

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man. Sire imp. Vice Consul = 4132 =, a sweepstakes winner at Toronto Exhibition; bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittytton. Dam imp. Rosabel = 5202 =, bred by Mr. Geo. Bruce, Heatherwick, Aberdeen. Rosabella was the 1st prize cow over 4 years old at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1890, and 1st as cow and two of her progeny, also 1st in 1891 as a heifer calf and in 1892 as a yearling. She is carrying her 5th calf, and two of her daughters are suckling calves.

Robert the Bruce = 22635 =. Roan. Calved April 3rd, 1890. Bred by H. J. Elliot, Danville, Quebec. Owned by C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S. Sire imp. King James = 20837 =, bred by Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar; dam imp. Mimosa = 24832 = (bred by Mr. Geo. Bruce, Heatherwick, Scotland), by Stockwell (50615). Robert the Bruce won 2nd prize and headed Mr. Archibald's 1st-prize herd at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, 1890. He also won 2nd at Halifax in 1896 and at St. John, N. B., in 1890.

Queen of the Louans, Vol. 16. Red. Calved Jan. 3rd, 1890. Bred by H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn. Calved the property of Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P. F., Iderton, Ont. Sire Golden Victor 30626, A. H. B.; dam Louan of Bowndale 2nd 33406, winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes at Minnesota State Fair, and 1st prize at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1890. Queen of the Louans won 1st prize as best heifer calf over 6 and under 12 months at the Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1890, in the herd of Capt. Robson, and has since been sold at a long price to W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont.

Matabele Chief (73029), imp. Red. Calved June 24th, 1897. Bred by Mr. J. Wilson, Lower Perriesmill, Huntley, Aberdeenshire. Imported in 1890. Owned by W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont. Sire Sennacherib (67893), dam Meadow Queen 4th, by Boulevard (56906), bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie. Sennacherib was by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Sovereign (61841), dam by Roan Gauntlet. Matabele Chief has not been exhibited.

Village Hero = 14342 =. Red. Calved Dec. 13th, 1890. Bred by H. & W. Smith, Hay, Ont. Owned by Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man. Sire Prince Albert = 30609 =, dam imp. Village Blossom = 2277 =, bred by Mr. Amos Cruickshank. Village Hero is the sire of Vanity, 1st-prize cow at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897, and of the bull, What-For-No, 2nd-prize 2-year-old bull at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897. Village Hero also won the 1st prize at Winnipeg, 1897, for the best bull and two of his get, and his owner, Mr. Lynch, won at the same show 1st prize for cow and two of her progeny, with Ruby and her twin bull calves, sired by Village Hero.

Golden Fame = 26056 = (72610). Red. Calved Feb. 17th, 1897. Bred by the executors of the late Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar. Imported in 1898 by John Isaac, Markham, and purchased at his sale, March, 1898, by W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont. (his present owner), for \$720. Sire Emancipator (65447), a prize bull at the Perth Show and sale, and the highest-priced bull in the sale that year. He was got by Dauntless, bred by Mr. Cruickshank. The dam of Golden Fame was Golden Drop 10th, by Sittytton Sort (61831), by Gondomar (55821), dam by Gondolier, gr. dam by Roan Gauntlet (35289).

Marquis of Zenda = 26064 =, imp. Roan. Calved Feb. 20th, 1897. Bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Upper Mill, Aberdeenshire. Imported and owned by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sire Wanderer (60133), bred by Mr. Amos Cruickshank, Sittytton, from his Brawith Bud family. Dam Missie 123rd, by William of Orange (50694). As a 2-year-old at Toronto Exhibition, 1890, Marquis of Zenda was placed above the bull which at the Western Fair, London, the following week was given 1st place over the bull awarded 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition in the same section.

Artistic and Educational.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Allow me to congratulate you upon your artistic effort styled "Canada's Ideal." It is the best group of cattle I've yet seen, and your artist is entitled to great praise for the manner in which he has done his work. "Canada's Ideal" sounds well, inspiring, and may our young farmers carry the outline of the animals illustrated in their mind's eye as something they should aspire to own, a something that will bring them wealth besides gratification—the pleasure of owning good stock. It is not every one that can buy thoroughbred cows sufficient to start a herd, but no man need go without a good bull. I am sure your effort cannot but be appreciated, and, for one, allow me to tender my thanks for the engraving, and I would like to suggest to the Educational Department that every school in the Province should be provided with one as an educational chart.

Truly,
RICHARD GIBSON.

Elevated Beds for Hogs.

Having seen in your paper last summer the plan of a hog pen with a raised bed or upper deck for the hogs to sleep on, and later having seen the fine new pen of D. C. Platt, Esq., I have put up raised beds for about twenty pigs, and find that we can keep them drier and get them to take more exercise in the cold weather than with the plan of a single floor. A bed of straw will also last longer on the raised beds, which is a great benefit this year of scarcity of straw.

FARMER.

English Notes.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The lambing season up to the date of writing has been a favorable one in nearly every district. Here and there one hears of some loss, but as a rule the general result has been remarkable for its freedom from losses, both in respect to ewes and lambs. The fall of lambs will not be a heavy one, but taking into consideration the fewer losses by death than usual, it may, we think, be generally estimated that the aggregate result will be an average one.

The individual report of flockmasters, or even different breeds, is hardly needful, for they would be of little interest to your readers, but we may say that the different breeds whose advertisements appear in your columns, and those of the individual and progressive breeders who likewise give you their patronage, are having good luck, with lambs of good quality, typical character and good merit. Selectors or importers who desire to import English sheep should consult your columns, for we can assure them that those breeders who place advertisements in your columns are first-class men, owning flocks of the highest merit and quality.

The demand for sheep for export has certainly not been so large during the past few months as has been the case in the preceding two years, but there has been shown greater discrimination and care in the selection of the smaller number selected, with the consequent rise in the prices paid. Mr. Henry Dudding's well-known flock continues to be the center of attraction to which many of the principal buyers of Lincoln sheep resort, upwards of 300 ram lambs having been sold already from that noted flock this year. This does not in any sense exhaust the supply; there are many more left, and many of the best have been reserved for the spring and summer trade.

Mr. J. E. Casswell's flock has done well in the Argentine sales, where its representatives are well sought after at first-rate value and prices.

The Hampshire Down sheep, too, are having a full share of the export demand. The wise policy of their council in spending a portion of the income of the society to advertise their breed is having the inevitable result (advertisements properly placed always do), namely, increased demand, with increased sales at good paying values.

One important attraction in the show list for the coming season will be of interest to your readers; i.e., for the Shropshire and West Midland, whose date of meeting has been moved forward from July to May, or, in other words, been put nearly first instead of nearly last in the more important summer shows.

Hoard's Stall Improved—Suggestion to Barn Builders.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I want to thank you for sending me a Xmas number of the ADVOCATE in place of the one that went astray. I think that too much cannot be said in praise of the Xmas number. Our country may be justly proud of a farm paper like the ADVOCATE.

In your January 15th number you give Hoard's plan of cow stall for the good of an inquirer. As I use Hoard's cow stall, with a few changes made by myself, and which I think are improvements, I thought perhaps it might be a benefit to some of your readers to know what they are. Instead of boarding straight up next the feed hall, I let the feed rack slope towards the hall from the bottom of the rack, four or five inches. Doing this, you don't need to board so high to hold the feed, therefore it is easier feeding. About fifteen inches above the bottom of rack is sufficient to hold feed. Instead of using a halter for tying, I use the common cow chain with enough small chain put to it to let the cow's head just come up against the feed rack nicely when she is standing up, and let the ring slide up and down on a post from the bottom of the feed rack to the floor. This gives the cow more liberty to turn her head, keeps her up to her place better, and she can't get her head under the halter shank. Instead of using the feed box, I put in a manger board about ten inches deep and about two feet three inches from the feed hall. I have one board in the partition next the feed hall on hinges, so that I can feed ensilage, roots, etc. The more I see of other kinds of stalls and fastenings, the better I like Hoard's stall, as for convenience in feeding, cleanliness and comfort, I have not seen anything to equal it.

While you have published some very fine plans of barns, and it does seem as if it would be hard to improve on them, I think it is a very great convenience to have driveways on either side of barn, so that one can drive through. When there are two driveways you don't need to have an extra wide threshing floor so that you can get horses out when there is a load in, and you can have the draft rope of the horse fork just where the horses are when they come in with a load. Hoping that these few suggestions may help some one, as I have been helped by others, I remain,

Lanark Co., Ont.

ROBT. K. JACKSON.

How to Breed Saddle and Harness Horses at a Profit.

Simple as it may seem to the uninitiated to raise horses at a profit, it is only comparatively few who manage to make horse-breeding a paying business. The reasons therefor are many and various, chief amongst them being: The speed craze—mismatching and the consequent results; the wish to establish something new, and in so doing ride some particular "hobby" to death; the use of hereditarily unsound sires and dams; the use of totally opposite and undesirable types; and last, but not least, lack of practical knowledge and experience.

It is much easier to criticise the failure of others than to demonstrate successfully that your ideas are the right ones, and if followed out the desired object will be attained. Nothing but long years of experience would have induced me to come forward and offer my advice, were it not for the hope that I might benefit some of those less experienced than myself, and thereby help them avoid some of the common errors so many fall into for lack of something to go on and a little horse sense. A celebrated painter, whose pictures were renowned for the brilliancy of their coloring, was once asked what he mixed his colors with? His answer was, "With brains, my dear sir!" Now, it takes brains to raise good horses on a paying basis, as it does in any other line of business, only more so. To start with, remember, if you can't raise a good horse, don't raise one at all. Poor ones don't pay. I am assuming that it is the farmer I am talking with, for nobody else can raise a horse so economically, and mares kept solely for the purpose of raising colts, unless of some valuable breed, cannot be profitable, and even then it is doubtful if they can be.

To be profitable, the average brood mare must work for her living and incidentally raise a colt as well. On the proper selection of sire and dam depends much of your success, and too great stress cannot be laid upon this, for not only do hereditary unsoundnesses, like spavin, curb, ringbone, defective eyesight, sidebone, string-halt, etc., crop out, but other and less objectionable defects, such as calf-knees, low backs, stilted pasterns, sickle hocks, etc., are reproduced with almost absolute certainty. Then, how important it is to be particular in the choice of not only a sound sire and dam, but those of good individuality and free from such weak points as stated above!

To breed a good saddle horse, it is essential to have an animal with a good head and neck, and shoulders well laid back, so that (as the old adage has it) when in the saddle you have a good half of the horse in front of you. He should be "breedy" in appearance, and have a stout back and loin, with clean, cordy limbs, and good open feet. To obtain such, there is no doubt whatever that a good-sized, stoutly-built Thoroughbred stallion is the one to use on mares with substance and quality combined, but with as little cold or "carty" blood in their composition as possible, although some breeders do not object to it, arguing that they cannot get bone and size enough for weight-carrying without it.

What is wanted most in a harness horse is high action, and therefore we should keep that in mind above everything else. Again, I would advise utilizing mares of good breeding—that is, not mixed with draft blood, good, sound individuals, largely of Thoroughbred or trotting blood, the latter to be smooth and shapely, and not of the rough-hipped, ewe-necked order, but with substance and quality, and such can be found without great difficulty. Breed these to the best Hackney stallion available, and you will come nearer getting a good salable harness horse every time than in any other way I know of. The Hackney is the only breed in which action is hereditary, and, in addition, you obtain a smooth, well-rounded form, well-sprung ribs, short back, and easy, jaunty carriage, which, when coupled with a good disposition and high action, will sell most any horse at a good remunerative price. No horse is as easily kept, and this is quite an item to most farmers. Then, he is easily broken, and can earn his own rations after he is three years old, and when old enough to sell can always find a ready purchaser. The Hackney, to my mind, is the most valuable of all horses to breed to, and I know from experience that he gets what is in greatest demand—a nice, stylish, substantial, sensible horse, with good looks and good action, and fewer poor ones than any other breed.

Wyoming Co., N. Y. JOHN WYLLIE.

Maxims for Sheep Feeders.

Give the fattening sheep regular and quiet attention, an abundance of pure water, and plenty of salt where they can take it at will. Corn and clover hay makes an excellent ration for lambs and sheep. If roots of some kind are plentiful, they will be found a valuable help. Should clover be scarce or high, by using a little care other coarse fodders may be substituted, such as cornstalks, millet hay, oat straw, and bean straw. A lamb should gain on an average at least two pounds per week while on full feed. He will consume from one and one-fourth to two pounds of grain per day when on full feed, and when a lamb receives this ration he generally consumes about one pound of clover hay or other fodder per day. The length of the fattening period may vary from twelve to sixteen weeks.

Brant Co., Ont.

FRED REED.