

breed. A cursory examination, however, will show that they have distant features and points, and the resemblance is merely such as may be supposed to arise from a common and distinct ancestry. There is, in fact, nothing to show that Tomkins had recourse to any races than such as had become naturalized in his own district. He died at an advanced age, having honourably acquired considerable wealth and distinction. His breed slowly, it is true, acquired a distinct character and reputation, but the progress and results have proved real and abiding. Many breeders in that locality followed in Tomkins' steps, and have been instrumental in bringing up the Hereford cattle to the present high state of excellence and unity of character, which command the admiration of the most discriminating judges of the present day.

"The modern Hereford is a breed of the larger class, the oxen attaining a weight scarcely surpassed by any other in the kingdom. The colour is a dark red, or reddish brown, with white faces, and more or less of white on the back and belly; and the aim of modern breeders has for a considerable period been to promote more of the white colour, which is characteristic of the Pigeon or Silver line of Tomkins, and to which the preference has long been given. The horns are of medium length and spreading, but sometimes very short in the butts; the forehead is broad, and the countenance open and mild; the shoulder is well formed, and the chest broad and deep. Their beef brings a good price in the market, although it is not so well marbled as that of some other breeds, even of the lower country. They tend to accumulate fat upon the rump, but not in the same degree as the Long-horns. They fatten readily, and on ordinary food, and hence the general estimation in which the oxen are held for the purposes of grazing. Although a docile race, the bulls frequently become vicious when old. The cows, like the Devons, are small as compared with the size to which the oxen attain. They are likewise indifferent milkers, so that this breed is rarely employed in the regular dairy. This must be ascribed to the exclusive attention bestowed by modern breeders on the fattening property, for the unimproved Herefords do not seem to be deficient in this property, and the Glamorgans, which are nearly allied to the Hereford breed possess it in a high degree."

Such has been the improvement effected of late years in this valuable breed, both as regards size and fattening properties, that not a few persons have become inclined to rank it nearly, if not quite, on a level with the world-renowned Short-horns. It is perfectly true that at some of the principal British Fat Cattle Shows the Herefords have occasionally, of late, carried off the palm against all other kinds; and none but such as are ignorant of subjects of this nature, or warped by prejudice or self-interest, will withhold the meed of praise that is so justly due to the modern improvers of this fine race. To quote again from a high authority, Professor Low:—"By the acquisition of this beautiful breed, Herefordshire has become a breeding rather than a grazing district. Comparatively few of the Herefords are fattened in the county itself. They are bought by the graziers of other districts, and thus fattened for the London and other markets. Numbers of them, after being worked for several years, are carried to these markets, presenting as fine specimens of the matured and fattened ox as are to be seen in any country. The Hereford breeders naturally set a high value upon this breed. They esteem it to be the finest in England. It has, indeed, many excellent properties for the grazier; but the general judgment of the breeders has long been pronounced in favour of another breed, likewise perfected by the skill of the breeder,—the Short-horned Teeswater, or, as it is now generally termed, the Durham breed. This has for many years been progressively extending, and been carried even within the native districts of the Herefords. The Herefords will frequently pay the graziers better than the Durhams; but the value of a breed is to be determined, not by the profit which it yields between buying and selling, but by that which it yields to the breeder and the feeder conjointly from its birth to its maturity, and taking into account the early maturity of the Short-horns, and the weight to which they arrive, it may without error be asserted that they merit the preference which has been given to them. The two breeds have sometimes been crossed with one another; but, although finer animals are produced by a first cross, the future progeny rarely equals the parents of pure blood. Unless, therefore, the Herefords were to be crossed until they became Short-horns, the proper course seems to be to preserve the two breeds in a state of purity, the breeder and the grazier contenting themselves with the excellencies which each has acquired."

The specimens of Hereford Cattle which we had in this Province previous to Mr. Stone's importation in

1860, were in point of number very few and of decidedly inferior quality. And this, we believe, has been the case in the United States, till within a comparatively recent date. The breed, however, is steadily making its way on this continent, and from its aptitude to fatten, with ordinary care, will attain to heavy weights on good pastures. We certainly think that the Herefords are deserving a fuller trial than they have yet received in Canada, and we shall be glad to chronicle the results at which any of our breeders may arrive. Mr. Stone's stock is from the best blood that could be obtained in England; we saw at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Canterbury in 1860, several prize animals which he afterwards imported; and such of our readers as have seen them at our own Provincial Exhibitions will admit, with us, that they are infinitely superior to any Herefords that have hitherto made their appearance in this Province.

### Breeding and Feeding Hogs.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—If Canada is to retain and improve its high reputation for pork, too much attention cannot be given to the breeding and feeding of hogs. The necessity for this was very prominently set forth in a recent number of THE CANADA FARMER. The popular breeds of the small and medium-size Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk, were jointly commended on the one hand, while that miserable caricature of a pig known by a string of names—"land-pike," "racer," "alligator-hog," "native," "Canadian runt," &c. was as deservedly condemned on the other.

An opportunity is now offered to Canada to secure to itself a share of the large and increasing trade in bacon between America and England, at present amounting to from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars annually, and upon proper breeding and feeding will greatly depend the success of the enterprise. The hog that will weigh, when fat, 200 to 250 pounds, alive, 9 to 12 months old, with fine bone, firm flesh, and thin skin, is just the animal wanted to make bacon for the English market. Heavier pork will, no doubt, continue to have many admirers at home.

For feeding, nothing yet tried, that I know of, is equal to peas, and the drier and harder the better; next come barley meal, milk, and dairy leavings, and after these may be named chopped stuff, and old Indian corn. In Ireland excellent pork is produced from boiled potatoes, mixed sometimes with a little coarse meal or bran. Turnips, mangold wurtzel pumpkins, and such things, are bad feed for hogs; worse still are distillery slops, and nuts generally, and beech nuts are the very worst of all.

SAMUEL NASH, Pork Paeker.

Hamilton, March 22, 1864.

### Better Stock and More of It.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—I have had the pleasure of receiving each number of your valuable paper thus far, and consider it to be just what we need in this section of country. Farmers here have paid very little attention to stock-raising; the great object has been wheat-growing. They have not clovered enough; when they do get a good crop of clover they will shave the ground of it nearly as close as a man could get his face shaved, cart the hay to market, and allow their stock to go shivering around an old straw stack, scarcely daring to venture to the watering-trough for fear of being shipwrecked by the wind. I believe THE CANADA FARMER is desirous to do a great work for us, as a farming community, in advocating the breeding and management of stock. Farmers are already pricking up their ears and making enquiries about the Durham, Devon, Galloway, and Ayrshire cattle, and the Leicester, Coiswold and Merino sheep. Let me say, arise one and all, and further the interest of stock-raising and feeding. We have the land to do it with, and we can grow as big sheep and cattle as a Miller, Stone or Snell.

Burford.

A YOUNG FARMER.

### How to make Domestic Animals Wild.

A WRITER in the *American Stock Journal* gives his experience in the treatment of a calf, which became wild, and all her descendants, down to the third or fourth generation, as follows:

Some years since I had a calf, half Durham and half native, of very quiet and gentle stock. When the

said calf was about five weeks old, we loaded it into the harvest waggon, which, by the way, had but one board of about a foot wide for the bottom. The calf was held in the waggon by two men, its legs frequently falling through the bottom and sides of the waggon bed, until it was somewhat bruised and very much frightened.—We took it to a distant field and turned it out amongst a lot of feeding steers, which immediately made chase and run the calf round the field somewhat like a pack of hounds after a fox, till the calf was so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to stand and I thought it would die; it lived, however, and ever after appeared wild as a deer whenever a man would go into the field. At three years old it had a calf, and with considerable coaxing the women got it so quiet as to milk, but a man could scarcely get within twenty feet of her, always wild and fearful when a man was near. This calf was also raised, and was nearly as wild as the frightened mother, yet treated gently. In due time this calf also had a calf, which was raised, and inherited the same wild disposition of the grandmother. The cow No. 1 afterwards had two other calves, which evinced the same wild disposition, from three days old to their death. We attempted to make a work ox of these calves, but could never conquer its prejudices.

IN the spring of 1849, a pair of yearling calves were bought for \$20 50. They were sold in two years for \$53. Two years after that, they brought \$90. Two years later, they sold as fat cattle for \$196.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mark Lane Express*, who highly extols the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and especially for spring feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at twenty five tons.

OIL CAKE.—This cake, on which cattle are fed, is nothing more than vegetable oil seeds, which have been crushed for manufacturing purposes. The spurious nuts, which grow on the top of the palm-tree, are crushed at Harburgh, on the Elbe, and the oil extracted from them is converted into a toilet soap, which is largely consumed in Germany. The crushed nuts are exported to England as oil cake for cattle. The crushed seeds of the poppy form a valuable oil cake, as it causes that tranquillity and sleepiness which conduces to the rapid growth of young cattle. Walnuts are crushed extensively in France to extract a juice for culinary purposes, and the crushed nuts form a useful oil cake, but it gets rancid too rapidly to be of use when exported. Oil cake is also formed from crushed dodder, sesame and cotton seed.

QUANTITY OF PORK A BUSHEL OF CORN WILL MAKE.—At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute on the 1st of March, a communication was received from a man in Illinois, giving an account of some experiments made by him to ascertain the quantity of pork which could be produced from a bushel of corn, fed in different states. As young pigs require food other than corn, he took for experiments swine more than four months old. He says that, with hogs in clean comfortable pens, supplied with plenty of dry straw—

50 lbs. of corn, whole and raw	will make	10 lbs. of pork
50 " do ground	"	15 " "
50 " do ground and fermented	"	17 " "
50 " do cooked and fermented	"	21 " "

HAMBURG FAT CATTLE SHOW.—The second International Show of fat stock was held in Hamburg, commencing on the 16th ult., and extended over the 20th. The numbers entered were—106 cattle, 60 sheep, and 8 pigs. In the cattle classes, for British breeds, there were six entries, all generally good, and comprising the Short-horn ox shown by the Messrs Martin, of Aberdeen, at Liverpool, in December, which there took 1st prize in his class, and the £30 cup as the best animal in the yard. This animal was bought by Mr. Brown, and kept over for exhibition at the above show. Mr. Brown also showed two prime Polled bullocks in the same class, which went originally from Mr. Stewart of Aberdeen, and were much admired for their symmetry and quality. The exhibitors in this class were—Mr. John Honck, London. Mr. R. G. Brown, Hamburg, and Mr. Gelhardt, London. 1st prize, £30, to Mr. Honck, 2nd, £15, to Mr. Brown; 3rd, £7 10s., to Mr. Brown. Highly commended Mr. Brown. In the classes for English breeds of sheep—where only two pens were exhibited—the 1st prizes were withheld. The successful exhibitors in the respective breeds and classes were the above gentlemen, and also Mr. Mertens, of London. In the classes for native breeds were some remarkable North German March oxen, some of which combined both weight and quality. For quality the Polled and Jutland oxen excelled everything. In the sheep classes the crosses excelled the pure breeds. The total value of premiums was £375, and on the whole the show was a decided success.—*North British Agriculturist*.