

## Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

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All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JULY, 1885.

MR. GEO. T. TURNER, of Turnbridge, England, seems to be convinced at last that Canada produces her own shipping cattle, at least we so interpret his silence. Would it not have been more the Englishman, however, had Mr. Turner frankly acknowledged that he had been mistaken, after having propagated so widely a statement utterly unfair and unjust to Canada? Where is the next man who wishes to prove that Canada gets all the best of her shipping cattle from the United States?

OUR correspondent, writing on the subject of "Renting Farmers" in June number of the JOURNAL, makes a capital point when he says, "No farmer should pay his rent, or any part of it, in the fall." It is a question with us as to whether landlord or tenant is the greater loser by such an arrangement. It precludes the possibility of fattening cattle, unless upon grass, and encourages, in fact necessitates, the stripping of the farm of the summer's produce as set forth in the article from which we quote. Fleecing the farm in this way is one of the besetting sins of very many of our land-owners, and therefore men who have any regard for the future of their farms should not give one particle of encouragement to the tenant to do likewise. It is the rule that farms rented for a succession of years and to different individuals soon become so impoverished as to be of comparatively little value, and the system of renting practised in the country is largely responsible, as a rented farm will of course always continue as productive as one tilled by the proprietor, when cultivated on the same principle.

A HALIFAX correspondent in another column speaks of providing "plenty of shade" for swine, as well as pure water. We are glad to see this plea put in behalf of swine, which, of all our domesticated animals suffer most in summer from the intolerable heat unless provided with the above requisites. We often read of the necessity of abundant shade being pro-

vided for our cattle and sheep, but seldom is its importance spoken of in connection with swine rearing. Swine feeding in a meadow or on a pasture will leave the open ground in a body when the sun attains a certain degree of heat, nor will they come back again from their siesta until the temperature is sufficiently lowered. If no suitable shade is provided they suffer very much as they try to burrow themselves in the dampness of the fence corners. The requisites for cooling them should be provided, at the least possible expenditure of exertion on their part. Happy is the man who has a running stream in which they can wallow, as in such a case they are always clean and presentable, and can drink pure water, which is important in swine-rearing, notwithstanding the abounding practice to the contrary. The shade furnished by a building is usually grateful to them.

THERE is a manly frankness in the latter portion of the "reply to breeder" by John Dryden, M. P. P., of Brooklin, which we do not weary reading and re-reading. After acknowledging the correctness of the statements of breeder in reference to imperfections in the records of the B. A. H. B., he says, "Any errors discovered in our record must be corrected; any frauds committed must be exposed. In this matter our maxim will be, hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may. We have adopted rules, and these must be carried out. A record of pedigrees can be of no value unless it be pure and correct. I had fondly hoped that the B. A. was correct, but it appears otherwise. It must, however, be made so, and fraud and deception punished as it deserves." It augurs well for the ultimate success of any association with one who speaks thus at the helm. In this age where controversial writers so often use "sham" for their paper, and "shoddy" for their ink, it is very refreshing to hear so true and unmistakable a ring from the shield of defence. One herd book for Canada and purged from all alloy of dross and error, that shall compel our neighbors to give it the homage of respect, is what we want.

ONE of our Canadian cattlemen when slightly pinched for want of cash, wrote to a party with whom he had dealings, "I am a beardless youth whose ambition to be a first-class stockman far exceeds his cash, but I am going to try again until I succeed." If our judgment is worth anything, the success of that young man is assured, if spared his vigor, as that sentence has the ring of gold and silver in its very echo. Ambition and effort are the stepping stones that lead with unfailing certainty to the upland plateau where individuals can look down upon their fellows. We would that that spirit were caught up by every farmer's son in the land. It would revolutionize our entire system of stock-raising. It would so elevate our country as to evoke the wonder of the on-looking nations, and it would greatly amaze ourselves. Every young man setting up a stock establishment of his own should have the above sentence inscribed above every stable door on the place, in characters that no misfortune or adversity can obliterate. The ambitious young man sees all the three motions of the earth, and with an eagle eye. He that is destitute of this sees no motion in it at all. He says it is the sky that moves. Trying "again and again" will take any ordinary young man over the Alps, where he can look down upon the fertile valleys of Italy.

PARTIES embarking in the fattening of cattle are wise if they remember that the question of profit and the degree of the same depend upon many little contingencies on the part of the feeders. Feeding heavy

cattle, or indeed any cattle, is an expensive business if they are not kept pushing ahead. The monthly statements of the weigh-scale should show a gain of at least two pounds per day when the cattle are on a heavy ration. If there are any periods of stagnation, they are attended with much loss. These may arise from feeding a little too much or not enough, by giving meal of unsuitable proportions of certain kinds of grain, by giving hay not adapted to its purpose, or even by allowing an undue amount of exercise, of which a very little may be an advantage. Irregularity in the hours of feeding will conduce to the same result, as will a careless, boisterous manner of pitching in their feed and working with them. A few degrees of temperature too low in winter or too high in summer may turn the scale adversely. Again, if the cattle are not of the right stamp they will soon eat their heads off. This more largely probably than any other cause accounts for the slim showing in the balance sheet of feeders not a few, or rather of men who try a dash at feeding. While under proper conditions feeding is one of the most profitable employments of the farm, it is the last business that should be engaged in by the slipshod farmer.

INDIVIDUALS forwarding communications for publication in the JOURNAL that reflect in any way upon the morality of others in the broad sense of the term, would more nearly meet our views by writing over their own signature. Just where to draw the line here would require a nice discrimination, and a more matured judgment than we are possessed of, but it does seem to us to be more like the British way when you give a man a thrust, to let him see who has done it. It would be an unwarrantable statement to say that this should always be done, as a public fraud may be sometimes righteously and effectively exposed without running the risk of consequences that might otherwise arise. Yet when it can be done consistently, it would be the wiser and more effective course to take. While a journalist should not publish every form of criticism that may be handed him, the interests of truth require him to publish not a little that may be offensive to some men, because it exposes their evil practices, and lays bare the iniquity of their designs. The wrath that is thus aroused falls largely upon the devoted head of the editor, which if writers generally would bear in mind, it would have a wholesome influence even on communications. We never indulged in the vain dream of getting very far through life without running against some person; but when these untoward circumstances can be avoided, it is well. Though we have a thorough contempt for the man who never had an enemy, it is unwise needlessly to multiply these.

WE heartily endorse the statement Mr. of G. Laidlaw, in the last number of the JOURNAL, in which he says, "I think we undertake to till too much of our farms. Smaller pieces better tilled, the rest in pasture, smaller and better stocks of cattle, better fed and more comfortably housed, would make agricultural life more enjoyable and much more profitable." Even stockmen sometimes make the mistake of ploughing too much in proportion to the amount of their available tillable land. The return of the land so tilled is the bait that lures in the direction indicated, without any regard to the increased cost of production. It should always be one great aim of the farmer to adopt that system of tillage which enables him to continuously increase the returns from every acre tilled. This can be done in an ever increasing ratio with the exception of some few seasons that may be more than ordinarily adverse,