

whip, the crack of which is often more effective than the lash. As a rule, however, this part of the business is usually completed by the breeder, prior to the time of sale, and as many content themselves with purchasing from those who make a specialty of breeding bulls, it is needless to enter into fuller particulars.

In selecting a stock bull due regard should be had to the purposes for which he is required; thus, if for milk, it is essential that he should possess the characteristics that denote milking propensities; whereas if beef is desired one should rather pay attention to beefing traits. It may be thought that these remarks are quite superfluous, but it is frequently the case that a purchaser, inspecting a number of bulls, is very apt to lose sight of these very important items. When the new purchase arrives home he should be placed in a comfortable loose box, and not allowed at first, at any rate, to rough it, for he has probably come out of a warm stable. His food should consist of a ration tending to vigor rather than fat, and during the winter nothing is better than chopped oats with a small proportion of pea meal mixed up with a little cut hay, and damped slightly, in addition to long hay and a few roots; in summer, green feed such as oats and vetches, clover or corn, may be substituted for the hay and roots with benefit. It is difficult to give the exact quantities to suit each animal, much depends on the appetite of the individual, but a good rule will be found to give no more than he will readily clean up. The bull should be kept on good nutritious food, never suffered to become poor, nor when in use, too fat. He will prove a surer sire in such condition than when pampered. Foods rich in carbohydrates, such as corn, etc., are not as desirable as those richer in albuminoids, such as peas and oats, etc., which are more conducive to his procreative power. Foods rich in sugar are extremely liable to produce barrenness both in cows and bulls. Many breeders in the old country, strongly object to mangolds, for this reason, although I believe that fed in small quantities the bad results are not at any rate so apparent, but molasses are undoubtedly most injurious, and in one instance under my own observation, where the syrup was fed only in very small quantities, the effects were plainly perceptible, and not until sometime after the molasses were discontinued did the bull regain his former sureness. Many farmers permit their bulls to run at large with the cows, but it is a practice much to be deprecated; it has a tendency to encourage insubordination in the bull, since handling is often omitted; they also become poor in condition from the combined effects of fretting and flies, and last but not least, they are liable to become breachy, and perhaps cause a life-long feud between old friends. In young as well as old bulls, exercise is most important, but it should be obtained in a well-fenced lot, where there is no danger of them breaking out; indeed, old bulls, provided they have not been overworked when too young (and here I may say that one good service is as effective as a dozen), will under this treatment become as ready and active as yearlings.

Have often wondered at the objection which is so prevalent in Canada against mature bulls, and it does seem extraordinary that people prefer purchasing an untried

calf, which may or may not get good stock, when bulls in the prime of life and proved sires of superior merit can often be purchased at the same and frequently far less money. Presumably the objection arises from the fact that many bulls are spoiled from overservice when young, the prevailing idea being to obtain as large a number of rows as possible, instead of restricting a young animal to a limited number. It is obvious that this is a very shortsighted policy, for in England we find that bulls which are proved good stock getters are used as long as their vigor and stamina are retained; thus, going back to the beginning of this century, C. Collings celebrated bull, Favorite (252), was ten years old when he got Comet (155), who was sold for 1000 guineas, and the bull Marsken (418), died at the age of 15 years, being useful for 13. Again, coming to a later period, the Hereford bull, Lord Witton, one of the most noted stock getters, was used up to (I believe), 11 years of age, when he was sold for 3,800 guineas. These examples are only a few out of many that could be quoted, to show the shortsightedness of the custom of turning off bulls at three-years old. It is only at the

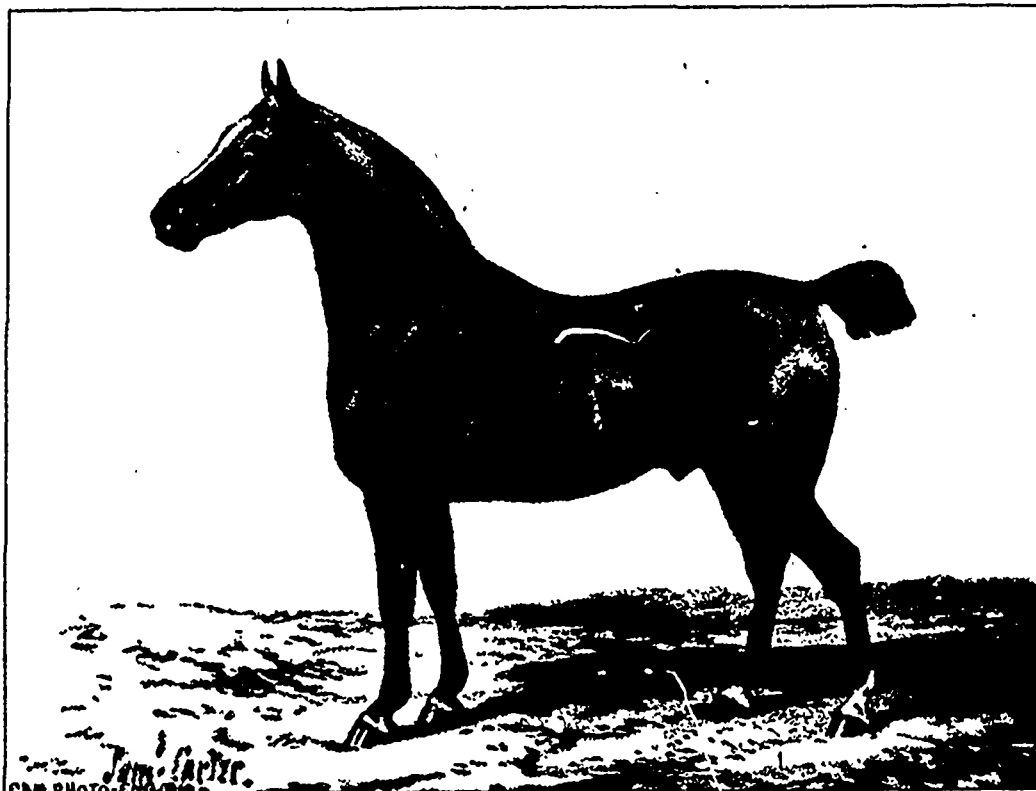
The official report of the London Show held in March last, issued by the Hackney Horse Society, describes as follows this stallion and his appearance:

Stallions four-year-old and upwards, exceeding 15.2 hands, were a grand class of twenty-three, premier honors falling, as was the case last year, to Mr Henry Moore's Rufus 1343 by Vigorous 1215; dam 200 Lady Kitty by Quicksilver (Jackson's). Mr. Moore's chestnut, which again carried off the Championship and thereby secured the absolute possession of the Elsenham Cup for his owner, may be considered the best Hackney that has yet appeared at any of the Society's shows. He has thickened since last year, his splendid action has not deteriorated one iota, and his grand forehead, back, quarters, and legs defy criticism. Moreover the temper of Rufus is as perfect as his manners, there not being the least disposition to fidget when he is in the ring, and this most valuable attribute in a stallion appears to be transmitted to his stock if the behaviour of his offspring which appeared at the present show is to be taken as any criterion. The pedigree of Rufus is interesting, inasmuch as he is somewhat closely in-bred to Norfolk Gentleman

492, the last named horse being sire on one side, and likewise a grandson of Rufus' dam Lady Kitty.

The success of Mr. Moore as a breeder and exhibitor of Hackneys is wonderful, as he has won the Champion Cup awarded to stallions three times, twice with Rufus and once with Candidate 20, whilst with mares he has won this honorable distinction with 289 Princess and 827 Primrose.

This engraving will support our assertion that for smoothness of form, finish and symmetry of all parts, the Hackney is pre-eminent amongst horses. They have the active temperament and ambitious spirit of the Thoroughbred, without the fickleness and inclination to vices of the latter. Their fault in comparison with the Thoroughbred is lack of ranginess. Mated; however, with rangy mares the typical Hackney stallion would get horses that sell readily in any of our cities.



Rufus 1343.

Champion Hackney Stallion, and Winner of 2nd Elsenham Challenge Cup.

age of four or five year old, that the stock of a bull can be fairly tested, and if they are good, the longer he can be used the better, while if bad, he cannot be discarded too soon.

AGRICOLA.

Champion Hackney Stallion.

As considerable has been written on the beautiful symmetry, graceful action, and stylish appearance of the Hackney, we offer those interested an opportunity through the engraving of Rufus 1343, to verify the claims that have been made for this handsome breed of horses.

Rufus 1343 stands 15.2 hands, and is a chestnut in color. His breeding is as follows:—

Rufus 1343	{	Vigorous 1215	{ Norfolk Gentleman 492
		200 Lady Kitty	{ Quicksilver 108 Fanny

For the CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. The Cow that is Wanted.

During the past few months several articles under the caption, "The General Purpose Cow," have appeared in the columns of this JOURNAL, against which I wish to enter an emphatic protest. These articles have striven to prove that one of the crying needs of the Canadian farmer is a "general purpose cow," and each writer has advanced the most plausible arguments to prove the right of his most loved breed to wear that title.

There is not, neither is it desirable that there should be, a "general purpose cow." This is the age of specialties. The world is feeling more and more the uselessness of the Jack-of-all-trades; concentration to a particular branch has become a necessity. The motto is "know one thing well," "do one thing well." In the present order of things, the "general purpose cow" finds no place. The dairy interests of this country stand first, and all cattle breeding must follow along lines which will promote those interests. The crying demand is not for a