

## Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

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**To Subscribers.**—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.50.

**Clubs.**—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of five copies to any address, for one year, \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50.

**To Advertisers.**—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 15c. per line, nonpariel (12 lines make one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines, \$1 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance.

**To Correspondents.**—All communications intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach us by the 20th of each month—sooner, if possible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

**Remittances** may be made in registered letter at our risk. The receipt of the Journal will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received.

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

HAMILTON, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1885.

As the subscription of the bulk of our subscribers expires by the end of the year, we enclose an envelope and a blank order sheet to every subscriber. Those who have not already renewed will please do so at once, so that the great rush of work in the office at the end of the year may be avoided as much as possible.

We have been given to understand that some are desirous of an extension of the time of our temporary offer of last month. We would fain accede to this request, but cannot, as it would too much conflict with the getting up of clubs, which is usually done at this season of the year, but we will make another offer instead, which will conflict less. Any present subscriber who will forward three new names and three dollars to our address will receive his own copy of the JOURNAL free for one year, from the expiration of his present subscription.

We will gladly furnish sample copies of the JOURNAL to any who may be desirous of canvassing for it, or of forming clubs, if they will please send us a line to that effect. Many of our subscribers have already sent us the names of persons in their respective neighborhoods who are likely to engage in this work. If those of our friends who have no time thus to aid in increasing our circulation will forward the name, occupation and P. O. address of some one in his locality who would take an active interest in getting new subscribers, we shall take it as a great favor, and will also forward sample copies to any of your neighbors who would probably become subscribers. We very respectfully request of all who think the JOURNAL worthy of a wider field to do what they can to extend the circulation.

WHILE it is wisdom on the part of those who are desirous of improving their stock to secure good males at any time, it should be remembered that there are some seasons of the year better adapted for this purpose than others. In the spring time the pick of them are gone, and those who defer purchasing till then, as a rule, must content themselves with second-class stock, which can only be used for breeding purposes at a great loss. We hear of an enterprising

American gathering up some three car loads of Short-horn bulls before November is two-thirds gone, and he is taking good ones, so that those who defer buying now will not get the first choice, as others without doubt are abroad already on the outlook. Where such are to be found, and of first-rate quality, can easily be ascertained by consulting our advertising columns, which contain the names of the principal breeders in the Dominion. The expense of wintering a young bull is of small importance compared with purchasing an inferior animal in the spring. We trust, therefore, that those who desire to invest in first-class males will set about looking for them without delay, and that they will allow themselves to be satisfied only with a good animal possessing a good pedigree.

It is of vital importance that all kinds of stock be comfortably housed in this land of cold winters. It is a common practice in many parts of Canada still to winter stock in an open shed, and many who follow the practice defend it on the ground that it conduces to hardiness. There may be something in that, but it is attained at a fearful price. What advantage, we ask, is this extra hardiness which is reached at the sacrifice of size, form, symmetry and aptitude to take on flesh? Hardiness beyond what is sufficient for practical purposes will not put money into the owner's pocket. There is no premium for it at our shows, nor does humanity put any store upon hardiness, that is realized at the expense of continued suffering from privation. The extra food required to secure this kind of hardihood is more in one year than would go far to provide suitable shelter for many years, and the present is a very suitable time to consider the nature of such provision, and to bring together the material for it. Long autumn evenings afford excellent opportunities for planning; and the winter is equally excellent for gathering material. We therefore urge upon our farmers to provide ample accommodation of the right kind for their stock at the earliest possible moment.

TAKE care of the calves, or you can never turn out fine beef animals at an early age. Those intended for breeding purposes should not be pushed on with undue haste, but they should be kept advancing. If the aim is to turn them out for shipping purposes at two years or two years-and-a-half they must be kept pushing well ahead. It is of great importance that they are specially well cared for during the first winter. They should not only be comfortably housed, but liberally fed. Where roots can be readily grown they will put a full allowance to a good use, and should have early cut hay when the feed is not chaffed. Where roots are not forthcoming, oil-cake will serve an excellent purpose, and in any case meal or grain should be fed. Equal parts of ground barley and oats, with a quantity of bran equal to the two, forms a good ration, as do unground oats, or unground oats and bran. Where unground oats are fed to young calves it is thought by some that results quite as good follow as would be reached by feeding the same quantity ground, less the miller's toll. When windmills are used it is always better to crush or grind them, but where they have to be drawn to the mill some miles away, and the labor of drawing and the toll have to be considered, it is doubtful if the increased results will repay the extra labor.

EXERCISE is absolutely necessary to the well-being of all kinds of breeding stock, and is one condition of fertility in those kept for breeding. Nature has indicated by the inherent love which all animals show for moving about, that if this privilege is denied them, they are taken out of their normal condition, and therefore derangement must follow in some direction,

as nature's laws can never be violated with impunity. Males especially amongst pure-breds are less certain to possess the powers of reproduction than scrubs, and one reason is, beyond a doubt, the full licence that is both given and taken by the scrub to roam. This is one use, then, that can be made of the scrub. He may be made an object lesson. One or two, however, would suffice for this purpose, instead of the hundreds and thousands that infest the country. Our stockmen will be troubled with infertile males unless more liberty is given them, especially when young. It does not follow though that the degree of this liberty shall amount to roaming at will. It is not even necessary that they have the liberty of a field. A paddock will answer every purpose, but they should enjoy its freedom during a portion of the day from an early period. When males become more matured it is difficult sometimes to confine them within a paddock, but it can and should be done.

BOYCOTTING is usually a most contemptible practice, and generally flourishes in soil that is foul with the weeds of malevolent feeling. Yet there are times when it may be indulged in when malice cannot justly be charged upon those who practice it. If the merchant imposes fraudulent goods upon a confiding public it is just retribution if the public thus wronged refrain from buying any of his goods. So, too, when a stockman who knowingly imposes upon another an animal which he knows to be less than his representation of it, he is only paid his due when the public withholds from him their patronage. Stockmen above all others should be careful as to whom they deal with, especially when purchasing stock intended for breeding purposes, as it takes so long to right a blunder here, and the consequences are not infrequently serious in a pecuniary sense. If one has been known to swerve here ever so little, the public who know it should mark that man, and shun him in dealing. On the other hand, it is not best to condemn too hastily, as in the sale of stock an animal may be defective in some respects without the owner knowing it.

FEEDING stock can never be carried on economically where the animals do not eat clean all that is put before them of suitable food. When hay is coarse and when ripe-cut it may not be sound policy to require cattle to eat up everything, but when such is not done, the residue should be carefully removed before any fresh is given. The amount that is wasted from inattention to this matter every year is simply enormous, and would go far to defray the expenses of the help required in feeding. But this is not the only item of loss, nor perhaps the most formidable one. The fact is undeniable that animals fed to the extent of having food remain in the manger, or trough, as the case may be, between the times of feeding, do not progress like those with whom the opposite method of feeding is adopted. In many instances indigestion is brought about, one prominent symptom of which is the indifferent way in which the food is eaten when it is given. With animals as with human beings, they are in the best way of fulfilling the ends required of them when they have a good appetite. A herdsman who pays strict attention to this matter, other things being right, is indeed a treasure.

### Clubbing Rates.

The favorable season is now upon us when clubs for the ensuing year may readily be secured. A little effort at autumnal gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent from this date until the end of 1886 in clubs of five for four dollars. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents. The names may belong to different offices.