

a remembrance that had almost died before them. But others will. We know that some young men will read this article who value brain-power far too highly to hand it over to the custodianship of an inglorious ease, with all its paralyzing influences.

We know full well the difficulty of the highest attainment under the conditions mentioned. Although muscle and brain-power are bosom friends, it is only when they are kept in due balance, or one will rob from the other the substance requisite to its well-being. And so mysterious and exact is the relation between them, that the moment this perfect balance is lost the other suffers. Toiling all day is a hindrance to the highest powers of thought. In some cases it may be a necessity, but where it is not, that mind possessing a consciousness of inherent vigor should try and curtail the number of hours spent in manual labor. If but one half the day could be spent in the fields and the other half in mental pursuits, it would enable the active mind to overtake a tremendous amount of effective work. The brief history of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL would reveal strange secrets in reference to this matter, but we forbear. It is enough for us, if but coral-like, we build from materials gathered in the Canadian deep, where other men shall occupy.

The farmer labors in a field where food for sublimest thought is turned up by every furrow of his ploughshare, when, while giving his beast a forkfull of hay, he may be conscious that his foot-prints are in the great sea of the undiscovered. The origin, progress, and development of plant life around him may any day throw down upon him an avalanche of problems greater than ever descended Alpine slope. With stores of material for thought so rich and so abundant around him on every hand, what young man on the farm is worthy of the name who does not die by day arise and take possession?

### High Feeding.

"High feeding at length impairs the reproductive powers and is opposed to robust constitutional health." This sentence is taken from the Chicago *National Live-Stock Journal*, and like so many of the sentences contained in every number of this grand monthly, carries with it the evidences of care and thought in its construction. It is a fact that very high fed animals are less reproductive than those kept on a more moderate fare. A scrub sire is sure to possess strong procreative powers—the only good thing about him, we had almost said, while the truth is, it is a great misfortune that such is the case. Again and again we find owners of costly animals complaining that they do not breed as do other animals, which, of course, results in disappointment and loss, just in proportion to the extent of the feeding.

Wise men always look straight at the truth, though it rest upon a shading dark as midnight. Just so soon as our stockmen rivet their attention upon the fact with a view to its removal, it will be removed. The laws of generation do not vary with either the centuries or the seasons, only in so far as they are made to vary by the ignorance or avarice of man.

Animals intended for the block cannot easily be pushed on too rapidly till they have fulfilled their intended end, nor can they easily be made too fat to find a ready market. It is different with those intended for breeding, as it has been demonstrated over and over again that not only certain kinds of foods, with nutrition very concentrated, are injurious, but that excessive quantity is also a hindrance to high procreative development.

It is not that stock is pure-bred that it is less fruit-

ful in reproducing its kind. Under proper conditions we can conceive that it will even be more productive, on the principle that a beast properly fed will certainly possess more of strength of constitution than one half starved, as scrubs so often are.

The evil does not always arise from too high feeding—nor from giving excessive quantity of a suitable kind of food, but quite as often from conjoining with these a lack of exercise that is quite at variance with the laws of nature.

It is very well to have box stalls in which males may have a certain measure of freedom in the earlier stages of their growth, but they should have in addition paddocks stoutly fenced, in which they may exercise themselves to the fullest extent.

Parties about to build should bear this in mind, and make it a part of their plan to have oblong paddocks and numerous radiating from the barnyard. In one end of each, strongly partitioned, shade trees for future use should be planted; and if the system of waterworks extend to each of these, so much the better. We never saw this put into practice, but we do not see why those paddocks would not form adjuncts of a building plan of the highest utility.

Young bulls are usually kept confined in a box-stall till one-year-old, almost unaware of the existence of earth or sun or sky. When sold for service it is not so surprising that some of them do not answer the purpose well, which is too often laid to the breed rather than to the treatment of the breed.

Those who are fitting breeding stock for show purposes in the lines used for beef production will do well to count the cost. If this can only be done at the hazard of interfering with the usefulness of the animals in future, then those only should exhibit them who can afford it, as winning prizes in this way must be an expensive luxury. While it is true that some animals can be dealt with thus and their usefulness as breeders remain unimpaired, it is equally true that others cannot, and in all instances it is attended with a measure of hazard, which they who show should weigh well. To be sure it is of great moment to win prizes at leading fairs, but it is also important that an estimate be made of the sacrifice that may require to be paid for them, as the price of success.

### Lord Lansdowne.

It is something new for a Governor-General of Canada to show the interest in agriculture and live stock displayed by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne during his recent progress through the western part of Ontario. To find an English nobleman, educated at Eton and Oxford, fond of horses and field-sports, is not surprising; but when as in the case of our present Governor-General there has been a special preparation for the career of a statesman, it is peculiarly gratifying to find that he has had leisure to take a practical interest in farming pursuits. His intelligent speech at the Guelph College was characterized by the same keen power of observation and happy knack of putting things that has marked all his Excellency's utterances in Canada. From Guelph he went for a three days' visit to Mr. T. C. Patteson, at Eastwood, where the Shorthorns and famous flock of Shropshire Downs were reviewed under conditions not long since described in this journal. The rains had enlivened the pastures and foliage, and Mr. Patteson's place must have given his visitors a very agreeable impression of "farming in Canada." A visit to the neighboring estate of Mr. F. Green, near Innerkip, and an inspection of the herd at the head of which stands the noble Earl of Marr, must have strengthened the idea that our

leading stockmen had plenty of choice material for the use of farmers bent on breeding steers for the English market. We understand that his Lordship for the first time saw one of Rennie's ditchers at work at Eastwood, and also a hay-loader, and we believe intends, on his return to England, to try both these recent improvements on hand labor. The drive from Eastwood to Brantford via Burford is for the most part through a country well wooded and well-cultivated, with numerous substantial farms dotting the landscape. And then half an hour's more drive brought the owner of Bowood to the renowned pastures of Bow Park. Here there was a chance to see such a herd of magnificent Durham cattle as the world over cannot be surpassed; while through the long years since Mr. George Brown first established himself on the spot the constant high feeding of such a number of animals has resulted in an enrichment of the soil, which renders the Bow Park crops proverbial throughout the Province. One of the first things his Excellency did on his arrival in this city was to drive over and see Mr. Valancey Fuller's herd of Jerseys, and bringing with him the lesson he had learned at Prof. Brown's Guelph creamery, he no doubt benefitted by the further illustrations afforded by the unrivalled excellence of Mary Anne of St. Lambert and her highborn associates. Coupled with the intention of His Excellency to visit London for the express purpose of opening the Provincial Exhibition there, his patient and careful inspection of some of the principal herds and flocks in Ontario denotes an interest in the farmers' pursuits which cannot but be flattering to a class not too often patronized in this country by the powers that be. The name of the Marquis of Lansdowne will henceforth be dear to our subscribers, and they will feel sure that so far as in him lies no opportunity will be lost of extolling and advancing the business of Canadian farmers.

### Amongst our Friends.

"I gave up taking the *Farm, Field and Stockman* for your journal. I hope your paper may soon visit us twice a month."—Wm. Maxwell, Folly Mountain, Colchester Co., N. S.

Mr. Jos. Youill, of Carleton Place, writes: "I am really well pleased with your paper."

"I must say the JOURNAL has developed into a first-class live-stock paper. It has improved faster than I had any idea of, and is doing a work in this Canada of ours which in a few years will be worth hundreds of thousands to the country. I very much like the way in which you have managed the breeders' cards."—W. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.

"I take other agricultural papers, but think most of the JOURNAL."—J. L. Powers, Kirby, Ont.

Mr. Jonas B. Saldor, of Waterloo, writes us: "As long as you keep your journal up to the useful points for us farmers as you have during last year, so long will I subscribe for it."

Mr. Jos. M. Peitz, of Fountain City, Wisconsin, U. S., writes us, "Am highly pleased and satisfied with your journal. It is suited to every class interested in stock-raising—the inexperienced beginner or the enterprising, practical, go-ahead farmer, while the successful breeder can learn much from its pages, even the go-as-you-please farmer, by reading its pages, always full of practical, reliable and instructive matter, may in time be convinced that it doesn't pay to raise scrub stock for anybody."

"As to the results of advertising in your journal, we received many communications from all over Ontario and Quebec, and sold all our dogs at good prices, from which we infer that the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL is an excellent advertising medium. It is also the most welcome and readable of a number of agricultural journals we receive both from Canada and the United States."—E. Grant, St. Helens.

"Am pleased with the JOURNAL. The noble defence of Canada as a stock-raising country left a good taste in my mouth."—Jas. Asher, Caistorville.