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STOCK.

AMERICAN POLLED CATTLE.

The accompanying cuts are good representations of the breed of polled cattle, bred by Mr. A. W. Cheever, of Sheldonville, Mass. Mr. Cheever commenced breeding polled cattle about fifteen years ago, using bulls of the so-called "Jamestown" stock, to cross upon his own selected dairy cows. The Jamestowns were at one time quite popular in the vicinity of Boston, having sprung from a noted Suffolk heifer, imported in Jamestown, which, in the year 1847, was sent across the Atlantic with a cargo of provisions for the starving Irish. In the year 1854 this cow dropped a bull calf, which was named Jamestown, after the noble ship that brought his mother to this country. Jamestown was sired by a Jersey bull, "Beverly," out of "Flora," a cow imported from Jersey Island, by Thos. Motley, of Jamaica Plains, Mass. Flora was from the best first-prize stock on the Island, and made fourteen pounds of butter per week, when kept on Mr. Motley's farm. Jamestown's dam was a twenty quart cow, when the old beer measure was in use among the milk men of Massachusetts. Jamestown left a large progeny behind him, most of his get being polled; but until Mr. Cheever commenced breeding the stock, no one had attempted to build up a herd of polled cattle from the Jamestown blood. The cows used were such as had been selected for their butter qualities, without special regard to breeds. During five consecutive years this herd yielded not less than 225 lbs. per cow, a large proportion being heifers, and for two years the yield was from 260 to 265 lbs. per cow. It has been Mr. Cheever's aim to produce a herd of good butter cows without horns, and to stamp the polled strain so firmly into the blood, that his bulls could

be depended upon for helping other dairymen to breed off the horns from their own herds. For the past three years he has been using a bull from the pure Suffolk herd of G. F. Taber, "Arthur 446," English herd book of Norfolk and Suffolk, red polled cattle, and with marked results, not a single horn having made its appearance since the cross was made, notwithstanding the strength of the Jersey blood, as shown in the color and general appearance of the cows. Mr. Cheever writes that if a herd of good polled dairy cows had existed in this country at the time he commenced

To save correspondence, Mr. Cheever wishes to state that he has no stock for sale at present. He prefers selecting his stock still more, before launching out into the selling of this breed. He is thoroughly well satisfied with his experiment, and will soon be in a position to let others profit by his years of labor.

WALKING HORSES.

How few horses really walk well, exhibiting, as they should, a free, graceful, vigorous style as action; for the carriage horse it is in constant demand, and has long since established a

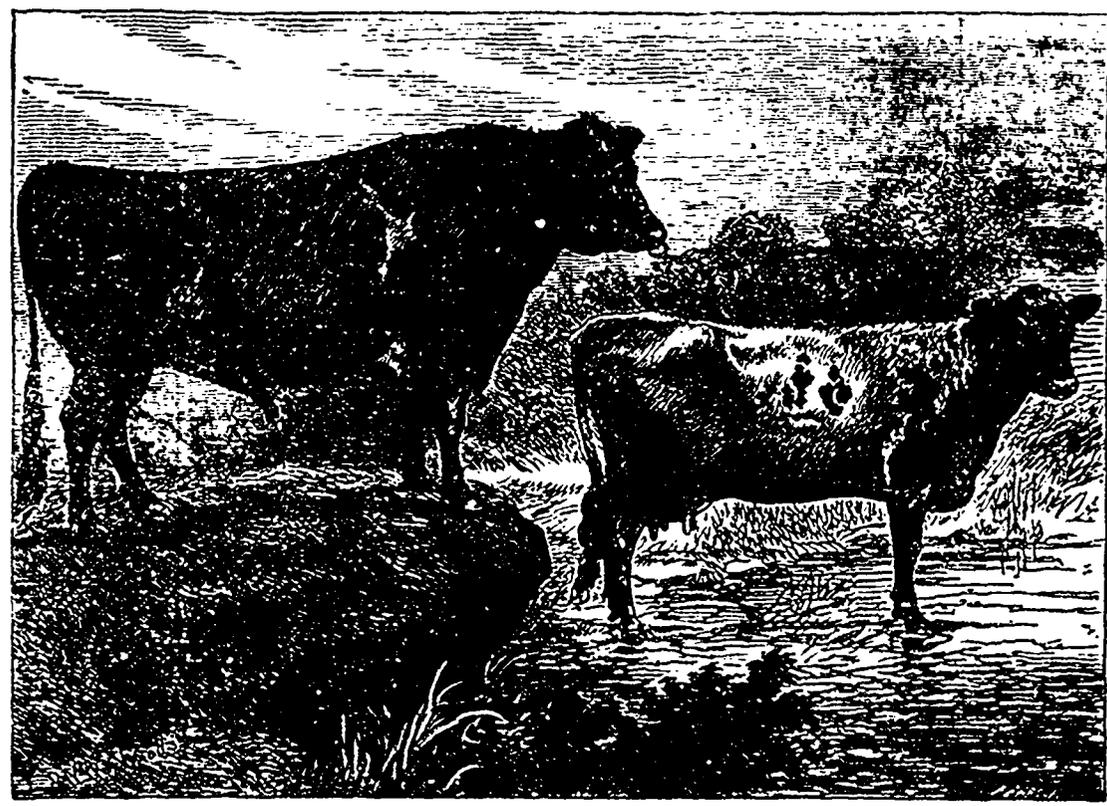
on their heel. These defects import faults in action, and defective action is both unsafe and unsalable in the best market. The walk has ever been held to be the crucial test of value. A good walker, *ceteris paribus*, will perform well either in the field or on the road. The sharp, quick lift, the graceful turn, the correct stay, the firm, flat, light grounding of the foot—these are the desiderata—elegance with precision and safety. The lift should at all times be sufficient; if insufficient he will knock his toe against a stone, or some other obstacle or in inequality of surface; whilst an exaggeration of lift,

being more than is required, will cause him to cross his feet and speedily cut. No sprawling is admissible. The horse's action in all his paces must be collected. Many high-actioned horses with strong, upright feet, and concave soles, go on their toes. The foot when flexed in the air, should evidence no lateral deviation—i.e. no disbing, no darting. This will be best observed in the trot.

The stay is executed by catching the foot sharply off the ground, to be followed by a graceful sweep, the direction being both forwards and upwards. Now this suspension in mid-air is one of the finest tests of soundness, for any horse, if screwed in his foot, would, by force of circumstances, be ready to afford the required relief at the earliest opportunity.

Hence the stay would be indifferently executed. So much for flexion or lifting, the extension or stay. Our third point is the approximation or grounding of the foot. This must be firm and flat; but no matter how high a horse may go, he must tread lightly, which a horse with longish pasterns and a deep oblique shoulder can not fail to do.—Ez.

SEEDS—Parties wanting good, reliable, fresh seeds, should read the advertisement of the CANADIAN FARMER Seed Warehouse, on page 511.



JAMESTOWN CATTLE.

breeding for that object, it would have been better to have availed himself of such blood, instead of trying to build up a breed from such material as was within reach. The Jerseys would have answered his purpose well as butter cows, though the Suffolk cross gives a little better results at the last end when the carcass goes to the butchers. One of his heifers, an exceptional one, however, dressed 1,013 pounds at five years old, while giving six quarts of milk per day, and had over a hundred pounds of tallow.

moneyed value in dealers' yards. Horses are required to move lightly, quickly, firmly; the knee to be well bent, the shoulder to evidence suppleness and freedom. A horse must be of the right stamp, for if he does not stand well he can never be firm yet corky in his gait. As a wide-chested horse is invariably unsteady in his paces, and treads unduly on the outer quarter of his foot, a horse that leans must step short and go on his toes. The nimble hackney moves his legs in quick succession; flat-footed horses go