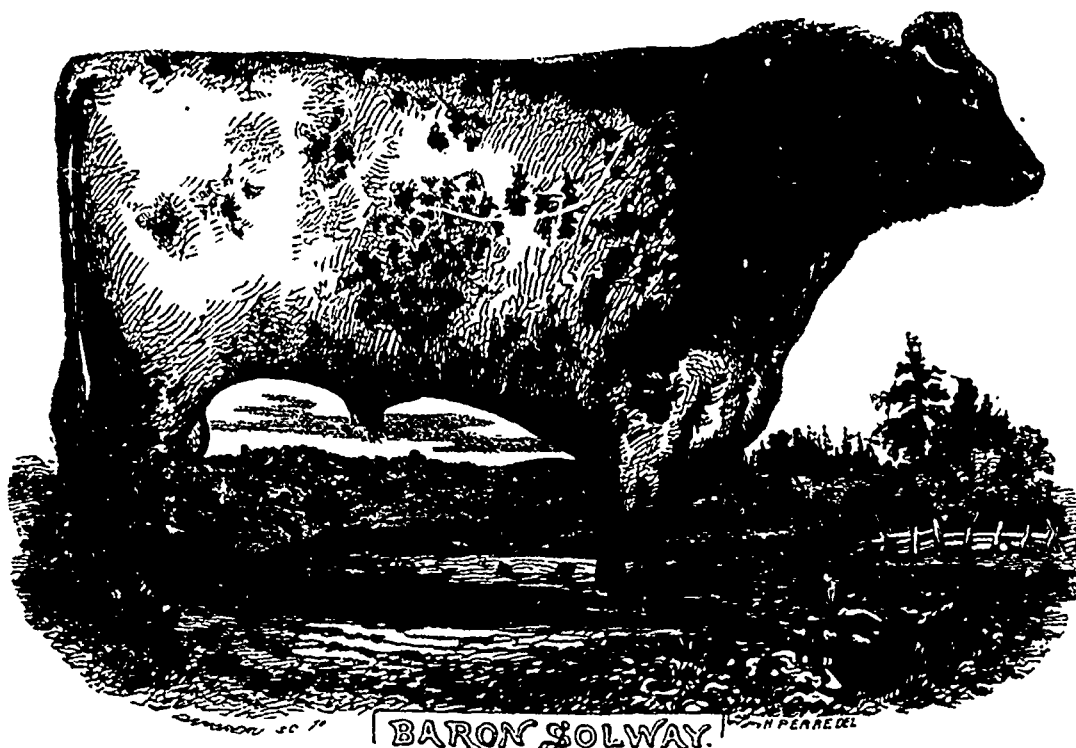


We commence to-day our Portraits of Thorough-bred stock with that of **BARON SOLWAY**, the property of Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton, one of our most enterprising and successful breeders. Baron Solway, as a calf, carried off the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition at London; he carried off the First Prize at Toronto, in 1862, as a yearling; and last year he not only received the Prize at Kingston as the best two year old on the ground, but also the Society's Diploma for the best Durham Bull of any age. Baron Solway was calving on the 9th Oct., 1860. He was bred by Mr. Robert Syme, of

Redkirk, Dumfries, Scotland, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Snell in 1861, and imported to Canada. He was got by General Havelock (16130), bred by Mr. Unthank Nethercales, dam Snowdrop, vol 2nd page 699, by Strathmore (5647), grand dam Catherine 1st, by Play-fellow (6297), g.g.d. Young Catherine, by Sir William (12102), g.g.g.d. Catherine, by Emperor (1974).

Mr. Snell commenced with Short Horn cattle in 1832, by purchasing the cow Red Rose, got by Young Briton, 275, in the Upper Canada Stock Register. Dam imported Lady Jane, descended from the famous stock of Mr. Booth in England. In 1857 he purchased from Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, at very high figures the cows Fairy, Fancy, Polyanthus 2nd, and Lady Barrington 11th. Fairy was imported in 1854, by Mr. Stone. Fancy from Fairy and got by John O'Gaunt 2nd, imported in 1853, and bred by

FIR 1 PRIZ THORTHORN AT THE UPPER CANADA PROVINIA NOV 1860



BARON SOLWAY.

Mr. J. S. Tanqueray, Hendon, England. John O'Gaunt 2nd has been a successful prize-taker at several Provincial Exhibitions. Polyanthus 2nd, got by John O'Gaunt 2nd, dam Polyanthus imported in 1853; bred by Messrs. Morton, Skelmergh Hall. Lady Barrington 11th, by John O'Gaunt 2nd; dam Strawberry, by Kirkleavington 2nd.

In 1861, Mr. Snell purchased from Mr. William Miller, of Pickering, the three imported cows, Syren, Sybil, and Rosa. Bred by Mr. Robert Syme, Red Kirk, Dumfries, Scotland, all got by Baron Kildale (11156). Bred by Mr. M. Stewart, Dumfries, Scotland. Also Bessie Bell, by imported Young England, dam Rosa.

Mr. Snell has lately added to his stock by purchasing from James Metcalf, Esq., near Toronto, the cow Conquest, bred by the Hon. Adam Fergusson, got by Victor, (12268). Also, Nanny, from Conquest.

"Cherry Pie," bred by Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, England, by Lord of the North (11743)—by the Duke of Northumberland, bred by Mr. Bates. Prince of the West took the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, in 1859, as a three-year old. Third, "Cobden," 460, got (in England,) by Emperor, bred by F. Jordan, Esq., Yorkshire, Emperor by Ali Pasha (12378), dam imported Jenny Lind, bred by F. Jordan, by Lord Grey (10446), bred by the Earl of Carlisle. Cobden took two first prizes at Provincial Exhibitions. Fourth, "Baron Solway," whose pedigree is given above.

Mr. Snell's herd of Short Horns now comprises thirty-five animals, twenty-eight females, and seven males, descended from some of the best herds in England and Scotland, including those of Messrs. Booth, Bates, Tanqueray, Morton, Betts, Webb and Syme.



The Breeder and Grazier.

THE keeping of live stock to consume on the farm a large portion of the products raised is an important branch of agricultural economy. It is a very common, but most erroneous practice to grow chiefly grain crops, especially wheat, because they can be most readily turned into cash, and larger profits for the moment realized. To a great extent, hay, straw, and grain instead of being consumed on the farm, and fertilizing material for the land provided, are sold off without any regard to the necessity of keeping up the equilibrium between fertility and yield, by a liberal supply of manure. In the neighborhood of large towns and cities, it is doubtless good policy for the farmer to sell off all he can raise in the market which lies close to his own door, but when he does this, let him take care that for every load of produce he drives into town, a load of manure is teamed back to his farm. If this be neglected, the land will infallibly become more and more impoverished. Both farm and farmer grow poor on such a system. Unquestionably one of the worst characteristics of Canadian farming is the lack of attention to manure manufacture. This feature is so conspicuous as to excite the attention and provoke the comments of travellers. A New York agriculturist makes the

following statements on this subject in a recent American paper. They are full of truth and reproach: "I have just returned from Canada, and it is a splendid country. But they are running the land pretty hard. They do not keep stock enough. It is all grain. I was on one farm of 150 acres, and the whole stock on it consisted of 15 sheep, 3 cows, 3 head of young cattle, and 3 or 4 horses. The farmer had a stack of peas as long as a freight train, but he seemed afraid to buy sheep to eat the straw." New land, rich in the food required by plants, bears this kind of treatment for a time, but must at length succumb to a mode of tillage so exhaustive and suicidal. The early settlers in a new country, finding that abundant crops reward even the most careless husbandry, are very apt to think the virgin soil inexhaustible. But, sooner or later, they will discover that they have made an egregious mistake. In proof of this, many facts might be given. For example, the State of Virginia, one of the most fertile of the earlier settled States, yielded at first immense crops of corn, wheat, and tobacco. But no manure being supplied to the soil, a process of deterioration set in which has gone on until now thousands of acres of what was once the best land in the State, have been abandoned altogether, or if worked at all, only give the most meagre return. The same causes are producing like results in various parts of this continent. Even the rich prairie lands of the west, show signs of diminished vigor. Many farms in those fertile regions, only yield half the number of bushels per acre which were produced at the beginning. Extensive river bottoms in Indiana that once gave from 60 to 80 bushels of corn per acre, now yield only from 30 to 40. It has been estimated that of the lands now under cultivation in the United States, four-fifths have been damaged to the extent of three dollars an acre per annum! This is indeed a prodigious and alarming deterioration, to which it is high time an effectual check were applied. In various parts of this Province, the complaint is made that it no longer pays to grow wheat, and many regard the land as poverty-

stricken from some occult cause only to be sought in the realms of meteorology and climatology. But the solution is nearer home and far simpler. The land has been taxed until its resources have failed. The nature of the evil suggests the true remedy. Manure, as afforded by animals, is the great source of continued fertility, and the best means of thorough renovation. Its production depends upon the rearing, keeping, and feeding of live stock, whereby we are enabled to give back to the soil in the state of plant food, a large proportion of what is taken from it by the processes of vegetation. Nor need the farmer's gains be even temporarily diminished by a resort to the more roundabout method of raising live products for the uses of the dairy and meat market. In the long run, heavier growths and larger profits will reward a policy, which if somewhat slow, has the grand merit of being sure. By alternating forage and root crops with crops of grain, a large number of sheep and cattle can be kept, and their droppings applied to the land. It is thus that British agriculture has of late years achieved its remarkable results. Not only by the cultivation of forage and root crops, but by the outlay of almost fabulous sums upon oil-cake and other purchasable articles of food, do the more advanced agriculturists of Britain maintain their astonishing averages of wheat per acre, and still keep their land in vigorous heart. One of their number, Mr. Alderman MECUM, lets out the secrets of successful farming by saying, "My farm is overflowing with plenty, and promises a grateful return to drainage, deep tillage, plenty of manure and irrigation." Canadians must imitate such examples, or it will be impossible to maintain that place in the front rank of agricultural countries, which has been assigned us by nature, and can only be forfeited by our culpable neglect of the appliances a bountiful Providence has put into our hands.

To keep this important matter prominently before the farmers of Canada, will be one of the prime objects for which this journal will zealously and constantly labour.