

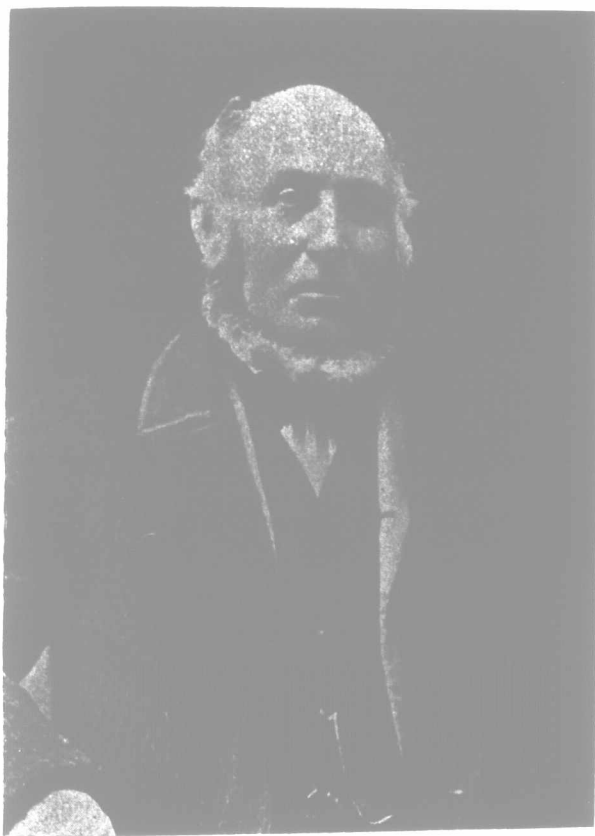
with meat well down the legs. Likewise, the fleece has been improved, until the head is protected to the eyes, and in many cases now the legs are covered. In an Iowa mutton test reported, the dorsets were second only to the tidy Southdowns. Some Dorsets weighed 225 to 250 pounds, while stock rams have weighed over 300 pounds.

BREEDERS IN CANADA.

During the eighties, the first flocks were brought to Canada, and these proved most attractive in the stalls and rings of our big stock shows. They have since grown steadily in favor, until now there are several excellent show flocks in Ontario, and numerous private flocks.

The Herdsmen.

While, in Canada, the majority of the breeders of pure-bred stock and of show animals, or their sons, are the feeders and fitters of their own herds and flocks, and are entitled to much credit for



George Johnston.

the good judgment and skill manifested in their work, it will be cheerfully admitted that some of the most judicious and successful feeders and skillful fitters in the past history of show herds, as well as in the present-day showings, have been the hired herdsmen and shepherds who have faithfully done their duty, and richly deserve recognition for the superior quality of their work. In the Old Country, shepherds and herdsmen commonly hold their place on one farm for a lifetime, and train a son to take up the work when the father's strength fails, owing to old age or ill health. And the faithful observance of duty on the part of those caretakers, as a rule, is admirable, and worthy of all commendation, as they practically live with their charges, watching over them by day and by night when circumstances so require, owing to unfavorable weather, to sickness of the animals, or the birth of youngsters needing special attention. Indeed, it must be admitted that in many cases the improvement, character and quality of a herd or flock, and its success in prize-winning, has been due nearly, if not quite, as much to the judgment and advice and care of the herdsmen or shepherd as to that of the owner, for it must be acknowledged that good breeding and good feeding must go hand in hand in order to achieving the best results.

That faithful and unassuming herdsmen have done praiseworthy work in keeping up the character of Canadian and American herds and flocks, will be gratefully granted by Shorthorn breeders of the "old guard" of the sixties and seventies of the last century who yet linger on the shores of time, and who remember the good work in the prizewinning herds of the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, Ontario, of such skilled feeders as Davie Grant, Georgie Story and Will Wheeler; of Arthur Barnett, in the herd of the late Hon. John Snell & Sons, of Snodgrass. Of these, the three first-named were early lured from us by ambitious American breeders, and, so far as we know, the two worthies last named are the only ones of that period now living, and they on borrowed time, having long since passed the limit of three score years and ten. We are pleased to have secured recent photographs of these veterans, which are reproduced in the accompanying engraving.

ings, and to append the following historical sketches of the men.

George Johnston was born January 26th, 1826, in the Village of Garrison, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Canada in the fall of 1847, at the age of 21 years. In 1861 he entered the service of John Snell & Sons as herdsman, in charge of their herd of Shorthorns, then figuring prominently in the show-ring at Provincial Fairs. It was he who in the following years fitted and showed in the Snell herd such notable prizewinning animals as Baron Solway, Loudon Duke, British Baron, and the charming Scotch-bred cow, Golden Drop 1st, one of the best in the long list of winners in Canadian show-rings. After the dispersion of the Snell herd, in 1874, where he led into the sale-ring British Baron, sold for \$1,000; Golden Drop, sold for \$1,200, and her nine-months daughter, for \$1,000, he served for shorter terms successively with the following prominent breeders of their day: Col. J. B. Taylor, London; T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills; C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay; J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; J. & W. Watt, Salem; Humphrey Snell & Sons, Clinton; and Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's, doing good work for all. He is, at this writing, and has for several years been living quietly in his comfortable home in the Village of Londesborough, in Huron County, in his 84th year, with his estimable second wife, and, though in failing health, delights to converse about his show-yard experiences, and his defeats and victories in that uncertain field.

Contemporary with Johnston, was, and is, Arthur Barnett, born in August, 1836, near Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in the spring of 1862, in the 26th year of his age, arriving at Whitby on April 16th of that year, engaging with Mr. Dryden the following day, and holding his place continuously for forty-two years, a record exceedingly creditable, and rarely equalled in this country. Barnett, now in the 74th year of his age, lives quietly and comfortably, but for the twinges of rheumatism, in the Village of Brooklin, in the riding of South Ontario. He was one of the most careful and successful feeders and handlers of cattle and other stock in the Dominion. And he handled in his time many valuable animals, notable among which was the famous pair, Imported Royal Barmpton and Mimulus, the sire and dam of Barmpton Hero, born at Mr. Dryden's Maple Shade Farm, the most prepotent sire of prizewinning progeny of the breed in its history in Canada. Barnett claims the distinction of having been accoucher to Mimulus on the occasion of the birth of her brilliant son, and as being the first to welcome him on his arrival. Owing to Mr. Dryden's numerous public duties, Barnett was for many years practically manager of the four-hundred-acre farm and the other employees, and the ever neat and well-kept estate and stock afforded ample evidence of his good judgment and his faithfulness to the onerous duties devolving upon him. Always patient, courteous and kindly in his manner, he was a model for stockmen to measure by.

Our Australasian Budget.

In some respects the Sydney Royal Easter Show stands alone. During the seven days it was open this year, 250,000 people passed through the gates. The total receipts were £11,000, over £1,000 more than the previous year, which was the record. Every branch of the stock-breeding and farm industries are catered for, excepting sheep, which is specialized by the sheep-breeders themselves at their July Fair.

A Dumbog (N. S. W.) farmer owns a Jersey heifer, 12 months old, which gives a pint of milk each morning. The explanation is that the other calves have been sucking her, and she has thus begun to produce a flow of milk.

The wall of the Barron Jack Storage reservoir, in connection with the New South Wales irrigation scheme in the valley of the Murrumbidgee, will be 240 feet high.

It is seriously proposed in New Zealand to export mutton and lamb to America, owing to the high rates ruling there. The prices realized in Great Britain were so low last year that other markets were imperative. If France and Germany would withdraw their virtual prohibition, those fields would undoubtedly be exploited. The difficulty of the necessary warrant could, it was claimed, be obviated by the foreign governments locating their own inspectors in New Zealand, at the expense of the Dominion.

A movement has been made in Australia with the view of putting a duty on exported hides. The manufacturers and tanners complain that American ships carry away the raw hides at very low prices, and that these are eventually returned as leather to compete against the local tanneries. It is contended by the producers, however, that an export duty would have to be paid by them, as shippers would have to make the allowance in calculating their bids.

Some of the neat works in Australia have been doing after records. One man named P.P.

is credited with slaughtering 345 sheep for the pots in one day, and 275 for the extract works.

Much of the land once thought to be useless in Australia and New Zealand is being turned to very profitable account. Millions of acres, known as the mallee, is giving, on a 12-inch rainfall, returns of 12 to 15 bushels to the acre. It now sells at from £4 to £6 per acre. Grass-tree country, which, like the mallee, grew nothing else naturally, is also found to be very productive when tilled. A New Zealander bought 2,000 acres of it for £1 an acre, and plowed and farmed half of it. The following season he sold the lot at £8 per acre.

Share-farming is very popular in Australia now. Some of the large estates in the wheat belt are being utilized in this way. The owner finds plant and stock, and the share-tenant the labor. In the dairying districts the owner finds land and stock, the farmer the labor. In some cases the landlord takes two-thirds of the cream checks, but in most cases half, as well as half of the weaners and pigs. Many a man without means thus gets



Arthur Barnett.

a good start, and in four or five years is able to buy or rent his own place.

A fine of \$50.00 was imposed on an elevator company of New York State for selling as flour middlings an article which contained over 10 per cent. of ground corn-cob.

THE FARM.

Success in New Ontario.

One of the most successful farmers in the Clay belt of New Ontario is John McFarlane, of New Liskeard, who has been in that district over eight years. When he went to that country, in May, 1901, he located a farm two and a half miles north-west of Charlton. He then went back to his home in Old Ontario, and with his wife and family moved up to New Liskeard the following November. Being unable to move out to the place he had located, on account of there being no roads within sixteen miles of it, he rented a farm two and a half miles from New Liskeard for three years. A year before his lease expired he bought the farm on which he now lives, which is also situated about the same distance from New Liskeard, for the sum of \$900.00. There was no building on the place, the only improvement on it being about six acres slashed down; that is, the timber chopped down every way. They moved onto it when the term on the rented farm was up, and cleared six acres that spring. That was five years ago. He has to-day about 75 acres cleared and in crop. On the farm at Charlton, which is for his boys, there are nine acres cleared. The crops raised are fall wheat, spring wheat, peas, oats and barley, though they go more into hay than any other crop.

Fall wheat, says Mr. McFarlane, yields from 25 to 35 bushels per acre; spring wheat about the same; peas about 30 bushels; oats about 40, and barley about 45 bushels per acre. The crop of 1909, taking it as a whole, was far the best that Mr. McFarlane has seen since he went there. His fall wheat yielded 38 bushels per acre, spring wheat 35, peas 37, oats about 60, and barley 46.