

They are very pretty and highly bred, as any one a judge of this breed of dogs might easily see. Grade sheep are also numerous kept.

Thus it is that in a quiet country part, many miles away from the foul small pos taint and the fouler moral breath of city slums, a quiet yet deeply interesting work in various departments of live stock breeding is quietly and unostentatiously going on, affording another illustration of the wonderful adaptability of our country to its greatest interest, that of rearing live-stock.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal

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Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk. The receipt of the Journal will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received.

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL Co., 48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1885.

Present subscribers to the Journal will please bear in mind our temporary offer of last month. For two new subscribers' names, accompanied with \$2 cash, we will send you the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal" free for the year 1886. If your subscription expired on the 1st of any month during the year, it will be sent you 12 months from such date. You are permitted to give the remainder of 1885 free to each new subscriber. This offer remains open until 15th November next, and is made solely to our present subscribers.

We will gladly furnish sample copies of the JOURNAL to any who may be desirous of canvassing for it, or of forming clubs, if they will please send us a line to that effect. Many of our subscribers have already sent us the names of persons in their respective neighborhoods who are likely to engage in this work. If those of our friends who have no time thus to aid in increasing our circulation will forward the name, occupation and P. O. address of some one in his locality who would take an active interest in getting new subscribers, we shall take it as a great favor, and will also forward sample copies to any of your neighbors who would probably become subscribers. We very respectfully request of all who think the JOURNAL worthy of a wider field to do what they can to extend the circulation.

At the recent Industrial Exhibition a heifer was shown by one exhibitor in her class as a yearling. The next day she was shown by a new owner in the herd for beef. The landmarks that govern exhibiting here are certainly not very rigidly drawn, or such an occurrence could not be at the same exhibition. The great idea of an exhibition is to encourage enterprise in production, which is not antagonistic to that of acquisition by purchase with this object in view, but when exhibitions are made the medium of sharp practice by way of barter on the spot, to secure a certain prize, the grand idea for which they were instituted is very much lost sight of. Just a little legislation in regard to some of these matters, if it did not serve to impart to men a high sense of honor might tend to prevent them from bringing so prominently before the world their lack in this respect.

At large exhibitions the contest in many leading lines is exceeding close. For instance, in one class twenty individual horses may compete, every one of them possessing a good deal of merit. As things are at our fairs, but three can carry away a prize. Now we do think that the lines might be widened a little here, and without any additional cost to the association. The next best animal might be highly commended, and the fifth in order commended, if thought worthy. This is done at some of the exhibitions, and no loss results, at least to the association. An animal that is commended or highly commended has a stamp put upon it which enhances its value to the exhibitor very materially. It is a sore cross to get up a fine beast and bring it a long distance for purposes of exhibition and take it home again without any mark of the recognition of its merits. Indeed, when no such commendation is given, so far as the outer world is concerned, it is placed in the same rank with the least deserving contestant. We trust that the officers of agricultural associations will deliberate upon the worth of the suggestion. The same principle might extend to other lines than stock.

We have all along urged the early maturing of animals intended for the shambles. Once and again we have reminded our readers that the beast which is to go to the block should be pushed well ahead from the day of birth, that there should be no periods of stagnation, and that market-day should come at the period when rapid gains cease to be made. We are very pleased to see that the able editor of the *London Live-Stock Journal* is with us here. In the issue of that paper (Oct. 2d.) he says: "If we are to compete successfully with the foreigner in our meat markets, we must do so by producing the very choicest of meat, in the shortest possible time, and at the lowest possible cost." We are only sorry that any one should take an opposite view. Yet such is the case, as in the October issue of the "champion organ of the scrubs," page 294, this process is designated as "a form of cruelty" that is "appalling." And yet this organ has been professing to teach the people of Canada for the last twenty years. We sincerely hope that every farmer in the land may soon be convinced of the folly of keeping steers to the age of three and four years when they might be made to attain equal weights at two years.

A PROMINENT stockman of Ontario once told us that during his experience in cattle raising he was favored with what is so rare to find and so difficult to obtain—a feeder who was uniformly kind and singularly patient with the stock placed under his charge. This one was succeeded by a feeder equally faithful in the performance of his work, but harsh and

rough in his treatment of the cattle. We need scarcely add that while in charge of the former the whole herd came along nicely, while under the care of the latter the results were not nearly so satisfactory, though the quantity of food consumed was quite equal to that fed in the first instance. It follows, therefore, that an even-tempered man is more profitable to his employer as herdsman than one equally good in other respects, but lacking in this great essential, and that a quick tempered man is unfit to take a herd in hand until he has first learned to govern himself. The feeder who is uniformly kind has also a never-failing source of satisfaction in his work which the other party cannot have. The day is already come when there is a great demand for suitable herdsmen, and it should be remembered that he who is rough in his ways with the stock will never fill the bill.

SOME one is surely at fault when it is found necessary to throw 658 head of our cattle into the sea in a single year, as was done last year in the transit to Britain, as stated more fully in a previous issue. Adding to this number the 116 head landed dead, and the 22 head which it was found necessary to slaughter at once on landing, we have 796 head lost or nearly so, which is one for every 76 head sent over. This certainly seems a very large number, and leads one to ask, might not some of the loss and attendant suffering be prevented. We are told that rough, unfeeling herdsmen are sometimes employed to tend them on the way, who treat them in a manner anything but kind. In such a case the loss to the shipper is only partially represented by the actual number which die or become disabled. In the hands of an unkind attendant none of the animals committed to his charge will flourish as if they were in proper hands. Fat bullocks which have only been accustomed to kind words and the most careful attention at home, cannot thrive properly when left to the tender mercies of one little better in his treatment of them than a wild beast of the desert. It would certainly reward shippers so to pay a suitable attendant that he could not afford to leave them.

It is never safe to lay down cast iron rules that will guide the farmer in his work, in the hope that they will apply equally well to all parts of the country. The manure that must be applied in one place in order to secure a full crop might in another locality prove the means of destroying the crop, as the land in the latter instance may be sufficiently rich to produce the desired result, for a time at least, without the aid of manure. We have noticed other instances where men in the wisdom of a self satisfied conceit have made grave mistakes. Some have condemned the frequent use of open furrows in the cultivation of clay as unnecessary, because, in their practice with other soils, they did not find these necessary, while those living on clay soils find their use to be indispensable, at least until that brighter day shall arrive when such lands shall have been thoroughly under-drained. Indeed, it may be taken as a safe rule that where in any locality a practice obtains very extensively, there has at least been a wise reason for its adoption. On the other hand local prejudices in agricultural practice often retain a footing long after the exigencies which necessitated them have passed away. Persisting in the rearing of scrub stock when some care in grading would double its value, we take to be one of these, vast in its extent, tenacious in its hold, and disastrous in its consequences, yet destined to give way before the power that is turning this mountain into a plain.