

Milton, after the rain, was fresh as the air of the morning, and the big barns, with their stone basements, in the neighborhood, will be all the better stored in consequence. Here, as at Uxbridge, meetings of the Farmers' Institutes, with the usual quota of discussions, were the order of the day. Mr. A. Waldie, the president, is working hard to arouse the farmers.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Clydesdale Horse in Canada.

BY D. McCRAE, GUELPH, ONT.

(Ninth paper.)

WELLINGTON COUNTY CLYDES—(continued).

Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, of Sunnyside, Alma P.O., have for nearly a quarter of a century been breeding to Clyde horses their Canadian-bred mares. The brothers are well known as celebrated breeders of Shorthorn cattle. For many years they have taken prizes among the "red, white and roan," but it is only of late years that they have given their attention to pure-bred Clydes. In 1871, when Mr. Young, of Erin, went over for Wellington [289], Mr. James Hunter was a fellow passenger with him, on his way for Shorthorns. They were together some time in Scotland, and Mr. Hunter took an interest in the purchase and arranged that Mr. Young should let Wellington travel his section. In 1881 Mr. Jas. Hunter was again in Scotland, and this time purchased and imported a young stallion and mare. The stallion was Gambetta [43], foaled 20th June, 1880, a bright bay with white stripe on face and white hind feet. He has proved a good, useful horse, and a getter of good stock, several of which have already won a place in good company. He was sired by Brilliant (1598), bred by the late Lawrence Drew, of Merriton. In 1879 this horse was first at the Highland Society show at Perth, second at Glasgow, and was awarded £100 premium for Lesmahagow. In 1880 he gained another £100 for Dumfries district. He was one of the many good sons of Prince of Wales (673). Gambetta's dam Maggie (671) was a winner of several prizes at local shows. At Carmichael she was placed first as a 3-year-old and also first as a brood mare, while as a yearling and 2-year-old she got second place. She is said to be a mare of good size, fair quality and a good mover. The filly Mr. Hunter brought was Queen [8], bred by Chas. Constable, Ballegermie, Perthshire, Scotland; sire Dainty Davie (214), a thick, blocky horse with good legs and feet. He three times won a place in the prize lists of the Highland Society. Dam Sall, bred by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, of Keir, who had at one time the best Clyde stock in Scotland. Queen is now 8 years old, and has brought Mr. Hunter five foals. Her foal in 1883 was Lord Clyde [81], by Gambetta. This colt won first at the Eastern State Fair in Maine last fall. Her next, Douglas [82], when 8 months old, was sold to a buyer from Minnesota for \$1000. Queen 2d was placed second at Guelph Provincial in 1886, and Lady Douglas was first at Waterloo last fall. We hope to see the Clydes of Sunnyside take a leading part in days to come among the heavy draughts of America.

Mr. Andrew Bell, of Drayton, has the Duke of Leamington, a good Clyde, but unfortunately his pedigree has not been entered in the Canadian Stud Book, and I am unable to give details of it.

Messrs. A. & J. Currie, Ospringe, have Lyon Chief [324], a bay with white face and white on feet; sire Fitz Lyon (1656), dam Darling (3877), by Marquis (517); bred by P. McEwen, Auchterarder; imported in 1886, and a very promising animal.

In 1883 Mr. Thos. McCrae, of Guelph, brought out from Scotland one of the largest and best lots of Clyde mares that had come to Canada. There were six mares and one yearling stallion, Blue Bonnet [19], bred by Thomas Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie. He is a bright bay with white star on face and white hind feet. His sire was Cornwall (1420), who won in 1883 the Highland Society premium for the best Clydesdale at their show in Inverness. He was 2nd at the Glasgow Show in 1882, being beaten by McGregor (1487), and was first at Stirling Highland Society Show in 1881. Cornwall was by Prince of Kelvin (656), by Prince of Wales (673). Blue Bonnet's dam Kathleen (1008), by Farmer (288), is a very good mare. She traces back to Broomfield Champion (95) and Glancer (335). Blue Bonnet was travelled only one season at Guelph, when he was purchased by Mr. N. Parker, of Simcoe, and exported to the United States. He was an excellent breeder and left good stock. Of the mares, Princess of Kelvin [13] is one of the best, foaled 1878; bred by James Brown, Dalbeattie; sire Prince of Kelvin (656), by Prince of Wales (673), dam by Bootle Laddie (1077). She is a bright bay with white face and two white legs. Has splendid hindquarters, good flat bone and plenty of silky hair; deficient in neck, which is thin and detracts from her other excellent points. Her daughter Princess Victoria [192], foaled 24th May, 1884, has more white than her dam, is a fine big mare, and will be heavier than her dam. She is sired by Macgregor (1487), a noted prize winner and one that has been brought by his owner, A. Montgomery, Esq., of Nether Hall, to the front rank of Clyde sires. Modesty [12], foaled 1880, is a very fine, stylish mare, thick, chunky and compact; a good mover at all paces. She is deficient in hair, being too bare on the legs to suit the modern taste, but is a good type of a draught mare. Both these mares have won several premiums, both at local and Provincial shows. An animal of a different type—smaller, low-set, very chunky—is Glenkens Princess [7], foaled 1882; bred by Captain R. De Barre Cunningham, of Hensol, New Galloway; sire Sir Michael (1530), by Darnley (222). Darnley died last year at seventeen. He was one of the best of Clyde sires. The most celebrated of the Keir stock, for several years past he was leased for \$4000 per season. The dam of Glenkens Princess was Esmeralda (730), by Prince of Renfrew (664), one of the best animals in the Hensol stables. The other mares in the shipment were Brown Bess [11], a big, lengthy animal, sire Strathclyde (1538), dam Nell, by Gladstone (333), tracing back to Jean, by Lofty (456), the dam of Lochfergus Champion (449); Nelly Bly [6], bred by Mr. Ewart, Culmain; sire Lothian Chief (503), dam Sally of Culmain (2194), by Lofty (460), and Heather Bell [10], bred by Mr. Jas. McQueen, of Crofts, Dalbeattie; sire Young Pride of Scotland (1368), dam Nanny of Crofts (850), by Farmer (288).

(To be Continued.)

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Carp Culture—An Important Industry.

BY D. NICOL, CATARQUI.

(First Paper.)

It is now about eight years since the German carp was introduced to the United States. The rapid advance the industry has made seems almost incredible. The accounts given by experimentalists are looked upon by some as being "too good to be true," or as perhaps only "fish stories." Nevertheless, after eight years' trial and criticism, carp culture is progressing wonderfully, and bids fair to become a very important industry.

In the state of Ohio there are now about 3,000

ponds in which carp are exclusively raised; and in almost every State in the Union they are now being raised to some considerable extent.

I have heard that some experiments have been made with them in Canada; but at present I do not know of any other than that which I am conducting. Two years ago last April I imported from the State of New Jersey 100 carp fry, which I deposited in a small pond here; and the satisfactory success, so far, which has resulted from my experiment, leads me to believe that the carp can be profitably cultivated in Ontario by any one who can conveniently provide the necessary conditions, which are so simple that almost any person having low land and running water on his estate may have a carp pond of several acres that will yield more value in fish per acre than it possibly could be made to do by the cultivation of any vegetable crop. Besides this, there is the satisfaction and comfort of having continually on hand an abundant supply of fresh food fish, of good quality, which otherwise is only enjoyed by dwellers near the shores of lakes, rivers and seas. On many farms throughout the Dominion there are low, swampy spots, hardly cultivable, at best producing only a very inferior quality of grass, which could, at comparatively little expense, be made into fish ponds, which would, if properly managed, yield much more satisfactory returns. In forming ponds in swampy spots the muck taken therefrom, after being exposed to the weather for a season, makes an excellent top-dressing for highland meadows, and generally speaking pays well for the labor of transfer, independent of the value of the ponds formed.

I have learned from experience that for the renovation of worn-out land, swamp muck, when it can be conveniently obtained, is the cheapest and best substitute for barnyard manure, of which on most farms there is but scant supply; and for making a bed on which to pile rich manure, there is nothing better. Thus, a pond may be formed which can be profitably utilized by the cultivation of fish, and which cost absolutely less than nothing. Herein is economy of the highest degree.

A prejudice against the carp fish arises from the idea that no really good fish can be grown in warm waters, over a bottom rich in vegetable accumulations, which are the native haunts of the carp. It is quite true that in ponds of stagnant, impure water, the fish may be expected to be found tainted with the water. They are readily affected by their surroundings, and by the food they obtain. It is quite certain that with all kinds of fish the clearer and purer the water in which they are grown, and the more wholesome the food they eat, the better will be the quality of the fish produced.

The carp, when in small ponds, become so tame as to eat out of one's hand. They are said to be the hogs among fish—the more and better the food they are fed, the better and fatter they grow. There are three varieties of this kind of carp, viz., the "full-scaled," "the mirror," which has three rows of scales on each side, and the "leather," which is entirely without scales. The "full-scaled" is a very beautiful fish, which seems to be generally preferred for cultivation.

The carp lives to a great age, perhaps from 60 to 75 years, and attain a large size. I have seen them in ponds in their native country over 20 pounds weight, but I believe 30 pounds is not uncommon. As they become aged their growth is slower. The second year of their growth, under favorable conditions, the increase in weight is from 1½ to 2 lbs.; the third year from 1 to 1½ lbs.; fourth year, 1 lb., and so on, just accordingly as they are supplied with food. The quality of the fish, so far as I have been able to