

Stock Department.

"Wharfdale Rose."

ANNEXED is an engraving of "Wharfdale Rose," a yearling heifer of great beauty and promise, imported by M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Compton, Quebec, at the same time as "Duchess 97th," who lately figured in our columns. Both these animals were purchased of that noted breeder of Short-horns, Capt. Gunter, and by a comparison of their pedigrees it will be seen that they were sired by the same bull, and that, on the female side, the heifer now illustrated comes of no mean stock. "Wharfdale Rose" deservedly took the highest honours in her class, both at our own Provincial Exhibition and at the New York State Fair. One of the best judges of Short-horn cattle in the United States, Mr. Sanford Howard, writing to the *Country Gentleman*, says of "Wharfdale Rose,"—"This is a very promising animal generally,—well shaped and clean fleshed." The following is her

PEDIGREE.

"Wharfdale Rose," roan, caved September 27, 1867; bred by Capt. Gunter, Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire; got by "3rd Duke of Wharfdale," 21619, roan, bred by Capt. Gunter. Dam "Oxford Rose," red and white, sired by "6th Duke of Oxford," 12765, roan, bred by W. Tanqueray; gr. dam, "Moss Rose," got by "Ravensworth," 9532, roan, bred by W. Emerson; g. g. dam, "Graceful," got by "Freebooter," 7025, roan, bred by the Earl of Carlisle; g. g. g. dam, "Treasure," got by "Garthorpe," 2019, roan, bred by the Earl of Carlisle; g. g. g. dam, — got by "Belshazzar," 1704, roan, bred by the Earl of Carlisle; g. g. g. g. dam, — got by "Don Juan," 1923, roan, got by "Muggen's Bull," &c., &c.



"WHARFDALE ROSE,"

The Property of M. H. COCHRANE, Esq., Compton, Quebec.

The Compton Short-horns.

WE are glad to learn that some valuable additions have recently been made to the Compton herd of Short-horns, and that the importations made from England during the past summer are thriving on Canadian soil. The fine Booth heifer, "Star of Braithwaite," bred by Mr. Brewer, of Yorkshire, for which Mr. Cochrane paid 250 guineas, has lately dropped a fine roan bull calf, sired by Mr. Carr's bull, "Prince of the Realm," (13510); "Star of Braithwaite," by "Baron Booth," (21212); dam, "Star of Windsor," by "Windsor," (14013); gr. dam, "Vesper," by "King Arthur," (13110). Our readers who are familiar with the *English Short-horn Herd Book* will know how to appreciate such a pedigree. The noble cow "Rosedale," after some weeks of knocking about on the cars, attending a number of exhibitions, and reaping a rich harvest of honours for herself and her owner, had been but a few days in her byre at Compton, when she gave birth to a rich roan heifer, sired by the "11th Duke of Thorndale." Both "Rosedale" and her calf are doing well. Mr. Simon Beattie, in a note received the other day, says, "Rosedale" is looking as gay and vigorous as a three-year-old heifer, and is as light on her feet as a fawn, thus giving proof of the strength and stamina of the Booth cattle. The "11th Duke" gives

every promise of being a most valuable stock bull. Such of his progeny as have made their appearance at Compton, to the number of four—three heifers and one bull—are every way satisfactory as to quality, colour, and general characteristics. Mr. Cochrane has also bull calves from two other imported dams, both doing and promising well. One is from Mr. Harvey's "Walton on the Hill," got by "Lord Wild Eyes 5th"; dam "Wild Eyes 26th," by "Lad of Walton," (17787); gr. dam "Wild Eyes 24th," by "4th Duke of Oxford," (11387), &c. This calf was dropped a few days before leaving England, and is a fine, strong animal. The second is from Mr. Brewer's other heifer by Mr. Carr's "Prince of the Realm," (13510); dam "Pink Thornleaf," by "Baron Booth," (21212); gr. dam "Windsor Lavender Leaf," by "Windsor," (14013), &c., &c. This calf was born on boardship during the voyage from Liverpool to Canada, and is a perfect type of a Booth bull. We congratulate Mr. Cochrane on his good fortune thus far, and hope he may have a good run of it, with the choice animals he has obtained at so much cost and trouble.

the exhibition just being held is that breeders and admirers of sheep, of all shape and lineage, have been placed in such proximity that a rare opportunity is thus afforded to all, to see placed within the precincts of the agricultural hall all descriptions sheep of the different sorts.

"5. Every attempt to improve and perpetuate a more improved or judicious class of the ovine tribe was most transparent throughout the day. Graziers, exporters, importers, and the general farming community, seemed alike anxious to possess themselves of exchange, or hire out the services of their celebrated ram sheepwalkers as suited the country."

Weaning Colts.

THE following communications have been received since the last article on the same subject went to press, and were not in time for the CANADA FARMER of Nov. 15th. They are based on the experience of practical men, and we give them to our readers that they may be enabled to compare notes. The first letter is as follows:—

"To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—In your paper of the 2nd instant, an inquirer,

'Gosford,' says 'if any of your correspondents practically acquainted with a good way of weaning colts would give the benefit of his experience through your columns he would confer a great favour.' Now, although not heretofore a correspondent, I will venture to give my experience. In the first place, I aim to take the common sense view of everything. I put the colt in a good pasture, and if I can do so, I give some company that it is acquainted with. But, at any rate, I put the mare in the adjoining field; then they both feel as if they were not separated, and do not wear off any flesh by anxiety and running. And I take the mare in to the colt twice a day, for two or three days, and let it suck. After that, I let

it suck once a day, for two or three days; then I let it suck every other day for two or three days, and if necessary to dry up the mare, I will perhaps let it suck once or twice in the course of the next week. By that course the colt will get weaned and the mare will be dried up, and neither of them lose flesh or be punished, which is both to my interest and their mutual comfort. If my experience is of any service in weaning colts, I will some time give my experience in breaking them, in which I also take the common sense view.

Wilton, 9th Nov. 1868,

H. P."

Another subscriber writes:—

"In answer to the query respecting weaning colts, I beg to submit the following note. There are various ways in which they may be weaned. I think as good a way as any is to take them from the dam and tie them in a stable by themselves, with strong halters, and give them milk from the cow, which they will take the second or third time it is offered to them. If they get no water. You may give them milk and water as suits. Afterwards, give a few oats, and all the hay or green clover they can eat, when it can be got. At the end of seven or eight days, lead them out to the field at noon, and take them in at night (there must be good fences to keep them in). By doing so, you will soon have them to lead like old horses."

"Gems from the Report of a Sheep Show."

UNDER the above heading, we find in one of our British exchanges the following "gems," culled from a report given by one of the Dublin dailies, of a Sheep Exhibition, lately held in that city. The name of the journal in which they first appeared is not given, but it is remarked that the subjoined extracts bear a strong resemblance to a report of a Royal Agricultural Show in the *Irish Times*, which descanted in a similarly lucid style on what were designated, "The eventful events of the past week." Evidently all the high falutin reporting is not done west of the Atlantic. Here are the "gems":—

"1. Root crop cultivation received such an impetus from such exhibitions that the models of the tiny roots then grown, contrast so diminutive with the creditable samples now being yearly staged within its walls, that the most superficial observer can at once perceive the magnitude of the comparison.

"2. The old Irish cow, whose tediousness to fatten or mature, and whose usefulness, in a pecuniary sense, to the owner was comparatively worthless, has been now substituted by those valuable animals of improved breeds which any casual observer cannot fail in discerning throughout the farmeries of the country.

"3. The subject of sheep breeding in Ireland has recently assumed a very undivided state of opinion.

"4. The most important feature in connection with