

sist in such a method will have buyers of the best kind ever ready to take its surplus, and that at prices above the ordinary market quotations.

This is not an easy thing, neither is it a difficult matter to accomplish. It does require some unity of purpose and a continuity of plan; but these are things which should be readily brought together in most of our townships. Those who have the foresight and ambition to enter upon such a plan, and adhere thereto, will find the buyers of the country beating a distinct path to their doors; theirs shall be known everywhere as the district of matched teams.

Working the Brood Mare.

A larger, stronger, thriftier colt will generally be produced if the mare is not worked during the first four months of the colt's life. But many men cannot spare the mares this long from the harness. When the mare must be worked, there should be maintained as nearly natural conditions as possible for the colt. The mare should not work any for the first three weeks after foaling. When she is taken to work, the colt should never follow, wearing itself out running all over the soft ground, and running many risks. The colt should be kept safely and securely at the barn, where he cannot injure himself.

The mare should be brought to the barn to be suckled at first, at least every three hours, but later this period may be lengthened to the half days. Before being suckled, the mare should be thoroughly cooled for the colt's sake.

The little fellow must be taught to eat fresh-cured hay, crushed oats and bran, very early in life, that these may take the place of the natural nourishment denied the colt. These feeds must never be stale, nor ever fed in excess.

With care, good colts are raised in this way, and their mothers' services not sacrificed. But it must be with care, for the tender first six months of a colt's life, make, or forever mar, what was intended to be, a useful horse.

LIVE STOCK.

Honor Roll of Shorthorns in Canada.

By J. C. Snell.

While the records show that Shorthorn cattle were imported from Great Britain to Canada as early as the year 1826, competitive exhibitions of any considerable consequence in this country date from 1846, the year of the organization of the Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario, then known as Canada West. The first Provincial exhibition was held in the autumn of that year in Toronto. In the next five years the show was held successively at Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, Niagara and Brockville, returning to Toronto in 1852, when it was my privilege, then a boy of twelve years, to attend the show, in company with my father, who was then taking an interest in pure-bred stock, but not an exhibitor. I have a somewhat hazy recollection of meeting there those pioneer importers of Shorthorns, George and John Miller, of Markham and Pickering, and Ralph Wade, of Cobourg, and of wondering at the size and condition of the cattle shown by them, the Miller herd being importations from the herd of Robert Syme, of Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. But I have a clearer recollection of the display of Clydesdale horses, headed in the parade by Gray Clyde, led by Joe Thompson, and followed by ten of his sons, all grays—a marvellous display to a youth who had never before been more than ten miles from home. The show on that occasion was held on the ground now known as Queen's Park, the site of the Provincial Parliament Buildings, and the fair buildings were of a temporary character, built of rough lumber, while many of the cattle were tied to native trees or herded in corners of the grounds, and the sheep were in pens made of fence rails. Currency was then counted in pounds, shillings and pence, as I remember very well that my father purchased the first-prize Leicester ram lamb at the show for four pounds, or twenty dollars, and that was the foundation of a flock that became famous in prize-winning at leading shows in Canada and the States for many years.

In 1851 the Provincial Fair was held in London, and from this dates my recollection of individual prize-winning Shorthorns, my father having purchased at this show the first-prize two-year-old bull, Belvid Will 4th number 360, in the Dominion Herdbook, a dark roan, with white markings, bred and shown by Ralph Wade, of Port Hope. My recollection of his appearance is very clear, because of my having to lead him on a twenty-mile tramp from Port Credit, the nearest railway station, but I was so proud of him that the way did not seem weary. He was not a large animal for his age, and was of medium size at maturity, but was straight and level, though with more prominent hipbones than the

modern ideal calls for. He proved a very satisfactory sire, and was the foundation, together with the cow Red Rose =1790=, purchased the same year, of a herd which later on made a splendid record in prize-winning at Provincial fairs.

In 1855 I attended the show at Cobourg, as under-shepherd to my father, who there made his first venture in showing sheep at a Provincial fair, with Leicesters and Cotswolds, winning a fair share of the honors. The principal exhibitors of Shorthorns on that occasion were the Millers, and F. W. Stone, of Guelph, who made fine displays, the former with Syme stock, brought from Scotland for them by Simon Beattie, an enthusiastic young Scotchman, who, like Jacob of old, served his employer, George Miller, the laird of Riggfoot Farm, for seven years, and became his son-in-law, and later on became noted as an importer, handling animals costing and selling for thousands of dollars. I well remember him holding aloft his prize ribbons at Cobourg, and saying, with a broad smile, "I would na' carry a second or a third in my pouch." Mr. Stone made a very fine showing of newly-imported English Shorthorns and Cotswolds. And a first-prize winner in his herd was the big red-and-white bull, John O'Gaunt 2nd, =140=, which made a good record in the show-ring for several years.

In 1851, F. W. Stone, imported from England, with several others, a roan cow named Margaret, =317=, by Snowball, which, in 1855 or 1856, won first prize at the Provincial Fair, and made a fine impression as a model of the dual-purpose or dairy Shorthorn. She had the ideal dairy conformation, wedge-shape; a fine, rather long and slim neck; a sweet, feminine face; very short and small horns, and swung a very large and well-shaped udder. At an auction sale, in 1857, at Mr. Stone's Moreton Lodge Farm, now the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, Margaret sold to John Iles, of Puslinch, for \$750, a record price for a cow in Canada up to that period, and she was the ancestress of a long list of excellent animals. That was a remarkable sale for the time, the prices paid being higher than anyone had anticipated. My father paid \$650 for the American-bred cow, Fairy, and the same price for her year-

owing to its shape, caused by the winding of the Grand River, afterwards acquired and made famous in Shorthorn history by the late Hon. Geo. Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe. These were large and well-fleshed animals, and Roan Duchess, who was a very prolific producer of high-class progeny in the Bow Park herd, was taken over with the farm by Mr. Brown. At this same show was an interesting figure on the honor roll, in the first-prize yearling heifer, Fanny, =173=, imported in that year by James Petty, of Hensall, in Huron County. She was a handsome and wholesome roan heifer, bred in Yorkshire, and was purchased by the late Geo. Robson, of Ilderton, father of the well and widely known Captain T. E. Robson, of London, and was the ancestress of a long line of high-class descendants, prominent among which are the famous full sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, bred by Harry Fairbairn, of Thedford, sired by Royal Prince =31211=, a son of Imported Royal Sailor, and bred by the Watts, of Salem. These will receive further notice in their order in these chronicles.

Here the writer craves indulgence for a personal reference to a record of fair-going probably unequalled in the experience of any other in this country, he having been privileged to attend, without a break, every Ontario Provincial Fair from 1857 to the end of those events, in 1889, and every Toronto Industrial Exhibition since its inception in that year, a period of fifty-two years, besides every Ontario Provincial Fair-stock Show since their commencement, except that of 1909. To this may be added attendance at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876; the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Windsor, in 1889; the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893; the Pan-American, at Buffalo, in 1901; the Louisiana Purchase, at St. Louis, in 1904; and the Lewis & Clark Exposition, at Portland, Oregon, in 1905. (To be continued.)

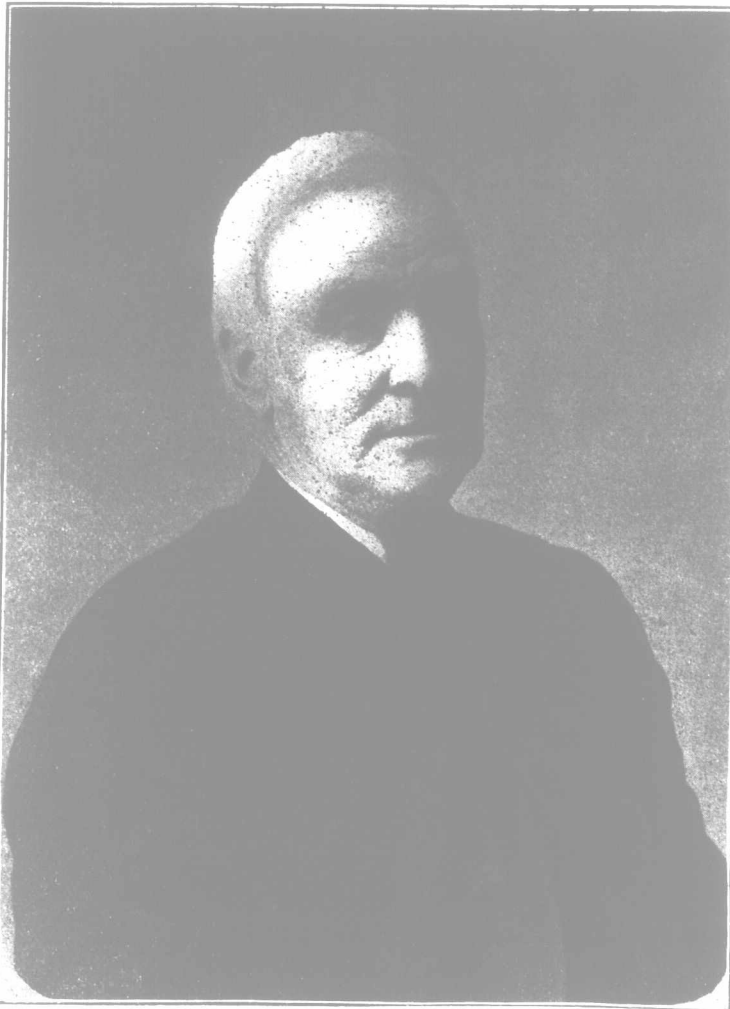
Registration Questions.

I am starting a herd of Hereford cattle, and have a number of young calves ready for registration. To whom must I write? How much does it cost? What must you send in? We got the pedigrees of the sire and dams along when we bought them. Does it cost anything to get a pedigree transferred?

We also have a year-old Clydesdale mare whose four sires were registered. How would I have to go about it in order to have her registered? A. S.

Ans.—Before you can record your Hereford calves, it is first necessary to have the sire and dams transferred to your ownership, if it has not already been done. Applications for transfer must be signed by the party or parties from whom you purchased. Blank forms will be supplied free on application to "The Accountant," Canadian National Livestock Records, Ottawa, from whom you may also procure blank application forms free. Separate application must be made for each calf, and must be signed by the person owning the dam when the calf was born. Certification of service is necessary in each case, either on the application form or the transfer form for the dam. Full information as to fees will be found on the back of the forms.

In reference to the Clydesdale mare, fill in her pedigree on form supplied on application; have the last cross certified to by the owner of the sire, then take the pedigree to an officer authorized to administer oaths, and swear it. Following the printed instructions, you cannot go astray. Address your letter to "The Accountant" as above.



John Miller.

A pioneer importer of Shorthorn cattle.

ling daughter, Fanny, and \$100 for the red bull calf, Prince of the West, a first-prize winner at Provincial Fairs. The cow Fairy died with the twin calves she carried when purchased, and her little daughter, a very costly heifer, but she liquidated the debt in due time. Margaret was later purchased by John Snell, and ended her career on his farm.

In 1857, at the Provincial Fair, held in Brantford, among the most notable prize-winning Shorthorns were a pair of roan two-year-olds, the bull Master Graham =167=, and the heifer, Roan Duchess, =160=, imported that year by R. R. Brown, of Brantford, owner of the farm then known as the Ox Row, and later as Bow Park,

and offering possibly a greater opportunity for improvement and upgrading than any other class of livestock. There is no reason why any farmer raising hogs should have a herd of scrubs and inferior individuals. Starting with a pure-bred sire, and continuing to use a sire of the same breed, but a few years are required to establish, at little expense, a grade herd equal to pure-breds in every way for pork production. No class of animals breeds so rapidly, and none so readily retains acquired characteristics. Even when starting with an inferior lot of sows, a uniform breed can be developed by using a good boar, and each succeeding year rejecting all inferior animals from the breeding herd.