths pounds of albuminoids and seventeen and eight-tenths of carbo-hydrates. The result was that the cows while fed with the clover and straw gave as much milk, which was as rich in butter and caseine, as they did when fed on clover only. The cost of the milk when the cows were fed on clover alone was fifty per cent. more than when fed on the clover and straw mixture. Here was a saving of about one-third in the cost of milk simply by combining straw and green clover instead of feeding clover alone. When the clover alone was fed there were nearly two lbs. of albuminoids per day fed to each cow more than was needed, and this was wasted, thus increasing the cost of the milk, the albuminoids being the most costly elements of food. No farmer can feed profitably when such a waste of fodder is taking place.—[New England Farmer,