

## Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

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All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

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**WANTED.**—Good reliable agents to canvass for the JOURNAL in every township in Canada. Write for sample copies Address Stock Journal Co., Hamilton, Ont.

WITHOUT fear of successful contradiction we claim that the JOURNAL contains more original matter in each of the departments than any other agricultural paper in Canada.

OWING to the frequent enlargement of the JOURNAL without any addition to the subscription price, we are necessitated to cancel all clubbing offers made prior to September, 1884. The following are our clubbing rates, as stated in that number, on which terms only we can supply clubs in future: The JOURNAL will be sent for one year in clubs of five for four dollars, remitted at one time. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents, remitted at one time, with an extra copy to the sender. The names may belong to different offices.

EVERY day it becomes more and more clear that the early maturing of animals intended for the butcher is attended with the largest profits. Again, the testimony of the Fat Stock Shows, at Guelph, Chicago and London, point in this same direction. It is made, if possible, clearer than ever that animals, sheep and cattle, will gain much more rapidly between one and two years than between two and three. The preferences of buyers were also in favor of the younger animals. Men in Britain as in America are advocating the breeding of such animals only for the above purpose as will take on the largest possible amount of meat in the shortest possible time at the least possible expense. This must be the conclusion of all reasonable men who give the subject intelligent thought, and yet we find a writer in a Canadian contemporary, whose effusions remind us of the wanderings of a man who has lost his way in the trackless forest, discountenancing the practice of early maturing, and pleading the cause of the scrubs. Barnum's collection, it seems, is not yet complete.

THE proposal has been made in Great Britain to establish a record for dairy cows, in which those of any breed which come up to a certain standard shall be eligible for registration. We are not acquainted with the details of this proposal, and therefore cannot pronounce positively as to its practicability, but we see no reason why such a book would not be of much service in determining the comparative values of the dairy breeds, and in furnishing an incentive to improvement that must result in improving the standard very much. The book would require to be two-fold in its object, that is, to have a record for both milk and butter performances separate. We shall try and watch the proposal with no little interest. If such a scheme is possible in Great Britain, why not here?

A COMPARISON of the returns from the two representatives of the fat stock interest in the old and new worlds, as noticed by an English exchange, makes it clear that in all classes "Shorthorn, Hereford, Scotch" and cross-breeds, rates of increase in American-bred "cattle are found to be below those of British cattle." A comparison of the weight of the two champions of both hemispheres leads us to the same conclusion. While our Clarence Kirklevington weighed 2,400 lbs. at 1,372 days, Mr. R. Wortley's half-bred ox turned the scales at 2,589 lbs. when 1,292 days old. Whatever the explanation may be, it is clear that the Britons are as yet ahead of us. Whether they possess cattle constitutionally capable of putting on more flesh in a given time, or they are better up in the art of feeding, or the climatic conditions are in their favor, we are not quite sure, but we cannot deny them a vantage ground somewhere. Will those who argue that the time has come when the importation of British sires should cease for the purpose of renovating our herds furnish an explanation? What do our American exchanges say? Speak out, *Farmer's Advocate*. Speak out, *New York Sun*. Speak out, *Live-Stock Indicator*. Speak out *Breeders' Gazette*. With one voice give counsel and come to the rescue.

THE London *Live-Stock Journal* remarks in one of its recent issues: "The most gratifying feature of the trade in pure-bred stock this year is the keen demand which was manifested for animals of the highest merit. Throughout England all classes of pure-bred stock of really good form and character have been readily picked up at satisfactory prices." Let us heed the lesson. If the time has come in England when every pure-bred male, whether good, bad or indifferent, should not be kept for breeding purposes, may we not ask profitably, has it not come here also? The supply, as yet, of pure-bred males, is wholly inadequate to the wants of the country, but it is very unwise in consequence to fill the land with stock bred from inferior sires, simply because they may have a pedigree. Breed only from sires that are themselves from fairly good to *par excellence*, if satisfactory results are to be looked for. While the prices for good animals may vary considerably with the fluctuations of the times, they generally bring a fairly good figure, which cannot be truthfully said of the inferior classes of stock, while the latter never take the market well in times of depression, they must be sold at slaughter prices.

THE rage for young bulls seems the order of the day. Purchasing thus early has its advantages. Usually they can be purchased more cheaply and are always more plentiful than matured animals. Then, when selling time comes they will realize more than the butcher's price. The disadvantages are that they have not been proved, and for a time can be used but

seldom. Then there is the further risk of not proving a prepotent sire. When one buys a male animal that has proved himself in this respect, he knows what he is getting, which is worth considerable to any purchaser. Observe, we are not disapproving of the practice of purchasing young males, but simply stating both sides of the question. At the same time we deplore the tendency to sell off bulls that are truly good at an early age. How many even of the really good ones are allowed to live beyond the sixth or seventh year? A first class sire should never be slaughtered or superannuated while he is useful. A second or third class one cannot be set aside too soon. The famous 4th Duke of Clarence (33597) is now some ten or eleven years old, and as useful as ever; and the venerable old Knight of Warlaby (20014), of Sunnyside renown, is still used by the Messrs. Gross, though some fifteen years old.

"THIS is my motto—the greatest quantity of the best quality." We read the above on the back of some dismantled leaflet that came to hand the other day; but whether the motto of Amos Cruikshank, Sittytton; John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, or Leonard Burnet, Greebank, names connected with the leaflet, we could not tell. We were struck with the terseness of the above statement, and as we suppose it is not patented, we sincerely hope that practically it will become the motto of every cattleman in the land. As with men, so it is with cattle, quantity is only one consideration, or the overgrown specimens would soon drive to the wall more diminutive brethren. A great large frame in a beast that is ill-adjusted, ill-fleshed and in any way ill-balanced, is not to be desired, nor on the other hand are tiny little beauties, too small to be profitable, just what we require. If the breeder can give us quantity with suitable quality it is very much preferred to quality without quantity, hence it should be the aim of every stockman to increase the size of each individual, and the man who can do so without a deterioration in quality is so far master of the position. The largest specimens will always win the day, other things being equal.

PERSONS who treat all other animals gently seem to think that they have a license to use bulls roughly. In other words, it is a common opinion that a bull is so little susceptible to kind treatment and so obstinate naturally in his perverse ways that it is lost upon him. This is a great mistake. Though they are never to be trusted too far, they are very susceptible to kindness. More than once we have seen the owner of a bull walk up to him in the field and stroke him with the hand, the curly-headed creature evidently enjoying this way of having good-will expressed. This is certainly a vast improvement on meeting the pawing, bellowing beast with a pitchfork. The gentleness of a bull is determined in great part by the way in which he is managed during the first year. While they should be handled with firmness, it need have no element of cruelty or harshness in it. It may be necessary to use a whip sometimes, but seldom more than one stroke at a time. The attendant must give his lordship to understand that he is not afraid of him, as bulls seem to hold eternal enmity to cowards. They should be kept in places where they frequently see human beings and are handled by them daily. When kept within high walls, shut out from the bright light of day, and the feed is pitched in through a trap door, they become sullen as the dingy walls within which they are confined. When once an aged bull acquires a character for crossness, then beware of him. Never, never put your life in his hands, not even for a moment.