

prize, and 3 firsts on Cotswold grades. His stock ram was bred at Hillhurst from imported stock.

Southdowns.—Nearly all the prizes on Southdowns went to Mr. E. Stanford, Markham, Ont. His sheep were imported, and were a select lot, that would have done credit to any of our shows.

CAVALRY HORSES.

Two companies competed, one from Sherbrooke and the other from Compton. We do not pretend to judge of the accoutrements, but certainly the Compton company had the best horses, although the prize was given to the other. Mr. S. J. Pomeroy, the captain of the Compton company, bore away the palm for the best individual charger. The judging of the companies was also a tame affair. A dash of two or three times around the ring would certainly have contributed very much to the interest of the onlookers.

MACHINERY.

A good deal of this came from the west, especially in the line of harvest implements.

M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton, exhibited a hay loader and hay tedder, and hay-carriers and fork for unloading. All that was brought down was sold, and a good lot of orders taken for tedders. One agent alone handled 45 tedders for this company the past season, and so far as we can learn they are giving good satisfaction. On the loader there is now a new attachment for loading barley or loose grain. In the east this year this attachment was used when the straw was short and binders not used.

The Chatham manufacturing company were on hand with their binder, which has already got a good hold on this eastern country. On the island of Montreal, where one was sold in 1885, seven were sold in 1886. The light binder is now well tested, and is said to be easy work for two horses.

The exhibit of Mr. R. J. Latimer, Magill St., Montreal, was the largest on the grounds, comprising 65 entries, and including therein almost all implements used on the farm or in the dairy. Mr. Latimer handles the goods of thirteen first-class manufacturing firms, and is therefore prepared to furnish a farmer with almost anything he may want. Mr. G. A. LeBaron represents him in Sherbrooke, and Mr. P. T. Legare in Quebec. He handles goods produced by the J. W. Mann Manufacturing Company, Brockville; St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Prescott; Dingle's Sons, Oshawa; Wilkinson & Co. (ploughs), Aurora; Bell & Son (strawcutters, rollers, etc.), St. George, Ont.; Geo. Gillies (steel harrows and cultivators), Gananoque; Chatham Manufacturing Co. (waggon, etc.), Chatham; Workman & Ward (churns, etc.), London; Manson Campbell (fanning mills), Chatham; Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque; in addition to the firms mentioned above, Mr. Latimer also manufactures threshing machines with tread power for one span of horses, which are guaranteed to average 250 bush. per day. This is certainly worth looking into, as there are many advantages connected with a farmer's doing his own threshing, notably that of keeping foul seeds away, and doing this work in a rainy time.

D. Maxwell, Paris, was represented in binders, reapers, mowers, rake, straw and root cutters. This binder is still growing in popularity and has given much satisfaction where it has been tried. The manufacture is to be increased next year.

O. S. Wisner & Co., Brantford, sent their magnificent seed-drill, and spring-tooth harrow. The former is an admirable piece of mechanism, and has a wide reputation.

The Manson Campbell fanning mill manufactured in Chatham, is working its way into all parts of the country, and so it should, as from all that we can learn it does its work well.

John Elliott & Son, of London, showed a binder. We saw there, a testimonial from a firm in England, speaking highly of the work done by this machine.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, were also represented in binders. Sir Charles Tupper paid this firm a fine compliment from the grand stand, when he said that it had received an order from England for 100 binders and 150 reapers. Toil on, ye implement men. May your energies never tire and your inventive faculties never cease to discover.

OBSERVATIONS.

(1). The management did not act wisely (as we see it), in so committing themselves that exhibitors of stock could not leave till Saturday noon. It is an easy matter to continue an exhibition too long.

(2). The people of Sherbrooke were inclined to make the most out of their visitors. Boys on the streets were selling programmes for five cents. Two weeks before the Toronto exhibition, Secretary Hill had boys on all the trains giving them away. Hotel charges and cab fare were dear, and at the stands within and near the grounds, one could not get a cup of tea or coffee, as the vendors would have had to pay the city additional license for selling tea outside the grounds. The true policy if fairs are to be made permanent and popular, is to keep as far away from the grab system as possible in dealing with the public.

(3). Intoxicants were sold upon the grounds. A sad mistake, and one that we hope will never be repeated.

(4). Although the only person who exhibited Canadian cattle assured us that he sought for them diligently ten days in the Saguenay Valley, and bought the best he could find, must we say it, they were deemed *unworthy* of a prize. We naturally conclude then that *good* Canadian cattle are pretty scarce. A good plan next time would be to advertise for them in our western contemporary. We promise our readers a sketch of the plum of the herd in an early number, taken by our artist on the grounds.

The Beef Breeds of Cattle.

BY R. C. AULD, DEXTER, MICH.

(Copyrighted.)

HEREFORDS—CONTINUED.

There used to be three distinct kinds of Herefords; the mottled-faced, the old grey, and the red with white face. The former two hailed from the "smoky faced Montgomeryshire," the old grey coming from the "white cattle with red ears;" an occasional white Hereford has occurred. In 1857 there was such a one exhibited at the Birmingham Fat Stock Show. Some of the old greys were almost white. Mr. Hill wrote in 1881 (*Agricultural Gazette*, June 20th), "I know some Herefords of the finest blood that were nearer white than red." The mottles were usually the largest, but with great quality and good touch; the greys were wonderful feeders, and of medium size; while the red with white face usually were the smaller, finer in bone and more attractive to the eye. Fashion, ruled by the pride of the eye, selected the best to the exclusion of the others.

Even yet, however, a little mottle may come, and it is no. objected to. The red is often light yellow—then the hair is plain, but the preferred red color is dark and rich, and the hair is thick and slightly wavy. It is stated on high authority that the light reds were or are the quicker feeders, and of better quality. But most all the "crack" show animals we recollect were of the dark brick red hue.

The first apparently to breed the red with white face, the modern fashionable stamp, was Mr. John Hewer, of the Hardwicke. A writer who was acquainted with him, in giving the peculiarities of his herd, mentions "Silver" (540) as the progenitor of the white faced race of Herefords that have in recent years acquired such world-wide popularity. The bull was calved in 1797. He possibly had some connection with a "Tully" bull which had been in use in his herd, while on the dam's side the race had been in possession of the family for generations, at least one hundred years. Hewer was a careful guardian and collector of his own particular cattle, always upholding their peculiar marking, which are now the standard color.

Perhaps older improvers were the Tomkins family,

who bred the mottle faced kind. This breeder was a most self-absorbed man, took little interest in anything but his own stock. And the grand work he had done for the breed, was hardly discovered till his death, when his great herd—the result of years and years of unknown care—was brought prominently to the view of the public. He is generally placed in the front rank of the improvers.

Tully and Knight were breeders of the abundant greys, which had existed so long before. It will be seen there was no attempt at uniformity, they all seemed to religiously stick to their own family colors, Hewer more perseveringly than the rest. "All the old herds subsequently faded away under the influence of Hewer's purer and better cattle." They changed the character of all other, and to them of course must be accorded the indebtedness of the modern breed for its "standard" characteristics. It is said that they were formed out of the mottles and greys; this may account for the ticks occasionally seen on some even to-day, a trade-mark which is prized.

At the first meeting of the Smithfield Club in 1799, Mr. Westcar won the first prize for a Hereford, the competition being open to all breeds. For twenty consecutive years did Mr. Westcar take this prize. Then the Smithfield show was a long way from "the border." The sales of Mr. Westcar's oxen are very remarkable; from 1799 to 1805 he sold twenty oxen at an average of £106 6s. each. From 1799 to 1834 the Herefords took eighty-eight premiums at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show, "more than double the number of any other breed in the same period." Three were of great ages—pensioners from the plough. At Mr. Tomkin's sale in 1819 his breeding stock averaged £145, a sufficient testimony to the character of this gentleman's stock. Mr. Price's herd in 1816 averaged £60.

THE MODERN HEREFORD.

The color mark having been established, a type acceptable to modern ideas had to be produced. The old Herefords "had size for anything," were coarse, had angular, gaudy points; they run to all this too much, with what Mr. Knight called "lamb's knees and sickle hocks." This gentleman was one of the first to "modify" the type, reduce the scale, improve the symmetry and quality, to control their raw, robust, coarse growth. The Downton herd sprang from the three best herds of the day, Tully's grey, Tomkin's mottles, and Skrymes. The grey died out, while the light red color was preferred. Lord Berwick, a powerful influence, perpetuated the Downton stamp. Most of the Hereford breeders of the present day followed this type—deep-bodied, heavy-fleshed, on short legs and small bone.

They are well adapted for crossing purposes, stamping their own colors on unimproved cattle. The recent success of these crosses by Hereford sires at Chicago this year and at London Hereford Shorthorn last year, proves what they are capable of, even though these were the sole chief instances. Burleigh's Angus-Hereford, a white-faced black poll, will also be recollected. Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson, of Independence, Mo., have bred one of the best Herefords ever seen in America, viz., Suspense—a beautiful steer.

They give a better price for beef in London than the Shorthorns. They are hardy, thrive on less and coarser herbage than the Shorthorn, running out a great deal in their mild climate in winter at home. They are "good grazers," but "they are not so fine in bone or flesh as the Angus."

We would mention, in conclusion, that to Hereford men anxious to get constant and full details of