

**Clydesdales and Tamworths.**

THE PROPERTY OF JOHN BELL, L'AMAROUX, ONT.

Mr. Bell has long been a breeder of Clydesdales, and is considered one of the best Canadian judges of heavy horses. At the present time he owns a very fine stud, at the head of which is the celebrated horse The Granite City, well known in Manitoba as well as in Eastern Canada. Before leaving Scotland he gained 1st prize at Glasgow, 2nd at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Newcastle, and 1st at the Highland and A. S. at Perth in 1887. In 1888 he won 1st prize and sweepstakes at the great Spring Stallion Show held in Toronto. Since that time he won many honors in Manitoba, but has not been shown in Ontario again. His sire is the famous Lord Erksine (1744), dam by Old Times (579), grandam by Prince of Wales (673). This grand horse is looking very fresh and youthful. He is wonderfully thick and massive, his legs are short, strong, smooth and of good quality, his feet and hair is all that could be desired. He moves well. What changes he has undergone since his successful show career have all been for the better. Another good horse, Ardlethan Boy, foaled June 2nd, 1886, bred by Thomas Garland, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sire McCamon (3818), dam young Bloom of Ardlethan (3508), by Lord Derby (485), second dam Bloom (1257), by young Pope (593), third dam Mary, by Robbie Burns (700), fourth dam Mellie. As will be seen Ardlethan Boy is of superior breeding. The blood of Blue Ribbon (1961), Darnley (222), Conqueror (199), and Lockfergus Champion (449), flow in his veins. His dam and grandam were both noted prize-winners; the former took several prizes when a filly, and as a mare with produce. His sire, McCamon (3818), gained many prizes, including first at Stranraer when a yearling and two-year-old; third at Glasgow, and first and champion cup at the H. & A. S. Centenary Show, at Edinburgh, in 1884, as best colt two years old and under. He is proving himself to be an extra good breeding horse. At Aberdeen, in 1887, yearling colts got by him, when three years old, were first, second, third and fifth at the spring show, and second and third at the summer show, and yearling fillies, his gets, were first and second at the latter show. In 1888, at the same Society's spring show, his gets were first in the class of two-year-old colts, and fourth and fifth in the class of yearling colts; and at the summer show they were second in the class of two-year-old colts, and first, second, third and fifth in the class of two-year-old fillies. Amongst his produce may be mentioned Rule of Roost (5321), winner of first prize at Wigtown, and second at Stranraer, in 1887; Oceana (6118), winner of first prize at Aberdeen Spring Show, and second at Stranraer and Wigtown as a yearling, in 1887; Marshall Keith (7046), winner of third prize at Aberdeen Spring Show, second at the summer show, and highly commended at the H. & A. S. Show at Perth as a yearling, in 1887, first at Aberdeen Spring Show, and second at the summer show as a two-year-old last year, and this spring at the Glasgow Stallion Show he was placed seventh in a class of eighty-seven three-year-old stallions, and gained the Strathearn premium; also Eastfield Yet (6725), winner of first prizes at Edinburgh, Hamilton and East Kilbride, and third at Dumfries Union Show as a yearling in 1888. Ardlethan Boy is a thick, massive horse of splendid proportions and good quality. As a sire he has been most successful, and will doubtless prove very valuable in Manitoba.

Eastfield Chief (6715), foaled 1887, sire Prince Lawrence, dam Bell of Lochroan (6624), by Lord Lyon, is owned by Mr. Bell; was one of the best two-year-olds ever shown in Scotland. He won first at Edinburgh, second at Ayr, and third at Glasgow in a very strong class. Since being imported he has done

well. He won first at the Provincial at London, first at Toronto Industrial, first and diploma at Ontario and Durham Union Show held at Whitby, and first at West Durham held at Bowmanville. In 1891 foals got by him won all the prizes in the draught class, and first in the agricultural class at the West Durham Exhibition, thus proving himself to be a sire of great merit. He is a large, massive horse, very showy and a splendid mover. In the stables are also a number of good registered Canadian-bred mares and fillies. Parties desiring stock of this kind will do well to correspond with Mr. Bell. Ardlethan Boy and a number of other Clydesdale horses and mares are now at Ferris' sale stable in Portage la Prairie, where western customers are invited to call and see them. Mr. B. has a fine herd of Tamworth swine, consisting of four imported sows, an imported boar, about twenty young sows and boars from five to seven months old, and a larger number of young pigs varying from two to eight weeks old. The yearling and aged pigs are large and smooth. Pork packers in England and Canada pronounce them an almost perfect pig for their purpose. They certainly have long and deep sides, smooth shoulders and large hams. The breeding stock on this farm are fine, large, useful pigs. From their appearance, and that of the young pigs we would judge that they are prolific, hardy and good feeders. Their proprietor speaks in the highest terms of them; he says they grow rapidly, mature early, and produce a large amount of the best pork for the food consumed. Mr. B. has had a long experience with Berkshires and Suffolks, but after a fair trial prefers the Tamworths, especially as grazers, in which particular he says they far exceed the other breeds. On this farm is kept a nice little flock of Shropshire sheep; each animal is imported or descended from imported stock. The proprietor invites interested parties to visit his farm, or when this is not possible to correspond with him. We heartily recommend him to our readers as a man of good judgment and sterling integrity.

**Quality of Ayrshire Milk.**

Mr. E. M. Winslow, a well-known New York State breeder, maintains that the Ayrshires produce the most desirable milk for table use of all the pedigreed breeds of cattle, being also good for either butter or cheese. With the strictly butter breeds, the cream when once separated does not readily mix again with the milk, but with the Ayrshire the cream will be thoroughly mixed by pouring once or twice from one can to another. Then, too, the cream of the Ayrshire is soft, and when again mingled with the milk has the appearance of new milk, while with the purely butter breeds the cream is hard and leathery, and in a few moments after mixing, the cream will rise in small particles, making the milk appear as though it had been skimmed, and they had failed to take quite all the cream. Another reason why the Ayrshire milk is more satisfactory, both to retailer and consumer, is that the milk does not churn into butter during transportation, thereby giving the consumer the benefit of the full value of the milk, and the retailer the reputation of being an honest milkman, and not skimming his milk before selling. Still another reason why Ayrshire milk excels is because the cream rises slowly, enabling the retailer to sell a uniform quality to all, and when used on the table, being of uniform quality until all is used, and retaining a rich look to the last. Still another reason why Ayrshire milk is popular is that it does not sour quickly, which for table use is very essential; but perhaps the most important quality of Ayrshire milk is its value for food; being highly nutritious, and so uniformly balanced, it is more easily digested than the milk of any other thoroughbred cows, which makes it a valuable food for invalids and children.

**The Farm.****FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.****Growing Spring Grain.**

BY JAMES SHARPE, EVERTON, ONTARIO.

It is a well-known fact that the oat crop has seldom received justice at the hands of the majority of farmers. The poorest and dirtiest land is generally thought good enough for oats. If one, on seeing a foul, ill-conditioned field, asked the owner what he intended doing with it, the reply would invariably be, "Oh, I'll have to put oats there; nothing else would grow!" And so on from year to year. But I am pleased to say that many are getting their eyes opened to their great value in this fine stock county (Wellington), both in regard to grain and straw, in preparing the land, getting good clean seed, etc. The land in this neighborhood is from a sandy to a heavy loam, inclined to clay; rolling enough to give natural drainage to a large percentage, with a small portion underdrained with tile.

Some years ago it was the general plan to plough the land once in the fall for the oat crop next year, and then scratch in the seed in the easiest way possible in the spring, and expect a crop. Others would plough again in the spring before sowing, but this place has several disadvantages. In the first place, the land was ploughed so deeply, and perhaps so late in the fall, that seeds of foul weeds had not time, or was too far from the surface, to germinate; consequently, when turned up by spring ploughing, they were ready for their evil work. Second, the spring ploughing had rather an evil effect in many fields, especially ones where growth did not start early, in that it did not check the thistles and other weeds, and in a dry season the land dried out so badly that the crop hardly ever did well after, coming up thin and stunted. Very few plough in spring now, unless wet fields.

The plan most generally followed is the following: Just as soon as the crop is off the land (an oat crop nearly always follows another grain crop) the plough is put to work, either single or double furrow, and the land turned over about three or four inches deep and well harrowed, to give all seeds a chance to sprout. Again, late in the fall, another ploughing is given, but deeper—about eight inches—and I have seen a third ploughing given to some fields. Such a plan is a splendid check to the thistles, and sure death to fox-tail, wild oats, etc. In the spring the land is simply worked up with a cultivator and sown with the drill—about seven pecks of seed per acre, well harrowed and rolled.

The above plan is having a good effect on the land and the yield per acre. The best field of oats I have seen was managed in that way. The former crop was fall wheat from timothy sod broken up after haying.

I will now take up the pea crop, one that is hardly less valuable with us than the one mentioned above. For feeding sheep (both straw and grain), pigs and cattle, it is almost indispensable. Wellington could never keep her position as banner county for beef without her pea crop.

By far the best, and the way usually followed to secure a good crop of peas, is to sow them on good land, not too wet, ploughed out of sod in the spring. We pay very great attention to the ploughing of the land, not so much the depth as the manner it is turned. The ploughs in use are all of the jointer pattern, and when rightly held, with skimmer working right, there is not a blade of grass to be seen, or much chance for any to come up, which is of great importance. The land should then be harrowed thoroughly the same direction as the ploughing is done to prevent any chance of its opening when crossing, then harrow across until the seed bed is in fine form; sow with drill about two to two and a-half bushels per acre, the same direction as ploughed; one light stroke with harrows and roll at once. Some put their peas on stubble land, but very seldom secure a crop equal to that on sod. They are far more liable to be affected by wet weather when on stubble. Sod seems to dry off quicker