

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.  
**Stock Raising in Ontario.**

BY W. J. STOVER, NORWICH, ONT.

(Continued from July)

It is a mistake to have calves coming too early. March and April calves are early enough and can be raised at a better profit than those coming at any other time. Although it is an object to have early calves that they may look well and do well in the fall, it is more than over-balanced in fitting the cow and feeding for a proper flow of milk so long before grass grows. Calves should never be allowed to run with the cow. Keep the calf in a box stall and let the cow in regularly three times a day for the first month, and twice a day after until weaned. They will not worry; they will learn to eat other food earlier; they will become quiet and more easily handled, and when time for weaning comes, the cow and calf will not worry themselves poor by bawling two or three weeks. If a cow is to be allowed to raise calves she should be milked the first year, for then she can be milked at any future time.

For the summer management we necessarily have the permanent pasture system prominent. I am satisfied, although we have not given it full and thorough test, that the best possible system of management for cows in summer would be soiling and permanent pasture together. My ideal system, and the plan which we are preparing to make thoroughly practical, is to keep the cattle in the stable after the hot weather and flies come on, and let them out at night only. A good permanent pasture in which to turn them at night will allow sufficient exercise, and they are contented to stay in and eat in the daytime, and will do much better there than in the hot sun, switching flies. In this way a larger number can be kept per acre; they do not waste flesh, and shrink in milk from fighting flies in the hot sun; and there is an item gained in the value of the manure. It often occurs in a wet season or when much new land is seeded, that the meadows and stubble fields yield a large amount of pasture which must necessarily be eaten off or the crop may be injured. In such instances the cattle may have the range of it for a part of the day, and less other food is then required. It can generally be estimated at the beginning of the season what the amount of such surplus food will probably be, and the number of cattle should be regulated to correspond, or a smaller amount of forage crop can be raised.

In conclusion—whatever the system of feeding and management may be, whether dairying, breeding, or beefing, never keep one animal more than can be kept well; always keep as many as can be kept right; and always aim to improve the breeding of the herd. Feed every pound of grain to some kind of stock, so long as it will return a price equal to its market value. Grain cannot be raised without straw, then make the best possible use of the straw, and let what cannot be fed go for bedding, and return it to the land, the land will then produce more grain which is all marketed and its value received indirectly. Remember that breeding for fancy prices is a specialty. Breed carefully and keep only the best stock. Calculate the profits derived from the direct value of the animal, but, if enterprise and superior breeding will make them bring fancy prices so much the more profitable to the breeder.

### Of Which Sex is the Colt?

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have a colt, strong and smart, but I am in doubt as to the sex. By the diagram (enclosed), you will see the shape and where the sexual organ is placed. Perhaps it might interest others besides myself if you could give us some idea as to the cause of this strange freak of nature.

W. TREDWAY.

Highland Creek, Ont.

This letter and the diagram referred to were submitted to our veterinary editor, F. C. Grenside, Guelph, who comments upon it as follows:

"From what I can glean from the diagram submitted, I am of the opinion that the colt is one of the forms of hermaphrodites occasionally met with, that is, having both male and female organs present, but in a rudimentary form, and with the male organs more developed than the female. As stated, it is a freak of nature, the cause of which is still unfathomed."

### Domestic and Industrial Exhibition at Toronto.

All entries in the live-stock department for the Dominion and Industrial exhibition, which is to be held at Toronto from the 5th to the 17th of September, have to be made before the 13th of August, now only about two weeks hence, and intending exhibitors should not lose sight of this fact. The Exhibition Association have made arrangements for the publication of an official catalogue, and entries not made at the proper time will not appear in this book, which would be a loss to the exhibitor. Besides this fact, double entrance fees will be charged on all entries made after the proper date.

The prizes offered at this exhibition are the largest that have ever been offered in this country, and apart from this the honor of winning a prize at the Toronto Exhibition will be well worth striving for. The Toronto City Council and the Exhibition Association are expending nearly \$40,000 this year in additional buildings and the improvement of the grounds, and the indications at present are that, notwithstanding this large expenditure for increased accommodation, there will be none too much when the exhibition opens. The entries already made, and the applications for space in all the buildings, is far greater than at a much later period in any previous year.

The large prizes offered for stock to be shown the first week should secure a full exhibit that week, as well as the second week, and in view of the fact that cheap railway rates and excursions have been granted by the various companies for the full term of the exhibition, the attendance of visitors throughout the entire term will undoubtedly be very large. Our readers cannot make a mistake in taking a few days' rest after their season's work, and visiting this great fair, which will probably be the largest that has ever been seen in Canada. All the new inventions and improvements in agricultural implements and machinery, as well as in all classes of manufactures, will be found at the exhibition.

The Directors, believing that the public appreciate the introduction of a little amusement with the exhibition, have arranged a large programme of special attractions, which they claim will be far ahead of any previous year, both in extent and quality. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated each night with 200 electric arc lights, which is 70 more than the whole City of Toronto uses at the present time to light the streets. With all this light and the introduction of colored globes of various shades and Japanese lanterns, the grounds and buildings at night should represent a regular fairy land. Fire-work displays by Professor James Pain, of London, England, with immense scenic effects will be given on five nights of the exhibition.

H. S. Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne have promised to open the exhibition on the 6th of September. A full programme of all the arrangements will be published in a few days, and our friends will then have an opportunity of judging for themselves on which day it will be best for them to go to Canada's Great Fair.

This truly wonderful exhibition, of which we all feel so proud, will undoubtedly eclipse all its predecessors, if the weather is favorable, which it usually is at that season, and as the season is very forward our farmers can well afford to take a holiday, particularly during the week of live-stock exhibit. The Secretary informs us that the entries are coming in in a most encouraging manner.

### Special Prizes.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—As the agricultural fair season is drawing nigh, and though the prize lists are already sent forth for this year, yet I wish to have a short say in support of Mr. Jackson's view regarding special class prizes, as set forth in his admirable paper on "Sheep Husbandry," given in your last JOURNAL. In other departments the producers or their duly authorized agents must be the exhibitors, while usually all the premiums for live stock are offered to the owners, regardless of who bred them. Would it not be more just and encouraging to breeders that at least the special prizes would be offered for animals bred by the exhibitor? Why should skill be the standard in other lines and only ownership in live stock? Just think of an imported carriage or lot of cheese being exhibited by a Canadian owner. We find an instance of this view being recognized in that the Board of the Agri-

cultural and Arts Association last year offered the Prince of Wales prize for a herd of Durhams owned and bred by exhibitor. The mystery is, why have they not offered the same prize this year for animals bred by exhibitor when they have given it to one of the sheep classes. While most heartily agreeing with Mr. Jackson in the matter of special class premiums, I cannot understand how he claims for the Southdown grade, better results than that given by Shrop grades at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, during a period of five years.

Having but two of that farm's reports just now at hand, I see in one of them—that of 1882—that twelve grade weathers were shown at the Industrial, Toronto, and at the Provincial Exhibition, Kingston, and gave a profit of \$8.40, while the Southdown grade gave \$8.15. Again, in the report of 1885, I find that when grade wether lambs, in competition, were fattened from Nov. 21st, 1884, to March 20th, 1885, the Shropshire grades again headed the list, having gained in weight 43 pounds, at a cost of \$4.55, while the Southdown grades gained 37½ pounds, at a cost of \$4.52.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.  
 Woodville, July 21st, 1887.

### Farming in Manitoba.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—As I do not see much information with regard to affairs in Manitoba I will send a few remarks, which you are at liberty to publish if you think fit.

I came to Manitoba in the spring of 1884, and took up land at once on the east bank of the Assiniboine river. The land is moderately light, averaging from 4 to 8 inches of vegetable soil (humus) with clay and gravel subsoils. I tried the raising of oats and peas the first year by sowing on the sod and ploughing (breaking) under. With the oats it was quite a failure, but a little better with the peas, though not a crop. The reason, I believe, was chiefly want of moisture. A hard frost occurred on the 30th June and again on the 22d August, cutting off all potatoes on both occasions, thus spoiling the yield.

In 1885 grain did well till near harvest, when nearly all was badly frozen. Frosts occurred on the 12th and 17th of August, the latter cutting down all potatoes before they were fully ripe. Peas and garden produce generally received a severe check on the 27th of May. The want of rain was much felt in the early summer.

In 1886 crops promised well in the spring, but as summer advanced the want of rain was felt, especially in the light lands. The summer rains failed us, and drouth was the order of the day, wells and sloughs drying up, and the river itself becoming but a small stream. Root crops were a failure on the whole; though the quality of the potatoes was splendid, the crop was light. Wheat was good as to quality, very hard, but in some cases slightly shrivelled (want of moisture). Crops light to heavy according to land; in the very light lands almost a failure. Oats I consider on the whole a light crop in this neighborhood; hay fairly heavy, in fine condition.

Cattle thrive well on the native grasses; only in spring occasionally we have to throw away a milking on account of the flavor of onions. This occurs principally when the cows seek food in the gullies. The class of cattle is pretty good, grades (Durham) being plentiful, though of course the scrub is still to be met with. Sheep are doing well—several flocks in this neighborhood, the spear grass not proving the bug-bear it was thought it would.

What we want now is a good sort of wheat other than red fye, a larger yield, and a fresh importation of oats. Potatoes of various kinds are undergoing trial. I have four kinds—Early May Flower, Early Rose, Telephone and Late Rose. I prefer the May Flower for eating purposes and the Early Rose as an all round potato. This ground seems especially adapted to the growth of the potato. The climate is very healthy, and though so cold at times, I have never yet been obliged to remain in the house entirely any one day, though the thermometer has registered 43 degrees below zero.

GEO. A. DAVENPORT.

Binscarth, Man.

"I have much pleasure in getting your excellent paper regularly."—Wm. Duthie, Collyme, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Am very well pleased with the JOURNAL and hope it may continue to prosper."—Jos. Pearce, Tyrconnell.