

of the present flourishing condition of woollen-goods manufacturing business in Canada.

Mr. Biggar's article, in your July 7th issue, contains many facts of interest. In one of his pamphlets, issued in the interests of the trade, he pointed out disastrous conditions existing in English boot-and-shoe factories some years ago, when the keen competition of American makers, with their much-improved machinery-made footwear, led to the closing up of many English works. But mark the results as told by Mr. Biggar. The Englishmen visited America, studied out the whys of their inability to compete, purchased proper machines, set their wits to work, and opened out their factories, to remain open and flourishing ever since.

There is a grand lesson in a nutshell to our woollen-goods makers. Be men, and rest satisfied with the ample protection you now have, and be unselfish enough to yield us gracefully our more-than-just due, when, for the long time past, you have been benefiting, and that largely at our expense.

"Bide a wee, and dinna fret," the little Scotch girl's definition of patience, practically pictures the present mood of Canadian wool-growers, but with that goes the strong, definite determination to have our finished article (wool) given its just share of protection, while protection continues to be the manufacturers' war-cry, and panacea for all their shortcomings.

Victoria Co., Ont. JOHN CAMPBELL.

Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—V.

By J. C. Snell.

In 1870, Joseph S. Thompson, of Whitby, imported a bevy of heifers from the herd of Amos Cruickshank, which entitles him to the credit of having been the first to bring Sittytton cattle into the prominence they afterwards attained in America, as included in that importation were the two red yearling Champion-of-England heifers, Sylvia and Christabel, which won first and second

In 1876, Hon. Geo. Brown imported, to head the Bow Park herd, the dark-roan Bates bull, 4th Duke of Clarence =79=, bred by Capt. Gunter, Wetherby, England. He was a leggy, lank yearling when he landed, and a disappointment to his owner, who had paid a very high price for him, but he developed into a grand show bull, massive, stylish, and full of quality, under the good management of John Hope and the feeding and care of James Smith, now manager for Senator Edwards at Rockland, Ont., and won the highest honors at the Provincial Fair in 1878 and 1879. He also proved an excellent sire, begetting, amongst others, the famous white steer, Clarence Kirklevington, the first Canadian winner of the grand championship at the American Fat-stock Show at Chicago, in 1884, having been fed and fitted, also, by James Smith. The Duke remained in service in the Bow Park herd until his death, which occurred in 1887. Living near Toronto, where I spent 56 years of my life on the farm on which I was born, it was my privilege to enjoy an intimate acquaintance with Hon. Geo. Brown during the years in which he was publishing the Canada Farmer, in the initial issue of which appeared a picture of our bull, Baron Solway; and later, when Mr. Brown was deeply interested in Shorthorns at Bow Park farm. Considering his manifold duties in other lines, it was surprising that he could devote so much time as he did to the study of pedigrees and the compiling of his catalogues. He was enthusiastic in this work, as he was in everything he undertook. He enjoyed a chat about cattle, pedigrees, and farming generally, and it was a real relief to him to spend his week-ends in summer at beautiful Bow Park. His tragic death from blood-poisoning, following a pistol shot fired by a disgruntled employee, was a painfully sad event, and a national loss.

In 1882 was born the noted roan Canadian-bred bull, Challenge =2933=, bred by J. & W. Watt, of Salem, sired by Barmpton Hero, dam a Matchless cow, bred by W. J. Biggins, of Clinton. Challenge was at least twice a champion at Provincial

Polwarth, St. Boswells, Scotland, and sired by Lady Pigot's renowned bull, Rapid Rhone. The tug for the championship was between these two bulls, and I was not alone in the opinion that Waterloo Warder should have won; but, as an old friend of mine, an exhibitor, used to say, "It all depends upon the judges," and one of the judges on this occasion was Professor Brown, then Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College. This was my first observation of a professor as a judge, and I suppose I should admit the probability that in this case I was not an entirely impartial critic.

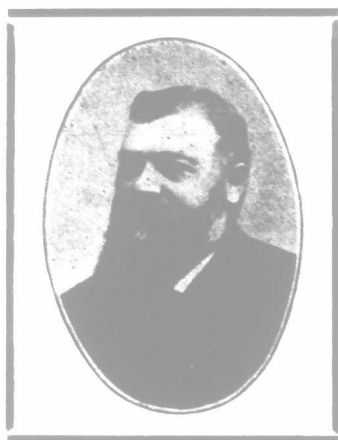
In 1885 were imported by John Hope, for Bow Park Farm, of which he was then manager, the two magnificent roan cows, Lady Isabel =5156=, of Poorth breeding, bred by J. Outhwaite, of Yorkshire; and Haverling Nonpareil 2nd =5733=, of Bates blood, bred by Wm. McIntosh, of Essex. These were extraordinary in their combination of size, quality and character, and at leading shows were very close competitors, sometimes one and sometimes the other being preferred by the judges, though Lady Isabel most frequently won, and it is doubtful whether a better cow than she has been shown in Canada. These, also, were fitted for the shows and brought out in grand condition by James Smith.

(To be continued.)

The Real Trouble with the Sheep Industry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

That group of Canadian "patriots" (who have in the past been so solicitous to increase the farmer's prosperity, by increasing the cost of all he must buy, and who have been so successful that increased cost of food, due to decreased farm population, has become one of our most acute national problems, never put forward a proposal that partook so greatly of the nature of a gold-brick as the proposed duty on wool. The pro-



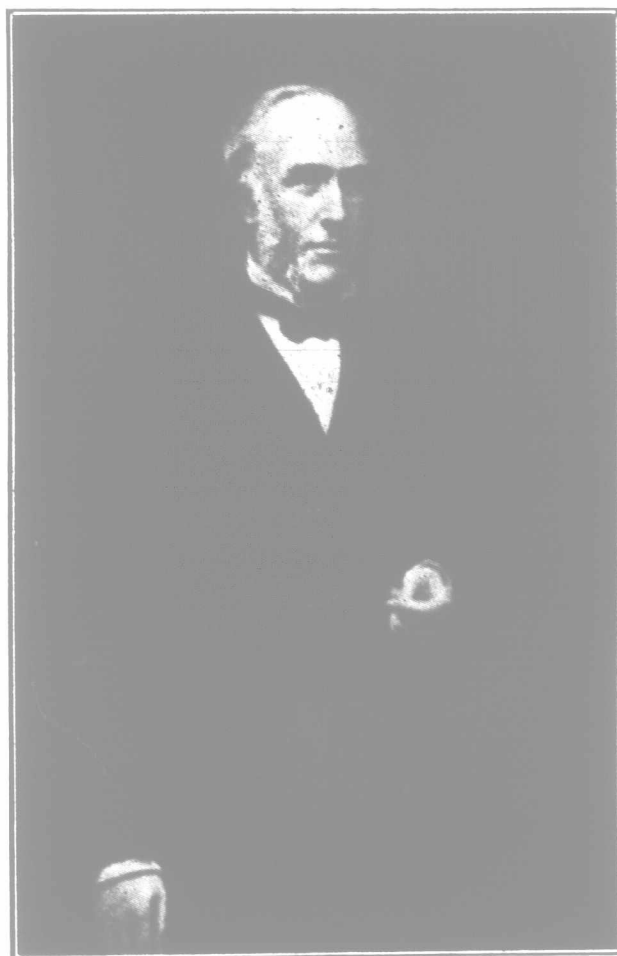
The Late John Hope.

at the Provincial Fair that year at Toronto, and were greatly admired, but their stay with us was short, as they were purchased later in the same year by Simon Beattie for Col. King, of Minnesota. Sylvia developed into a 1,800-pound cow, and in 1875, at Jacobs' sale, at West Liberty, Iowa, was sold for \$2,500.

In 1871 Mr. Thompson made a larger importation, and from Sittytton he brought the grand light roan cow, Violet's Forth, then in her sixth year, sired by the great show and breeding bull, Forth. She was a phenomenal cow in character, and in quality of flesh and hair, but she, too, left us soon after winning first honors at the Provincial Fair the year of her importation, having been sold to Wm. Stewart, of Illinois, for \$1,000.

In 1871 was born the famous roan cow, Isabella =3201=, bred by George Isaac, Harwood, Ont., and sold when quite young to James Russell, Richmond Hill, who brought her out an exceedingly successful show cow, winning with her at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the grand championship gold medal for the best Shorthorn, male or female, of any age. And she was in the Russell herd which won first place in that, the first of the International Shows in America. Her sire was Wellington (imp.) =261=, bred by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and of the Bloom tribe. Isabella made a great record again in 1878, at the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, winning, with unanimous consent, the first award in the aged-cow class, in competition with 17 imported cows. She was a cow of great substance and fine quality, and produced a number of show-yard progeny, some of which, or their produce, were in the Russell herd which made such a grand record for Canada at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, winning, amongst others, the grand champion junior-herd prize, and the grand champion junior-bull award.

The roan bull, Scotsman 2nd =225=, bred by the Duke of Buccleugh, and shown by Birrell & Johnston in the seventies, was an extra good one, which was once first in his class and reserve for champion at Toronto, and proved a very successful sire.



The Late Hon. George Brown.

Fairs, while, as a breeder, he was equal to if he did not excel his illustrious sire. He was used in several Ontario herds, proving in all an uncommonly impressive sire, and ended his career in the Government herd in Prince Edward Island, where he left a splendid lot of daughters, begotten in his teens, which it was the writer's pleasure to see there, and which were remarkably good, considering the class of cows they were bred from. Challenge's greatest son was Stanley =7949=, a rich roan, born in 1886 (when the old bull was in use in the herd of Jos. Redmond, of Peterboro), and out of a Wimple cow. It will be interesting to follow in these chronicles the extraordinary line of champion bulls tracing from Barmpton Hero, through Challenge, Stanley and others, to more than the third and fourth generation, and constituting a record unequalled by any other in this history.

The only occasion on which the writer ever envied Barmpton Hero his honors was at the Provincial Fair at Kingston, in 1882, when I showed in the three-year-old class, winning first prize, the low-set, thick-fleshed and symmetrical roan bull, Waterloo Warder (imp.) =1315=, bred by Lord



James Smith.

posal comes ostensibly from the sheep-breeders and the woollen manufacturers, but I am informed by a prominent woollen man, in touch with the trade, that an import duty on wool would not be particularly acceptable to the woollen men, while it is hard to imagine that any man acquainted in the slightest degree with the sheep industry can seriously think that a duty of 5 cents per pound on wool, even if the farmer realized the whole in increased prices, could have any perceptible effect in encouraging the raising of sheep. It is good guessing that the whole proposal originated with that source of all fiscal evil in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who hope by this means to weaken the cause of lower tariff, which has become the settled policy of all farmers' organizations, by creating a protectionist party among the farmers themselves. Mr. Biggar, whose letter you publish, is certainly not a sheepman. So far as I know, he is not a woollen manufacturer. Is it equally sure that he is not in this matter the mouthpiece of the protectionist party in the Manufacturers' Association?

Now, let us not deal with theories, but with facts. The letter referred to is certainly rich in theories, and the result seems to be reached in logical form: increase the duties on wool, and sheep-raising will increase. As against these theories, let us place the actual facts as the sheep-raiser finds them, and see how much the proposed increased duties on wool would amount to. I raise sheep: my flock is a grade one, well graded to good Shropshire stock. It consists of twenty-five breeding ewes, with five ewe lambs kept each year to replace old ones culled out. The lambs arrive in April, the males are castrated, and all except those which are used for food, or kept for flock maintenance, are fattened the following winter, and sold in February or March. In short, my flock is one which could be kept on any farm in Ontario, in its proper place, as a side-line to other live-stock farming. There is no special equipment or care, other than would be given to any other form of live stock. Let us see how this flock pays, and how the additional five cents per pound for wool would affect it.