

CANADIAN SHORTHORN HERD.
BOOK.

Below we give transfers of thoroughbred stock reported in February. In the following list the person first named is the seller and the second the buyer.

Heifer, Beauty 4th, Baron [2696].—Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; W. J. Davy Whitby.

Heifer, Rosabella 4th, by Baron [2696].—Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; W. J. Davy, Whitby.

Heifer, Rubena 3rd, by Crown Prince [9789].—Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; T. S. Brant, Whitby.

Heifer, Rosabella 5th, by Baron, 2nd [9668].—Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; T. S. Brant, Whitby.

Bull Calf, Red Imperial Duke [11743], by Imperial Duke [7211].—M. O'Connor, Guelph; John Murphy, Guelph.

Heifer, Burford Beauty, by Favorite [1394]. Wm. Crozier, Paris; D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon.

Bull Calf, Prince of Halton [11748], by Rose Duke [9276].—Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; Thos. Locker, Nassagaweya.

Bull Calf, Wolseley [10744], by Hanlan [8666].—Peter Bathgate, Ermosa; Jeremiah Smith, Conroy.

Bull Calf, Fawsley Duke 4th [11751], by Baron Fawsley 4th [10897].—D. MacKenzie, Hyde Park; E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg.

Bull Calf, Symmetry [11755], by Earl of Goodness 5th [8514], 32519.—Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; Jas. Forbes, Caledonia.

Bull Calf, Shinner [11758], by Onondaga Sambo [10262].—M. & W. Atkinson, Waterdown; Jas. Bartlett, Cheapside.

Bull Calf, Duke of Abercorn [11759], by 2nd Duke of Pickering [8456].—John Whitson, Atha; A. Dunn, Buttonville.

Bull Calf, Seneca Chief [11760], by General Garfield [9999].—John Meyer, Kossuth, John Rudel, Gourack.

Bull Calf, Young Duke [11761], by Young Mosstrooper [9608].—C. E. Lane, Mount Elgin; J. Erwin, Harrietsville.

Bull Calf, Blucher [11762], by Omar Pasha, [7193].—Samuel Harris, Caledon, Thomas Parkin, Shelburne.

Bull Calf, Raspberry Duke 2nd [11764], by Butterfly's Duke [11753].—Thos. Dunbar, Harriston; J. Fleming, Arrow River, Manitoba.

Bull Calf, Red Barrington [11767], 49073, by Baron Barrington [11765], 28502.—M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec; Wm. Ash, St. Catharines.

Heifer, Star of Athol 2nd, by Master Belleville [3621], 8599.—F. H. Nottage, St. Catharines; Wm. Ash, St. Catharines.

Bull Calf, Sir Garnet [11768], by Master Belleville [3621], 8599.—F. H. Nottage, St. Catharines; Wm. Ash, St. Catharines.

Heifer, Beauty, by Rose Duke [9276].—Wm. Watson, Nassagawega; John Taylor, Rockwood.

Bull Calf, Lord Minto [11770], by Home Ruler [7192].—Simon Bathgate, Treacastle; R. Suddaly, Harriston.

Heifer, Lady Elgin 2nd, by King of the Forest [5474].—Robert Weir, Maple Grove; Wm. Sutton, Union.

Heifer, Josie, by Lord Yarborough [5641], 23814.—John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; F. Martindale, York.

Heifer, Lorena, by Lord Yarborough [5641], 23814.—John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; F. Martindale, York.

Bull Calf, Adelbert [11771], by Lord Yarborough [5641], 23814.—John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; F. Martindale, York.

Bull Calf, Duke of Bedford 2nd [11772], by Duke of Bedford [36466].—by the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph; J. R. Bullock, Hopetown.

Bull Calf, Earl of Egrémont [11773], by Princess Lovely's Duke [9179].—Col. Wyndham, Brooks; Robert Little, Killyleagh.

Bull Calf, Mountain Duke [11774], by Count Springhill [4851].—Robert Reesor, Silver Springs, Manitoba. Jas. Rawlin, Alexandria, Manitoba.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

RURAL TOPICS AT M'HENRY'S.—NO I.

BY JEAN BAPTISTE.

I sometimes think when I drop in of an evening to McHenry's grocery, and sit down on one of the shoe boxes to listen while the rest of the farmers are giving their opinions, that there is enough wisdom in the multitude of council to make it worth while taking notes. And it seems to me that we are not well represented in the agricultural papers in this far off corner of Quebec.

The old man who came here first, after the Indians moved off, found he had so much work to do, to keep himself and his poor lean cattle housed and fed that he called the village "Everwork," and so it continues to this day. His own name was Everest, but he said the "rest" went out of both name and nature after he settled down here. One of his descendants "Joe Everest," comes sometimes to see my girl "Fidele," but she is like a little Kanuck pony, and goes straight along with no nonsense about her. But I happened to step into McHenry's the other night when the men folks were sitting around pretty thick, on the counters and barrels and bags, and Pete Duffy was talking about a horse that had been offered him. "Are you sure he was foundered?" asked Francois Laberge, who was brother-in-law to the man the horse belonged to, "Yes," says Pete, "I saw him in the stable and he changed his forelegs every minute or two, and pointed out one beyond the other, and he coughed pretty hard, when we rode down Dunn's Hill," "What kind of a horse do you want?" says I, and he told me he wasn't particular to colour, but a good horse should have thin shoulders, a fine open flat chest, and rainbow neck, with a small head, and narrow ears, the shorter in the back the better. The hazel eye is the most lasting and steady.

While we were talking I heard Paul Quesnel in close conversation with Laberge. "I didn't make much out of the stuff," said he, "though all the Quebec gardeners say there's money in it." "In what," says I; "Sallery," says he; and then I knew it was his bad English for celery. "I gave it lots of manure," says he, "and ashes and all the rubbish I could gather all the potatoe tops and old boots; "Didn't you rot 'em down?" says Pete Duffy. He shook his head. "Well," says Pete, "it's the first time I ever heard of a man so 'thorough other' as to throw his old boots at his celery

trench, as if for good luck; there was nothing better for it than the manures you gave it, but they needed to be rotted down together with equal proportions of horse manure, and put in the bottom of the trench before planting; I like the old fashioned method of trenching, and find it less trouble than so much hilling up, you say it all run to stocks, I rather think the cause of that is earthing up too early; celery likes strong food and plenty of water, but it can be allowed to grow two months before it is handled." "I didn't care for the darned stuff," says Paul, "so long as I couldn't make money out of it, I could have done better with potatoes;" and with that they all fell to talking about the new sorts of potatoes, and the wonderful earliness, for McHenry has Bliss's catalogue on his counter and buys a few odd pounds every year to experiment with, and he put in his word. "They've got the potatoes to such a perfection of earliness now, that they'll soon be ready to eat as soon as they're planted," says he; and with that they all fell to studying the catalogue over each others shoulders, and I must reserve their comments till the next time.

PASTURE LANDS AND STOCK-RAISING.

EDITOR RURAL CANADIAN.—Will you kindly advise me through the columns of your very valuable paper as to (1) the success of seeding down land in the spring without any other grain for the purpose of pasturing the same season; (2) what mixtures of grasses and seeds you would advise for same if the land is intended to be used as pasture land for some years, (3) or whether it would be advisable to sow some sort of grain (as oats for instance) and cut it green for fodder so as to let the seeds get a good start and then to pasture the same a little later on; (4) and what time you would advise sowing with or without other grains? The land is situate on the edge of a marsh but is lying pretty high; good heavy clay loam, the best of land. I have become a subscriber to your paper and like it very much; it is a very useful and instructive paper. I am entering the stock-raising business, and as I have heard very many contradictory opinions upon this subject I would like to hear your ideas upon it. If you will advise me through the columns I will feel very greatly obliged to you. A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

(1) Some farmers find that the best results are obtained by seeding the ground to grass without any other crop; but much depends on the nature of the soil and on the heat and moisture of the season. Ordinarily it is better to sow grass-seed with wheat, oats or barley. (2) Kentucky blue grass, June grass, and Alsike clover make a good mixture for pasture land. Alsike clover does well on clay loams, and as it propagates itself it is as good as a perennial—if, indeed, it is not one. The Kentucky blue grass thrives in many parts of Ontario, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. (3) It is a good idea to sow oats or vetches with the grasses for green fodder, but the land should not be pastured for six weeks or two months after the green crop is taken off unless the grasses have rooted well and are growing vigorously. (4) The grass-seed may either be sown with winter wheat or rye in the fall, or with barley and oats in the spring; many good farmers prefer spring sowing even on ground sown with fall grain, and follow with harrow and roller. (5) There is no doubt that stock-raising is profitable in Ontario, and perhaps there is no other part of the Province in which there are so many wealthy farmers as in the counties of Wellington and Ontario, where great attention is paid to the breeding and feeding of cattle for the home and foreign markets. The largest profits are obtained where the bulk of the farm's produce is consumed on the farm.