

### Pine Grove Poland-Chinas.

Pine Grove Stock Farm, the property of Capt. A. W. Young, is situated about two miles from Tupperville, on the Lake Erie and Huron Railroad, about twenty miles north of Chatham. This section of the country is in the great corn belt of Western Ontario. As a consequence, much attention has been paid to the hog crop, which has proved the most paying one. Mr. Young has been engaged in the breeding and feeding of hogs for the block for years, and thoroughly understands the part that good blood plays in the profitable production of pork. He claims that his favorite breed will attain a greater weight upon a given amount of feed than other sorts, and will produce as good side meat and better hams and shoulders.

The foundation of his present herd was laid by the importation of a pair, in the early part of 1892, from the well-known herd of Mr. Levi Arnold, Plainville, Mich. The success of this venture led him to try his fortune still further. Late in the same year he imported the subject of our illustration, Canada Wilkes registered in the U. S. A. as No. 19619, and as No. 502 in Canada. This grand boar was bred by J. H. Beabout, of Rushville, Ind., and is a very fine specimen of the breed, being a pig of good length, with capital hams and very smooth finish. He has never been shown at any of the larger exhibitions, but has proved himself an excellent stock getter. Canada Wilkes is of the famous Tecumseh and Corwin strains of breeding, having been sired by George Wilkes, a son of King Tecumseh, while his dam was Creole, sire Corwin Prince.

From Mr. Young's catalogue we take the following in regard to the Wilkes family:—"George Wilkes was sold in December, 1892, to Cantrall & Hoffman, Wayneville, Ill., for \$750; Guy Wilkes 2nd, No. 17,777, son of George, was bought by same firm to take George Wilkes' place (who died from sun-stroke during the summer of 1893) for the sum of \$950; the sum of \$1,500 was refused for Happy Medium, a brother of George Wilkes, owned by D. C. Miller, Vermillion, S. D., U. S."

Among the sows in Mr. Young's herd are the following:—Rebecca, one of the first pair imported. She has proved herself a very profitable investment. Another choice sow is Cora, bred by Mr. Levi Arnold, Plainville, Mich. With a determination to still further improve his herd and keep abreast of the times, Mr. Young imported

last September the fine young sow, Mugg's Climax, also rich in the blood of the Tecumseh and Corwin families. She was selected from the herd of Lloyd, Mugg & Co., Centre, Ill., U. S. A., and is a half-sister to the boar which took first and sweepstakes in the yearling class at the Columbian Exhibition.

Mr. Young also has a half-interest in the monster boar Nominee, which was bred by Sheppard & Alexander, Charleston, Ill., U. S. A. This hog is so well known that he needs but little comment from us. He won first at the leading exhibitions last fall. When thirty months of age he weighed 1,003 pounds; though much thinner at the present time, he will still tip the beam at about 800 pounds. This boar is of entirely different breeding from Canada Wilkes, having been sired by Nominee 22463, dam Double Beauty, by Bravo.

In the herd are several choice daughters of Rebecca and Cora, some of which have been bred to Nominee and others to Canada Wilkes.

Captain Young now has several litters for sale; other sows will farrow soon.

In poultry this gentleman keeps the following varieties: Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Black Spanish, Brown Leghorns and Light Brahmans.

In addition to his other work he is engaged quite extensively in bee-keeping and small fruit culture. He has about five acres set in raspberries, which he finds very profitable. Though he has tested a number of varieties, he has found the four following varieties to pay him best, viz., Greig, Mammoth Cluster in black, and Crimson Beauty and Cuthbert among the red sorts.

The apathy which the majority of farmers exhibit regarding the cultivation of small fruits is shown by the fact that in many cases after selling a farmer a sufficient number of plants, which, if properly cared for, would produce a bountiful supply of fruit, the same man would come back to

him to buy berries, simply because his own plants had been neglected.

Mr. Young predicts a very encouraging trade for the coming season. His advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has brought him such good returns that he has decided to order it to appear in each issue, instead of once a month as formerly. He has shipped pigs to all parts of the Province of Ontario, and even as far east as Amherst, N. S. This fact he attributes to a large extent to his advertisement in the ADVOCATE. His experience, like that of many others, proves the large circulation of this leading Canadian agricultural journal. The circulation of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In Manitoba and the Northwest it has a larger circulation than any other paper published, not excepting the great political weeklies.

### Southdowns.

[Read before the last meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, by W. W. Chapman, Secretary of the English Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association.]

I must first of all thank you for the great honor and compliment that has been paid me in allowing me this privilege of appearing here before you on such an unique and important occasion, as well as being one of the very few Englishmen who have crossed the sea for the purpose of reading a paper on Southdowns, or any other breed of sheep.

I trust that this meeting may result in good in many ways. That it may be the means of warming up your countrymen to the greater necessity of at once largely increasing their sheep, and thus increase their meat and wool supply on one hand, and on the other increase the value of their holding by the excellent manure that sheep always leave behind them. That it may lead to the increase of the number of registered Southdowns imported. That it may be the means of bringing to the

the ears, with no sign of slug or dark pole; eyes large, bright and prominent; ears of medium size, covered with short wool; face full, not too long from eyes to nose, and of an even mouse color, not approaching black or speckled with white, under jaw light, neck wide at base, strong and good; shoulders well put in, the top level with the back; crest wide and deep, "thick through the heart," fore-flanks fully developed, ribs wide sprung and well ribbed up; back level, with wide and flat loin, the whole covered with firm, fine flesh, flanks deep and full; rump wide, long and well turned; tail large, and set on almost level with the thigh, full and well let down, with deep and wide twist, thus ensuring a good leg of mutton; legs mouse color and outside the body, the whole of which should be covered with a fine, close and even fleece down to the hocks and knees, and right up to the cheeks, with a full fore-top, but there should be no wool around the eyes or across the bridge of the nose. The skin should be of a delicate and bright pink, the carriage gentlemanly, and the walk that of the thoroughbred. Having then this type fixed in his mind, every ewe should be carefully picked, so as to come as near as possible to this standard, as well as to match one another. In selecting the ewes, the greatest possible care should be exercised to see that every point of detail is attended to, especially character and wool, which should be of the finest quality, and that the flesh should be firm and to the touch like India rubber, viz., have a firm but springy touch.

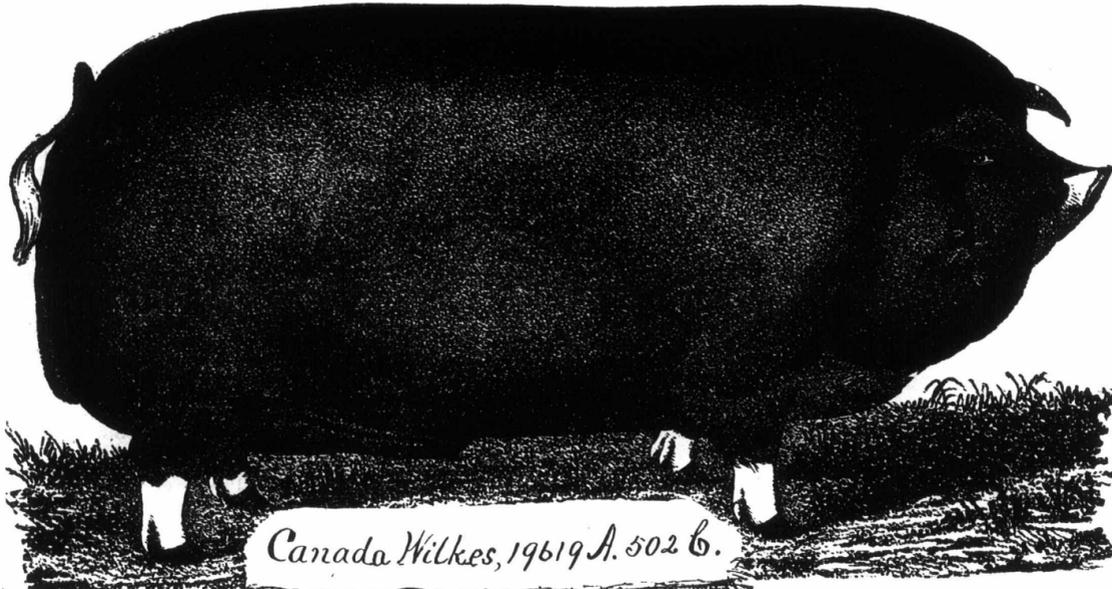
In selecting the rams for service in the flock, we must be, as it were, doubly cautious in doing it, for not only must the fixed type be carried in one's mind, but also the weak points of every sheep should be considered, so that what was lacking or deficient in the ewes should be in excess or prominent in the rams.

### MATING.

Ewes should not have the rams turned to them entirely and completely. Mating should be done in either of the following ways:—1st. If the flock is intended for breeding rams and ewes chiefly for breeding purposes, the sires to be used should not be turned loose to the ewes, but teasers should be used, viz., rams with a sack tied round them and their breasts covered with red ochre, or paint. These will mark the ewes as they come in season; the individual ewes should

then be caught, say once a day, or morning and evening, and led to the ram, and after comparing each the most suitable sire should be put to her. 2nd. If the flock is to be used for producing sheep for killing, the ewes should be divided into suitable lots, each lot as nearly as possible matching, and a sire selected as being strong where the ewes are weak, and placed with them, but then only at night, thus leaving him all day for rest and food. After mating, all ewes should at once have put upon them a mark distinctive of the sire that served them, and this, together with their own number, should be duly recorded in a book kept for that purpose, to which the permanent numbers of their produce could be added when they are tattooed, thus making a complete record of their breeding at once.

As regards age at which ewes should be drafted, it is again necessary to divide the flock into two classes: First, breeding rams and ewes for breeding purposes; second, for market. In the first no ewe should be drafted that is breeding good lambs, either male or female, until she fails to breed, for if any particular ewes produce good lambs, they are far better kept than to put young ewes in, about which nothing is known or can be for at least twelve or fifteen months. While in the second division no ewe should be kept after she becomes full mouthed; she should either be sold after she produces her third lot of lambs to a feeder to have one more lamb, and then to be fattened with her lamb, or be fattened and sold to the butcher. When once a ewe gets full mouthed she has reached her prime, and will then, if properly fattened, fetch full value, whereas if kept longer she will depreciate in value. As regards sires, I would strongly recommend that in ram-breeding flocks no ram lamb be used. These are all very well, and can be used without harm in flocks that are breeding for killing, but in ram-breeding flocks they have



Canada Wilkes, 19619 A. 502 B.

notice of your farmers the necessity of keeping a better class of mutton sheep, for depend upon it, until better mutton is sold to the consumer than that I saw in some of the best shops of New York, and that which I have eaten elsewhere, you will never get your countrymen to eat mutton as they ought to do, and as they would do if only once they got a real liking for Southdown meat as we produce it in England, and as you can produce it here. I would here mention that although I am fully convinced that the Southdown sheep are the best sort in the world, and the most profitable ones to keep wherever Down sheep can be kept, I am at the same time certain that other breeds have good qualities, and that there is in both the States and Canada, as in England, room for all breeds. Therefore, I hope and trust that the sheep industry will flourish and increase very largely in every way.

I see by your agenda that my paper is entitled "Southdowns, their treatment, and why preferred to other breeds." Now, I take it that you are all fully aware of the history of the breed, of the great work done for them by Ellman, Jonas Webb, H. H. Penfold, H. P. Hart, Henry Webb, and in more recent times by Messrs. Ellis, Penfold, Pagham Harbor Co., Toop, Heasman, and others. That you are aware that the labors of these men by carefully noting the good points of various animals, and keeping records or what we now call registration of pedigrees, brought the Southdown sheep from being an animal narrow at both ends, with long neck and scrag, to the present symmetrical form in which they are now to be seen and found. Therefore, I will at once pass on to deal with the treatment or management of a Southdown flock.

The first thing a flock owner has to do is to decide upon the type of sheep he wants. A pure-bred registered Southdown sheep should be as near as possible as follows:—Head wide and broad between

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