

THE Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The J. E. Bryant Company (Limited),

58 BAY STREET, - - TORONTO, CANADA.

Terms, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

To Subscribers.—The subscription price of THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is \$1.00 a year, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies, free. The date to which each subscriber is paid is printed on the address-label of his JOURNAL. Subscribers continuing to take the JOURNAL from the post office after their time of subscription is expired, will be considered as desiring to renew their subscription. Notice to discontinue the JOURNAL should be promptly sent to the publishers by returning the first number received after the subscription has expired. The publishers reserve to themselves the right to continue sending the JOURNAL to responsible persons until all arrears are paid.

Remittances may be made in registered letters at our risk. The receipt of the JOURNAL will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received. Never send money in unregistered letters. Money so sent must be at the sender's risk.

All communications should be addressed THE J. E. BRYANT COMPANY (LIMITED), 58 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1890.

Original Plans, Devices, and Ideas.

If you have an original plan, device, or idea, that you think would be of benefit to your fellow farmers or stockmen, turn to our March number and see how we will pay you for it if you send it to us for publication. Space forbids us printing the whole scheme in full, as usual. We would refer those desiring to know more of this to our January, February, and March numbers, where the premiums are given in full with complete particulars.

Our Hog Competition.

It affords us much gratification to inform our readers that up to the present the competitions we have launched under way are meeting with hearty appreciation. Those desiring to enter for the hog competition we would refer to our previous issue of March, April and May, and we would impress upon them the advisability of sending in their names at once, and securing the forms. If there is any matter upon which information is desired in regard to the prizes or conditions of competition write us at once and we shall gladly supply such to the best of our ability.

SHEEP can chew more money out of the soil and stamp more riches into it than almost any other class of live stock. So many are the breeds, and so various are their qualities, that any Canadian farmer at a fair price may obtain good animals to suit his conditions, whether the land be high and dry or low and damp.

It is indeed ungenerous on the part of the too ardent admirers of the useful Jersey to claim for their favorite beef-making qualities, when they know that she is even now sacrificing her flesh and blood in the interest of these ungrateful patrons in sustaining and advancing her justly earned reputation as a prodigious yielder of luscious butter.

OUR British and American friends have been at loggerheads for some time past over the type of Shire horses most desirable for draught purposes in their separate countries, but it seems they have indulged greatly in "multiplying words without knowledge," for it now turns out that the qualities desired in a good draught horse are the same in both.

PIGS and clover have as strong a brotherly feeling for each other, and enter into a partnership as agreeable and profitable, as man, strawberries, and cream. One acre of clover will yield, with the help of vigorous pigs, from five to six hundred pounds of superior pork,

or even more than this, if soiled, while at the same time it will increase the fertility of the field on which it grows.

Those who believe that from the ranks of the politicians is to come the Moses who is going to lead them to the promised land overflowing with milk and honey, are going to stay in the howling wilderness until they realize that the politician is more often a small fly on the wealth producing wheel than the farmer turns, than he is an assistant in making the wheel run faster and smoother.

THEY have found at the Massachusetts Experimental Station, in their late experiments with milking cows, that the net cost of feed was one third less per quart of milk when fodder corn, corn stover or corn ensilage served as substitutes for meadow hay in the daily diet of milch cows, and they also draw the conclusion from these experiments that corn ensilage as well as roots proved best when fed in place of one-fourth, to one-half of the full hay ration. From twenty-five to twenty-seven pounds of roots, or from thirty-five to forty pounds of corn ensilage per day, with all the hay called to satisfy the animal, in either case, is the proportion they give, besides the grain, consisting of corn meal, bran, and gluten meal.

The Brood Mare and Foal.

Too much careful attention cannot be given to these before they are separated. Good treatment will show its effects upon the foal before weaning more than any other time during its life. By all means strive to give the mare a week's rest before working her after foaling. If it is necessary to work her it is better to keep the foal from running at her side. Many valuable colts are rendered useless through being crippled in some way while running with the mare at work. It is of importance to feed the mare such foods as will induce a copious flow of nourishing milk. The best possibly that can be fed is that of bran with plenty of green fodder, such as clover, peas, and oats, or corn. If the mare is working it is of prime importance to be careful in every instance to allow her to cool herself, if warm from working, before suckling the colt. Carelessness in this respect will lead to digestive derangements of the foal. If the mare cannot be made to give as large and as rich a flow of milk as may be necessary for the colt to make a strong and rapid growth, what she does give may be supplemented with diluted cow's milk. As ordinary milk contains about double the quantity of albuminoids and fat that is contained in normal mare's milk, the necessity of diluting it about one-fourth with water is apparent. If this is not done the cow's milk, being too strong, will give rise to digestive troubles. The colt will readily take to the milk, and the only precaution to be observed is to guard against feeding too much at one time. Feed often rather than too liberally at distant intervals. For the purposes of giving the colt confidence, as well as to further advance its growth, a small feed of ground oats will be found excellent. If on weaning the colt, there is any difficulty because of constipation, a half pint of boiled linseed mixed with bran or oats will be found beneficial, in fact it makes a food that might profitably be fed at frequent intervals as a change. By all means feed often and liberally after weaning, for this is one of the most trying periods of the colt's existence. Pasture, with the nourishing food it yields and the healthful exercise it affords the colt, is best management that can be given, and ground oats with perhaps a little bran is the grain food that it should be fed.

The Polled Durham Cattle.

Though some breeders may be critical enough in their taste to refuse the originators of the Polled Durham cattle any mead of praise for substituting bald pates for the beautifully crumpled and waxen horn of the typical Durham, yet it must be conceded that from a practical point of view an advancement has been made. For twelve years within the State of Ohio, in the valley of the Miami, which by the way is also the home of the Poland China swine, a couple of breeders, Messrs. Shafer and Clawson, have been working together with the object before them of evolving a strain of Polled Shorthorns. They sought to retain the deep red color, the early maturity and the square carcass of the Shorthorn, without the horns. The *Miami Farmer* tells us that they resorted to "muley" cows of good size and shape, of a red color, and of general Shorthorn contour. The muley cows being bred to pure bred bulls dropped a large proportion of red hornless calves. Heifers of this generation that came up to the standard were bred to Shorthorn bulls. Once more this was repeated, so that the calves of this third generation had in their veins blood that was only derived in the proportion of one-eighth from the muley cows, the other seven-eighths being derived from pure bred sires. By this time bulls of similar pedigree had been provided for breeding purposes, and the heifers were served by their polled relatives in place of pure bred Shorthorn bulls that had been previously used. Then the breeders returned to the Shorthorn blood again, and using a pure bred Shorthorn bull, still further diluted the original muley blood to one-sixteenth, while the offspring still maintained the desirable polled character. Scarcely a calf of the late generation shows a horn. The prepotency of the bull now at the head of the herd is so strong that seventy-five per cent. of his calves are polled when he is bred to longhorned cows. Ten of these cattle were shown at the Centennial Exhibition at Columbus, and eleven were shown at the Ohio State Fair last year. A number were on exhibition at Chicago last year, and steps were there taken for the formation of a herd book for the "Polled Durham."

Turn Off the Idlers.

Sometimes we find animals kept on a farm which may, properly speaking, be termed idlers. The list embraces such animals as females which will not breed, cows of which the udders have gone wrong during the winter, ewes which have lost their lambs, and others that might be named. These hangers-on—for they become such when they cease to give a direct and fairly constant return,—should be put away at the earliest moment when this can be done. Matured animals which do not produce a revenue will soon eat their heads off, and in these days of small returns in agriculture must be sent off to the butcher at the earliest possible moment. Many farmers do not dispose of this class of animals until autumn, and principally for the reason that they are not in condition. They leave them to come into the market in competition with grass fattened animals of all sorts, and must therefore sell for a low price, whereas had they been kept in good condition through the winter they might have been disposed of to advantage in the month of June or even earlier.

A cattle beast in the month of June will sell for more per pound by at least one cent than the same beast would fetch in the month of October if only in equal flesh. By keeping the beast then until October that could have been disposed of in June there is the