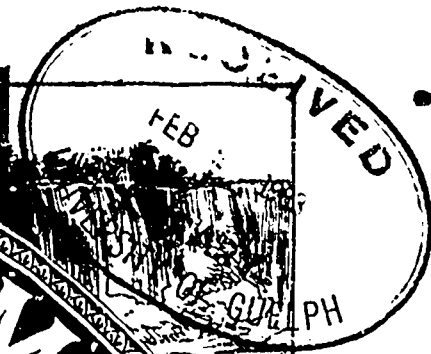


PER  
S  
1  
C32  
v. 4 #50  
1882



# AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. IV. } WHOLE No. }  
No. 50 } 206 }

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR  
For Annum.  
IN ADVANCE

## OUR FAIR NUMBERS.

150,000 COPIES.

This year we intend to issue our Special Fair Numbers as we have been doing for the past four Fair seasons. This, the Fifth, Fair issue will be sent out first on the 16th of August, and will be issued every week until October 18th, thus taking in not only all the Provincial and the Industrial Fairs, but the different District, County and Township Fairs as well. We will issue each week 15,000 numbers profusely illustrated, the articles of special interest on Agriculture, Stock, Apiary, Horticulture, etc., everything in fact in any way pertaining to the Farm, Apiary and Garden. During the period previous to the fairs the extra numbers will be sent to prominent farmers throughout the country, and at the different exhibitions they will be distributed on the various grounds. We will thus reach an immense number of people for the ten weeks, and the FARMER will be the best medium advertisers can find through which to reach that portion of the public they desire to.

Advertisers will do well to send for special rates and benefit by this mode of meeting the public.

### IMPORTED SOUTHDOWN RAM, "COLONEL WEBB 45."

He was bred by Mr. Henry Webb, of Cambridgeshire, England; imported by Mr. John Jackson, Woodside Farm, Abingdon, Lincoln Co., Ont., who exhibited him at the leading fairs of the Province in 1881, where he succeeded in taking eight first-class prizes in his class as a yearling ram, and stood at the head of Mr. Jackson's flock that won the Prince of Wales' prize of \$60 at the Provincial Fair in London and the Woolbrokers prize at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton; also three other firsts on pens at other leading fairs. He has proved himself a first-class stock-getter. A ram lamb from him on the 29th July being just five months old, turned the scale at 120 lbs.; another at 114. "Col. Webb 45" is considered by competent judges to be one of the most perfect specimens of the Southdown type that ever crossed the Atlantic. His record as a prize-winner has never been equalled by any sheep in Canada.

## SHEEP.

They are great foragers, and weeds, leaves, and even stubble enter into their bill of fare. They equal the goat in that respect.

It is said that foot-rot and other diseases to which sheep are subject occur much less often among flocks which are pastured on rather rough ground, and particularly where they have to climb hills to get their grazing. In Scotland, the great sheep country of Europe, the sheep are always found in greatest numbers among the mountain ranges. The famous Southdowns also have a rough country to pasture on, upon the steep, rugged chalk hills of the South of England.

England has now been in cultivation for more than 1,000 years, yet by intellectual farming the soil is still made to

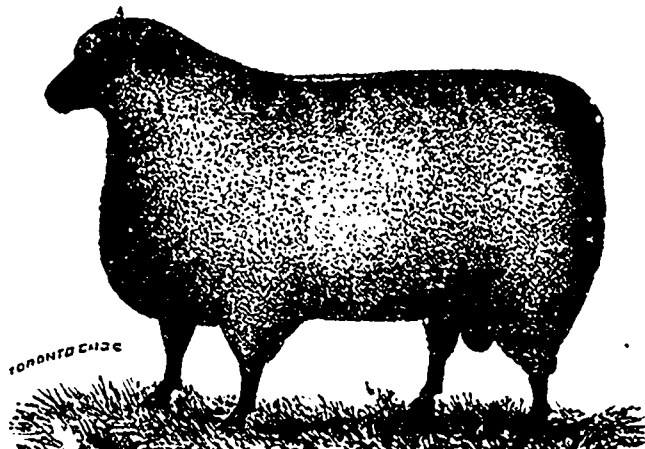
place to another until the entire field has been gone over. If the land is very poor, this mode of treating it should be kept up at least two years; then in the Spring plant wheat or oats, to be followed as soon as harvested by another turnip sowing, which is to be fed to the sheep in the same manner as described above, and thus raise two crops, one for the master and the other for the sheep. The animals will improve in wool growing qualities, increase in numbers, add to the supply of manure, and all the while enriching the owner. There is no better manure than sheep droppings, and by following the above mode of sowing and applying it, marked benefits will result in a short time. The inevitable law of nature to return something for what is taken away must be adhered to.

stock purposes is to-day a prominent feature of the cattle or stock business. The care and handling, usually given the young things in the Short-horn herd is one of the reasons why comparatively so few of this breed are ill disposed. In fact good nature has become characteristic in the breed, and is the result of early handling.

Some one said, "It may be right occasionally to take a bull by the horns, but it is always well to keep in mind that the horns belong to the bull." That there may be more security in handling and caring for them I submit that their training should begin with the very young calf; they should be handled from the day they are dropped, with kindness. First by trying they learn to yield and obey. They soon learn to yield by firm, kind treatment. By all means get their confidence. As they get older they are sometimes made cross by improper management; boys and thoughtless persons abuse, tease, or fool with them; this should be strictly forbidden. As a rule boys are not proper persons to handle this kind of stock, particularly after they once arrive to the age of one year to eight months old; a boy is no more fit to care for and handle a bull of this age than he is to handle a fully developed stallion. A perfectly safe animal is one that has confidence in his keeper, this they will not have if they have been abused; a thoughtless and passionate person—one that will administer on the slightest provocation (or under any circumstances) a dose of a club or pitch-fork—should never be tolerated as a herdsman. All breeders of bulls owe it to the purchaser of their stock, and to themselves, to see to it that all bulls raised by them receive the proper handling and treatment to guarantee a gentle disposition. Then begin their training at the right age and following it up in the right way—viz., with kindness.

### THE KICKING COW

is nine times out of ten like the balky horse, balky because his driver is balky, and kicky because the person breaking him is kicky. For several months now there will be many young fresh milch cows that will be called on to yield or give down their milk to man. This will be a new operation to the young and often wild, skittish thing, and in order to ensure success great care and tact will be necessary. A kicking cow is like a balky horse, the habit diminishes her value at least one half, and all for want of the proper knowledge, forethought, or self-control by the person first taking their training or gentling in hand. I claim there is not one



Imported Southdown Ram, "COLONEL WEBB 45."

produce more per acre than many farms in this country, which less than 100 years ago were covered with a very good forest. A great many farmers will argue that they have no money with which to purchase fertilizers, and that their barn-yard does not begin to supply the quantity. To them we can say, do like our cousins across the water. have a flock of sheep, and let them manure the land. To accomplish this end, mere wicker hurdles must be provided, so that lots large enough to contain the sheep can be enclosed, and the sheep kept in hand. Sow turnip or some other seed which will grow on comparatively poor land, that the sheep may have some pasturage. When this is done, and the crop begins to grow, divide off a portion with the hurdles, place the sheep inside, and while eating off the crop their droppings will be deposited on the land. Continue moving the lot from one

### CROSS BULLS AND KICKING COWS.

BY A. FAILOR.

How frequent are the records of death or serious injury to some one caused by a vicious bull, and this not merely of yearly occurrence but monthly and often weekly. Then surely there is need of a word on the subject; and an inquiry as to whether it is not the result of bad handling and bad "bringing up."

The restraint of confinement of the bull is the rule in nearly all parts of our country, in fact is a necessity. This then requires daily handling of him. The proper training in a measure to guarantee a safe, trusty, kind animal is important.

It is well known to those having experience in this matter that some bulls are inclined to be cross, particularly is this so of the smaller and more active breeds. The raising of bulls for