

higher than in the case of the other, nor is the care greater, if indeed so great. In the case of the army horses the breeders must all conform to a certain standard, which may be a good schooling for them, but in the meantime is not very comforting to the pocket. In the case of the draught horse individuality of type is allowable, providing the great requisites, strength, weight, and compactness of build, are forthcoming. Those of them that may be blemished, though of course impaired in value, may still be very useful on the farm, and in this way they may prove substitutes for others that may be sold in lieu of them. The odds, then, to the breeder who is about to establish a stud, is a good deal in favor of the heavy draughts.

Far be it from us to discourage the breeding of army horses. There are those already engaged in this work, and we say to them, go on, and produce a class of horses that will command the admiration of the world. Some breeders could not be hired to handle heavy horses, their tastes running altogether in another groove.

Articles have appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL favoring the breeding of these horses, and for the benefit of those who have taken up the work we published a paper in our last issue from a government document hailing from Ottawa, describing exactly the kind of troop horse required, and in the present issue will be found a description of the artillery horse that is wanted, etc. But a calm review of the whole subject has led to the publication of this paper, lest a number should be led to build in the line of horse-breeding, without first having counted the cost. The wise man views an important question from every reasonable standpoint. It is only the unwise who look only at the side they desire most to see, shutting their eyes to everything else.

Those engaging in the breeding of draught horses should not do so on the penny wise and pound foolish plan: that is, invest in inferior mares because they may be bought cheaply, and employ sires for a similar reason. The returns from investing at first in a suitable breeding stud as compared with an unsuitable one, are out of all proportion in favor of the former, other things being equal. Pedigreed sires should be used where this is at all practicable, and only those of a good type. We have many such in the country now, and those who have poor ones should be taught a lesson through being *let alone*, that will prevent their making a second investment of the kind.

Breeders should at the same time have an eye to registration. What a grand country of horses we would have if they were so bred that nearly all of them were good individually, each of its kind, and full one half of them registered. All this is attainable in the near future, and we ask every horse-breeder who may read this paper to do his utmost to bring it about.

The Auxiliary Herd Book.

We are indebted to some one, we know not whom, for a copy of the auxiliary herd book, vol. ii. It may be that it came from some friendly Hans whose home is on the Zuyder Zee, who may chance to be a reader of the JOURNAL. We thank him all the same, whoever he may be, but we do hope that when the next volume comes, and we hope it will come, that there will be more of self-explanation in it to gratify the curiosity of a Canadian editor, and it may be a goodly number of his readers, who frankly acknowledge that he does not know all about the methods of brother Hans over there in Dykeland in the management of his famous breed.

The book hails from Lanwarden, in Holland, gives us the names of a managing board, we know not what board, and superintendents, but we know not what they superintended. It furnishes a plan of dimensions in measuring the cattle and a table of the abbreviated terms used in the register, and reminds us that numbers marked with asterisks belong to a herd of one huc.

From Nos. 114 to 163 is taken up with bulls black and white, and from Nos. 114 to 444 with cows of the same color. Then follows a small number of bulls and cows, red and white, and we are reminded that "persons whose names are printed in *big types* in the list of names, keep a breeder's book and regular records of the milk yielded by their stock, after the model published by the association." We only notice seventeen names in the "big types" out of a total of 167 names. Then follows a list of "dwelling places." It is what we would call a "taciturn book." Hans doesn't say one word more in it than he has to, a national characteristic of Hans, even when walking with his affianced Kroontje, we had almost said by "the running brook," but will have to substitute, strong built dyke.

We subjoin one pedigree to show our readers the method uniformly followed throughout the registry:

No. 443

Akke II,—

Dam No. 4559.

According to owner's statement.

Owned and bred by *WISAGU MINDERI F. & P. M. A.*
IDAARD. Clayey soil.

Black and White,

fine skin: point of left hock black: born March, 1883. MILK AND FLESH FIRM. General appearance very favorable, fore and hind parts in best proportion. Forepart proportionate and well built, head very well formed, straight shoulders; middlepart rounded and deep, straight back; hind part very well built, udder very well developed, teats well placed, escutcheon good.

H (height)—S (shoulder) 132, h (hip) 133, l (length) 157; g (girth) 190; w (width) 32½ c m. June 1st, 1886.

It seems curious to us that a statement of the soil is kept where the animal is bred, and many things in Hans' method seems strange. Will Mr. Dudley Miller, of Oswego, kindly come to the rescue with a well summarized article on Holstein Friesian herd books on both sides of the sea, for publication in the columns of the JOURNAL?

Breeding and Care of Horses.

This note contains the substance of a letter by G. M., Brantford.

"In breeding horses, whatever is done, the start should be rightly made. The law of like from like is inexorable. Old and broken down mares should not be bred from at all, nor should those with any defect that is at all transmissible. An instance has come under my notice recently of a mare with a spavin breeding two without, but one of those had produced two colts and both had spavins. Great care should be taken with the mares near the time of foaling, especially those which are liable to abort. This habit might be formed in the mare as in the cow, and is apparently infectious. Such mares should therefore be kept isolated from other brood mares after half the term of her pregnancy is gone. Although many favor shutting up the foal when the dam is worked, I do not favor such a course, as the foal will frequently draw their milk. I do not now refer to cases in which the mare is severely worked, but brood mares suckling foals should not be so worked. When the foal is weaned it had better be kept in and fed liberally. If not so fed its growth will be impaired, and this will never again be fully made up. A good winter ration for a colt is three quarts of bran and six quarts of oats

fed in three feeds. I do not favor crossing the pure breeds of the draught classes with one another, as no beneficial results seem to flow therefrom. Since the days of staging the size of coach horses has lessened, and justly so. Strong horses of this class are not used now. Whatever class of horses are bred, nothing but well bred stallions should be used, as the results from a mongrel are not very satisfactory."

Rambling.

We spent two or three days of this loveliest month of all the year in visiting the farmers and stockmen of South Bruce, where, during the last thirty years the wilderness of all this substantial country has been turned into a fruitful farming region, through the persistent efforts of its sturdy yeomanry. The delightful showers of June 2d spoiled the farmers' picnic at Walkerton, but they put so much of new life into their crops that nobody was sorry; nor was the effort fruitless, for one result thereof will be the formation of a farmers' institute, the harbinger, we fully believe, of much material good to the farmers of this riding, another link in that great chain of deliverance for the farmers which is soon to draw every form of oppression under which they have labored to the border of the lakes, where they can easily dump these all in.

HILL VIEW FARM.

Leaving Walkerton in the company of Mr. William Dickison, warden of the county, and for sixteen years uninterruptedly representing his own township in the council, taking the Carrick road, which for a portion of the way is lined with maple shades, which will one day turn our highways into a sort of leafy paradise, we found the country at first roughly undulating, the big swells all constantly descending to the deep valley of the Saugeen. The Otter Creek is crossed two or three times with its swift current seeking its course through the dead old logs that in our young country so often find a grave in the bed of some stream. There are roller flour mills, cheese factories and creameries in this section, and evidences of agricultural progress on every hand. Hill View Farm, the 200 acre homestead of Mr. Dickison, is situated six miles southeast of Walkerton and four miles southeast of Mildmay, which is his (Mr. Dickison's) P. O. He purchased here in 1851, but did not locate till some years later. The farm, each half of which is on opposite sides of the highway, is traversed longitudinally with a wide swaying valley through its entire length, with graceful swells on its sides, on one of which the steading is located. This long valley, once a cedar swamp, sustains a most luxuriant growth of cereals and grasses, growing over the buried channels of stone under-drains. Though we could well imagine the dreary picture which it presented in its wilderness state, it is now pre-eminently adapted to sustain the uniform herd of Shorthorns gathered at Hill View. It has produced as high as 52 bushels of spring wheat to the acre and enormous crops of other cereals. The transformations of this section are simply wonderful. It is only between thirty to forty years since the axe of the woodman first resounded in the woods of Carrick, and the firebrand of the logger turned its fallen timbers into ashes, and now what do we behold? On every hand stone and brick houses and basement barns, and roads that are being lined with gravel from the pits. We have a high opinion indeed of the capabilities of this whole country, to produce such products as are most prized by the farmer. All this speaks well for the enterprise of that section of the community which have so effectually subdued the wilderness, and in so short a time.

Shorthorns first came to Hill View in 1871, when Mr. Dickison bought a bull and a heifer calf from