

read by Mr. Spencer, on "The Diseases of Sheep," in which the common troubles dependent on parturition were treated of in a thorough and practical manner. The members showed their appreciation of Mr. Spencer's effort in tendering him a vote of thanks. Mr. Hammer submitted a motion which was seconded, stating that the time has now come when the Industrial should give prizes for Canadian-bred sheep, and no longer compel them to compete with highly fitted English sheep. Mr. Campbell supported the motion, but with Mr. Jackson thought that the exhibitor should be the breeder. There was no difference in the effect of going to Great Britain and selecting show animals, than in scouring the country for the same. Mr. Hammer thought the prizes should be duplicated to cover all the sections. The Vice-President, Mr. Russell, spoke of another injustice that existed in respect to the numbers required to be shown in a flock, and he thought that it would be a proper matter for the association to take action upon. In amendment to the above motion it was moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. R. Snell, that the association suggest to the Industrial board the advisability of offering special prizes for flocks, and in sections for young lambs bred by the exhibitors. The original motion was carried on a vote being taken. It was then moved, seconded and carried, that the association appoint a committee to revise the classification of sheep and report at the next meeting. The members of the committee chosen were: Messrs. Jackson, Snell, Hammer, Campbell, and the President. A motion moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Hammer, was also carried, which asked that the rules of the association be so amended that the annual meeting be hereafter held previous to the first of February. The meeting then adjourned.

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Holstein-Friesian Association Meeting

In the board room of the Industrial Association a number of the members of the above society assembled on Wednesday afternoon, September 17th; the president, Mr. D. E. Smith, in the chair, supported on his right by the secretary, Mr. Gifford. After some discussion over the question of a herd-book for the registration of the stock of Canadian breeders, Mr. Stevenson moved, seconded by Mr. Hallman, that a committee be appointed to obtain all possible information in regard to a herd-book, and that action in the matter by the association be deferred until the winter meeting.

The President in retiring from the position in which he so faithfully and effectively worked in the best interests of the society, urged the members present to bestow the honor he enjoyed upon other shoulders, and in a brief sketch of the work of the society, he instanced as a step forward in general progress the obtaining of expert judges. The result of the voting for official positions was as follows: President, Mr. A. C. Hallman; 1st Vice-President, Mr. H. Bollert; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Stevenson; 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Felan; 4th Vice-President, Mr. Kennedy; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Stewart, of Parkhill. The new directors elected were Messrs. H. McClougherty and Becken. Messrs. Shuntz and Wm. Smith were elected as delegates to represent the interests of the Holstein-Friesians on the board of the Industrial Association. After choosing Stratford as the next place of meeting, votes of thanks were tendered to the retiring officers, and the meeting adjourned.

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Clydesdale Stock Farm.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN BELL,
L'AMAROU, ONT.

About thirteen miles from Toronto, and three miles from the station of Milliken on the Midland, this farm consisting of 190 acres of excellent land is situated. The proprietor is Mr. John Bell, who has been breeding and importing Clydesdales for the last twenty years, and more recently has established a flock of Shropshire sheep and a herd of Tamworth pigs.

The stallions at this stud and in use at the time of our visit were Lord Fitz Erskine [710], (5984), and

Ardlethan Boy (5493), [1314], both choice selections from the reputable stud of Messrs. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville. Lord Fitz Erskine is a stallion of high breeding, having a combination of Clydesdale blood elements that is rarely found. He was sired by the famous breeding stallion Lord Erskine (1774), as well as a much sought after premium horse. Lord Erskine, it will be remembered, is by the remarkable stallion Boydston Boy (111). Lord Erskine has a reputation of weight for getting good stock, as shown by the fact that amongst many others he sired Carnbrogie Stamp (4274), The Granite City (5397), and various winners. The dam of Lord Fitz Erskine was Polly Ann (4872) by True Blue (1334). Lord Fitz Erskine, foaled in 1885, and imported in 1887, is a pretty bay with white face and feet. In shape, particularly of the fore part, he shows his ancestry most markedly, being exceedingly like old Boydston Boy in strength and shape of shoulder. He is low to the ground with clean limbs of good Clydesdale character, stout body and full quarter. His crest is magnificent, which gives him a majestic appearance that is added to by a vigorous vitality. This stallion has thrown some splendid stock, which we shall refer to later, but it would be upsetting the foremost principle of breeding if it were otherwise, as he traces back through both his parents to the fountain of Clydesdale blood—Glancer *alias* Thompson's Black Horse. In a yard adjoining was Ardlethan Boy. This stallion is of Darnley descent, he being sired by McCamon (3818), by Blue Ribbon (1961), by Darnley (222). The dam of Ardlethan Boy was Young Bloom of Ardlethan (3508), by Lord Derby (485). McCamon has now many prominent prizes, chief of which was the first and champion cup he secured at the great Centenary Show of the H. and A. S. at Edinburgh in 1884. Ardlethan Boy is a thick and very strongly built horse of great substance. He has an exceedingly pleasing head, a full neck, deep shoulder, tight and stout barrel and strong quarters. He is full of spirit and moves in good style. The latest addition to this stud is one of the crack horses from the well-known stud of Messrs. R. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, Ont. In purchasing the high priced three year-old Eastfield Chief [1129] (6715) at the recent Industrial, Mr. Bell exhibited commendable enterprise. Eastfield Chief is a stallion of high breeding, as he is sired by Prince Lawrence Vol. VII. S.C.B., by Prince George of Wales, by Prince of Wales (673), and his dam was Bell of Lockroon 6624, by Lord Lyon (489). Mr. Bell paid a long price for this stallion, but he has secured a stallion that has a great future as a stock horse, being as he is in breeding and appearance a Clydesdale of the highest typical excellence. Amongst the mares we particularly noticed Queen Anne, an imported mare of low set and matronly form. She has won many honors, of which the most meritorious was the gold medal at the Ottawa Provincial of some years ago. Nannie is also a serviceable mare of home breeding. She has thrown some excellent foals to Pride of Perth. The best testimonial to the merits of Lord Fitz Erskine as a sire, appeared in the form of two fillies. They were an extra fine pair, and one in particular was of superior merit from a Clydesdale point of view. Besides being of well proportioned and strong build of massive form, she had legs of a rare quality, being as firm in the bone and as clean as a thoroughbred, with the cherished feather of the most typical of Clydesdales. A number of other growthy colts, and a white Shetland and a trotting bred foal at her side, completed the equine exhibit of this stud.

Some time ago a flock of Shropshires was founded by the purchase of five imported ewes. These have added to the flock this spring six lambs of excellent type and quality. They were all about the average in merit, and Mr. Bell may congratulate himself on making a start under such favorable circumstances.

Another word in regard to the Tamworth pigs which Mr. Bell is at present breeding. Of all breeds of pigs the Tamworth has a reputation in England, where they have been bred for many years, for the production of the best quality of bacon. Not only that, but being exceedingly deep and long sided, they cut up better for that purpose than any other hog. At first sight one cannot but feel repulsive towards them on account of their unusual conformation, but closer scrutiny and consideration show that there is an almost complete absence of waste parts in their make up, or in the language of the butcher they cut up wonderfully well. There is no heavy jaw or excessive development of bone to bring down the profits of the feeder.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

A special meeting of this Association, held in the Board room of the Industrial Exhibition Association, September 18th, attracted a large number of breeders and others interested in the swine industry. On the conclusion of a few congratulatory remarks from the president, Mr. Featherstone, the latter called upon Mr. Davies, of Toronto, to favour the meeting with his views in respect to the style of hog that was most wanted. Mr. Davies in complying with the request, intimated that it may be that the hog wanted by the consumer has not originated. Pork packers, however, are unanimous in saying that they must have more lean. Lard is now artificially made, and the result is that though it used to be worth 25 per cent. more than the average cut of the pig, it is now worth 33 per cent. less. The consumer insists more and more on having lean meat. They want more hogs. Those farmers who are raising hogs admit that they are paying better than anything else on the farm, which is largely accounted for by the fact that they are very easily marketed. At a meeting of bacon curers, one of the representatives from Ireland said that he wanted the cursed jowl bred off the pigs he handled. Breed off the superabundant bone and they will run to fat. Fine breeding is inimical to lean meat. On the solicitation of those present, Mr. Davies, the younger member of the firm of Messrs. Davies & Co., of Toronto, made a few remarks in which he informed his hearers that in speaking of lean meat, flesh was meant. A great many pigs were received poor, they having the frame without the flesh. In reply to a question, Mr. Davies stated that there was a greater shrinkage in the case of Canadian bred hogs than those American bred, there being in the case of a 160 lb. Canadian bred hog a shrinkage of 1 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent. Dr. Bryce experimenting in feeding hogs and the resultant character of the meat, found that if fed on coarse grains the viscera were much larger than those fed on corn, and that the latter had small intestines and are very often diseased. The greater shrinkage in the Canadian hog is accounted for by these results. The Canadian hog is worth in the London market about 1/2 cent to sometimes as high as 2 cents per pound more than the American. In winter time that difference does not continue. In answering the query as to what portion of the carcass was the most valuable and what style of hams was most in demand, Mr. Davies stated that for their export trade to England the most valuable part of the carcass is the ham and the section between the shoulder and quarter, and that the style of ham most wanted was the short cut ham weighing about 14 pounds. Mr. Ormsby remarked that when in conversation with a leading Irish packer he was informed by him that the ham was not the most valuable, and that it was from the backs and middle part that the packer expected to make most profit. The President, touching upon the question of the quality of the pork, said he felt satisfied that pen-fed hogs do not furnish as palatable meat as those running outdoors, and further, that pigs require time to mature to make pork of the best quality. A two year old beef, he asserted, though weighing as much as a three year old, would not give as good quality of meat. Mr. Davies, continuing the discussion, stated that a pig with a heavy shoulder was not wanted, and that it was not desirable to have a ham larger than was compatible with the other proportions of the pig. Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, being unable through lack of time to prepare a paper, as he had been requested, discussed the hog raising subject in a general way. He was strongly of the opinion that the farmers are not doing justice to the pig. The average farmer says that too many pigs do not pay, and it is generally a hard matter to persuade him it would be better to keep two sows instead of one. One sow would easily yield as much profit as two cows. In times of expensive grain they have to look to other ways of producing pork. Clover feeding and early fattening in the fall are prime essentials. In conversation with a pork packer from Germany, the information was given that a large-boned pig was most profitable to the pork packer but not to the producer, and that if you want to have tasty meat it must be over a year old. He would advise, to ensure success, early maturity and careful attention to the quality of the