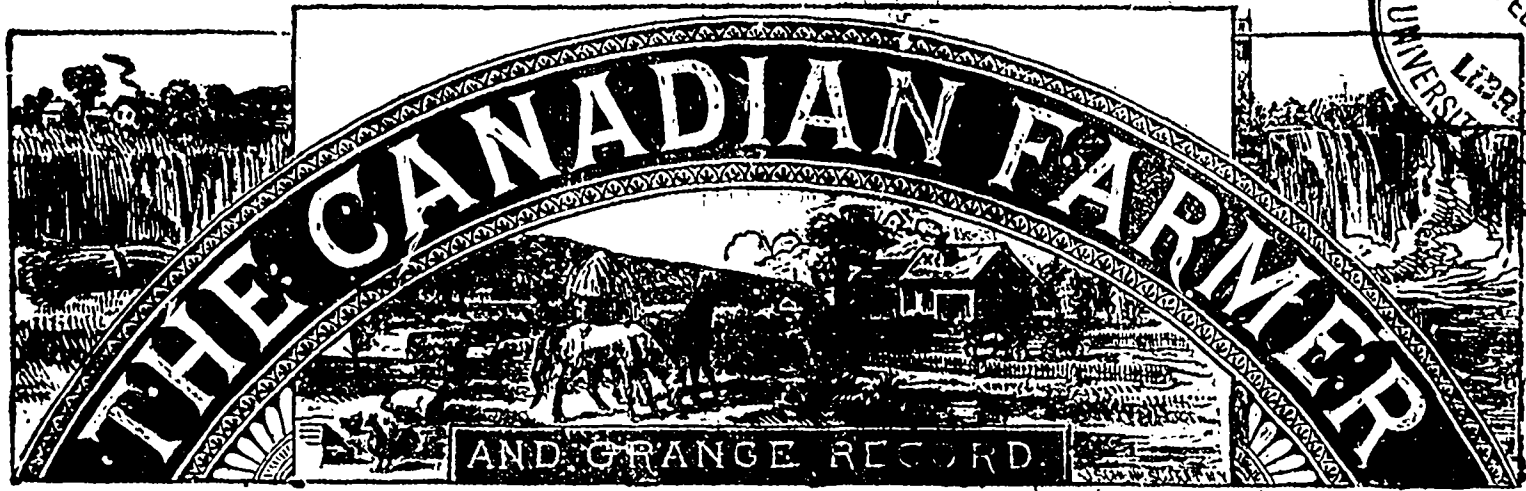
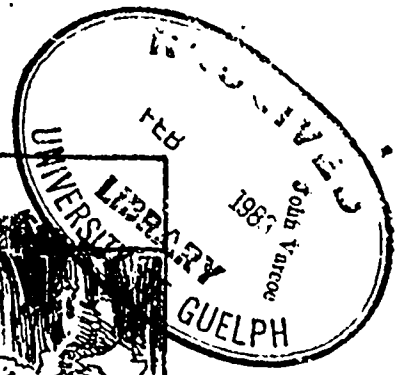


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

THE HEREFORD.

Our illustration this week is of a good class thoroughbred Hereford cow.

The Hereford cattle have during a long time been favorites in England as beef cattle. At certain time of the year, as in fall, they fetch on the market a higher price than the Durhams. They are considered by the London butchers to give better grass-fed meat than all the other breeds. They were at first bred for the purpose of making oxen, but they were improved little by little until about the year 1840 they were considered good beef

first importation of Herefords, he has been their staunchest friend, and is regarded with Mr. Sothom, by Hereford breeders, as the two parties who have done the most for the breed. They have spared neither time nor money to bring it under favorable light before the public. Gradually the breed grew into public favor, the number of breeders and imports increased.

In 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, fully one-half of all the cattle imported by the St. Lawrence route have been Herefords. Mr. Stone, of Guelph, was the first to import some of this breed into this country,

animals. Some would object to their long horns, some to their color, some others to their general appearance. But, when such men as T. L. Miller, Earl and Stuart, M.C. Cathbertson and others mean something, they mean it for good, and they must triumph. The Hereford men formed down their plans for the battle. They began to import the best specimens they themselves into an association and laid could find in England and to show them at all the fairs of the United States, the public began to think that the Hereford cattle

GREEN FOOD.

Not alone for its healthful tendency is green food valuable for fowls. Few who have not been close observers know how largely it contributes to the food supply of fowls that have free access to it at all times in summer. If the poultryman will watch his fowls he will soon be convinced that a plot of grass reserved for the flock will give excellent returns. It will be found to reduce the grain bill fully one-half. A drink of fresh water and a few handfuls of grain first thing in the morning will



cattle. In 1846 the Hereford herd book was started by Mr. Eaton, of Eaton Hall, Hereford, England.

The first importation of Herefords into America was made by Mr. Henry Clay, in 1871, and were sent out to Kentucky. In 1840 Mr. W. H. Sothom, of Chicago, Ill., imported a good number. The cattle were three months on their sea voyage, and a very rough one it was, part of the stock died, but the owner did not lose courage, and a little later on he made a new importation. I believe it was in 1847 that Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., made his

he is now the owner of the largest and best herd in Canada. About thirty years ago Mr. Killam, a farmer of the Eastern Township, imported a Hereford bull. This was the first importation into Quebec province.

At first the Hereford men had to struggle hard against many prejudices and preconceived ideas. The Shorthorns had been for such a long time considered as the only good beef cattle that it was a difficult task to have the breeders and farmers generally, to acknowledge the good qualities of the Herefords as beef producing

were not so bad after all. When they could meet the Shorthorn men in a fair trial at a Stock Show, they would sometimes beat them; at last the great breeders, the ranch owners were induced to make a few purchases, and now the Herefords are as popular as any other breed of beef cattle. The Southern ranchmen prefer them to the Shorthorns; they say they stand hot weather much better than the latter. They are scattered in almost every State of the United States, but the State of Illinois is the main centre of Hereford breeders.

prepare the fowls for a pleasant and profitable day on the grass run, if sufficiently large and well shaded, and they will be found too anxious to get among the grass wet with dew to more than satisfy the pressing calls of hunger and thirst before entering on the more pleasant repast made up of fresh grass and the insect life found among it.

If the grass run is not available the fancier is seldom so situated that he cannot procure a supply of green food by cutting. This should be cut early in the morning before the dew is off, and put in a box or trough in the shade.