

there with profit, or even in the neighborhood of large villages. Many, particularly in the outskirts of these places, who cannot well provide for their children, persist in keeping a worthless cur which generally has to forage for himself. Who can condemn the starved creature's preference for fresh mutton to starvation by degrees? Legislation has been attempted with a view to remedy the evil, but with only indifferent success. If a sheep-breeders' association can prove the means of securing legislation that will prove effective in this direction, then we want one.

There may be an association for each of the breeds sufficiently represented to sustain one efficiently. Some of them may not be strong enough for this, but others of them are. We mentioned that we would advocate the organizing of a Shropshire Down association, for the reason amongst others, that with this breed in Canada it is now springtide, not because they are as yet the most numerous represented. Many reasons may be assigned as to why it would be wise to form these associations, but the expression of desire for this must emanate with the breeders themselves before any effective organizing can be done. The purity of the breed may be secured by the adoption of a scale of points, and fixing upon a registration standard, negotiating as to the manner of offering prizes and selecting judges, arranging for public sales and adopting other means intended to advance the interests of the breed. We want these organizations.

We scarcely think it practicable to have a register for each of the breeds published in one volume and under the direction of the one association. Our fears arise largely from the known frailty of our natures. Most men are selfish, and some are naturally jealous. The former would beget the desire to have undue prominence given to a certain breed by its advocates, and the latter would engender endless strifes on the part of those representing the weaker interests.

While we favor each of the breeds having its own record, we do not as yet advocate the publishing of any yearly volumes until there is a sufficient probable demand for them to justify such a step. A standard could be fixed upon and a record of pedigrees kept by the Agricultural and Arts Association in the same manner as the Berkshire pedigrees are recorded at the present time.

There are some who favor registration in the American books altogether, but it would certainly be more convenient to our breeders to record in a register of our own with a standard similar to that of the Americans.

The whole subject is comparatively new in the arena of discussion. The pros and cons thereof would be none the worse for a thorough sifting, and we hope those interested will let us hear from them. Associations without work in proportion to the expense of maintaining them are only in the way. On the other hand no interest can become a great power in the land without their aid.

The Annual Report of the Industrial Exhibition.

The report of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto for 1887 is even more encouraging than its predecessors. Although some \$40,000 was expended by the city and the association during the past year in the erection of new buildings and the enlargement and improvement of existing ones, there was still a want of accommodation, no less than 200 horses having to be sent out of the grounds to lodgings. The association complains that it cannot erect any further accommodation in this line until the City Council furnishes additional grounds. The Council

will surely attend to this, seeing that the exhibition brings such crowds to the city every season, who generally go home with purses much depleted.

The aggregate attendance at the exhibition was over 210,000, and the largest number in any one day nearly 60,000. The exhibition in point of attendance is now considered only second to that of St. Louis, on the continent, and in point of management first. While the admission fees in 1886 were \$26,960.83, in 1887 they were \$52,785.55. The profits made by the association are represented by its assets, which at the present date are \$85,120 over and above all liabilities. The bank debt, which in 1885 was \$25,649, is now but \$10,178. The indefatigable secretary and manager, Mr. H. J. Hill, is already working like a beaver in making arrangements for what the directors intend shall be one of the best exhibitions ever held by them in Toronto.

Guernseys Coming Westward.

We have just learned that Mr. Wm. Davies, of Toronto, has purchased the nucleus of a herd of Guernseys from the Hon. J. C. Abbott, Montreal, whose herd is, so far as we can learn, the source whence all the Guernsey herds in Canada have been drawn, except the few specimens at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The purchase of Mr. Davies comprises five cows and the splendid bull Presto of Preel 2nd, for some time past at the head of Mr. Abbott's herd. He is out of an imported cow and sired by the celebrated Presto of Preel, imported by Mr. Abbot from his native Guernsey home, and said to be one of the finest, if not the finest bull that ever left the island. He is the winner of many 1st prizes.

Mr. Davies informs us, that having decided to go into dairying, he was led to choose the Guernseys in preference to the Jerseys, of which he also thinks highly, by observing that many of the most enthusiastic of the Guernsey breeders had at one time been breeders of Jerseys. This confirmed the conclusion reached in a different way, that is, by a thorough investigation of the comparative merits of the two herds by what could be gleaned from books and from other sources of information, such as correspondence with breeders, both in England and the United States.

This conclusion is in agreement with the following, which first appeared in the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago:

"Discussing the relative merits of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, a correspondent maintains that, so far as his knowledge extends in the United States, all of the Guernsey breeders of to-day have at some former time been Jersey breeders, and changed because they preferred the Guernseys to the Jerseys; and while they do not choose to throw out anything against the Jerseys (in fact, many have still the Jerseys), they show their preference for the Guernseys by increasing their numbers and gradually decreasing the Jerseys. And so cherished are the Guernseys that he much doubted if one could purchase in America a really choice herd of the breed except by paying fabulous prices. The Guernsey cow is a good, strong farmer's cow weighing usually from 900 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. He had one weighing 1,400 lbs. and over. The Guernseys have fine bone and muscle. The calves are of good size and make good veal; they have hardy constitutions, are good feeders, and will bear forcing when butter brings remunerative prices. They have a beautiful yellow skin, consequently they produce yellow butter even in winter. Their butter needs no artificial coloring at any season of the year, relieving one's conscience from the burden of deceit. They have a quiet, even disposition. Their teats are of good size; they give a good flow of milk nearly to calving time, and frequently they cannot be dried off even for the good of the cow or the calf they are carrying. Their butter product is equal to, if not better than, any cow that the writer has had anything to do with."

The Guernsey males make a most excellent cross upon native cattle, as has been so happily demonstrated by Mr. S. A. Fisher, M. P., of Knowlton, P. Q., and others.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Shire Horse.

(Second Paper.)

The moment of birth is a most critical time, many foals being lost through want of attention. If the lungs do not act promptly, efforts should be made to excite them by blowing into the nostrils and mouth, and by rubbing the body to promote circulation. If respiration increases but slowly, a few teaspoonfuls of brandy and water will aid in strengthening its vitality. As soon as the mare has recovered from the shock of foaling she should be allowed to lick and dry her colt. If, as is occasionally the case, she refuses, a little salt sprinkled on the back of the colt will generally induce her to do so. If she takes kindly to the colt, it is best to leave them to themselves. Harm is often done in trying to get the colt to suck too soon; if left alone it will almost invariably suck of its own accord. I have known men to spend hours in the middle of the night trying to get a colt to suckle, and after leaving in despair find the mare in the morning sucked dry. Foals should receive a good deal of attention the first few days of their existence. More foals are perhaps lost at this period than at any other time. If they get over the first three days they will generally do all right. Constipation of the bowels is one of the most frequent complaints of young colts, so to prevent this the mare should, during her pregnancy, be kept on a laxative diet. Many persons administer about a tablespoonful of castor oil shortly after birth, as a precautionary measure. I have also given fresh butter for the same purpose with satisfactory results; and in cases of constipation have used in addition frequent injections of warm soap and water. Diarrhoea or scouring is another complaint to which young colts are sometimes subject; and this malady, unless quickly stopped, will often terminate fatally. This disease generally arises from some unknown changes in the composition of the mare's milk, unwholesome stabling, want of ventilation and dampness are also very liable to increase the virulence of the disease. A dose of castor oil should be at once administered to the colt, to be followed by small doses of laudanum and brandy, and the mare and colt removed to dry, clean stabling. The food of the mare should also be changed, care being taken that she should have good, pure drinking water. A rest of at least fourteen days ought to be allowed the mare after foaling, before putting her again to work, which should be done gradually. The majority of foals in Canada are born in the spring, but some adopt the principle of fall foals; various arguments both pro and con are advanced, but it should be borne in mind that as the ages of horses are computed from the first of January, fall foals at an exhibition would necessarily be at a disadvantage in point of age. A week or so after birth, if the mare and colt are in good health, they will be benefited by being turned out for a run during fine weather, but they should be sheltered from rain and cold; and as soon as the nights get warm they may with advantage remain out all night. In the summer time, when flies are bad, and the mare is not required for work, I prefer keeping both her and the colt in a cool, loose box during the heat of the day, turning them out later on. Many persons allow the foal to run with the mare while she is at work; but the better way is to shut the foal in a comfortable, loose box where, especially if it has a companion foal, it will soon learn to re-