

Stock.**Jerseys, Dorsets and Clydesdales.**

Glen Rouge Farm, of which Capt. Wm. Rolph, of Markham, Ont., is the proprietor, is situated 22½ miles north-east of Toronto, on the Midland Division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

For a number of years the herd of Jerseys kept here has been one of the best in the Dominion. At the present time it comprises forty-five head, and with the exception of a few imported cows, are of the St. Lambert and St. Helier families. Mr. R. is a believer in line breeding, and practices it in his herd. The bulls now in use are Canada's John Bull 5th, 20092, a grandson of Mr. Fuller's famous cow Mary Ann of St. Lambert, which is claimed to have made 36 lbs. 12½ oz. of butter in seven days. This is a very promising young bull, Mr. Rolph bought him at Mr. Fuller's recent sale for \$1,210; he was got by Canada's John Bull 3rd, 8388. The pure St. Helier bull Otolie 17219 is also in use here.

The milking cows now in the herd number fifteen, all pure Jerseys, and, judging from the financial returns they must be very satisfactory to their owners. Last year the cows made an average return of \$112.50 each; besides keeping a family of eleven in butter, cream and milk. All the calves are raised on the skim milk; only the cream being sold, which is sent to Toronto daily. There is a very strong and growing demand in Toronto for cream, especially that from Jersey milk, and, according to Mr. Rolph's views, there is no likelihood of this business being overdone,—at the present time a sufficient quantity is not to be had. Mr. R. receives \$1 per gallon for all his cream. He raises it by the Cooley cabinet system, and makes it a point to keep the milk as cold as possible. For this purpose he uses large quantities of ice. After setting twelve hours he removes the cream, which pays him better than letting it remain unskimmed for twenty-four hours. He allows all his calves new milk for the first two weeks; the next two weeks he gives them half new and half skimmed. After this age they get skim milk, and as soon as they begin to eat, are fed plentifully on such suitable food as is convenient, according to the season. The neighboring farmers have used his stock bulls for some years, but the demand for grade Jerseys is so strong that but few remain in the neighborhood. They are principally sold as young cows to city buyers, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100.

For the last three years, the enterprising owner of this establishment has been importing and breeding Dorset Horned sheep, and as this breed is unknown to many of our readers we will describe them. They are horned, pure white, longer and taller than the Southdowns, are very active and rather shy. They appear hardy, but those we have seen have not the substance possessed by many of the other breeds, yet Mr. Rolph, who has been a breeder and importer of several of the other varieties, has determined to breed Dorsets only.

He intends to keep 50 breeding ewes, and as he believes the best Dorsets have not been brought to Canada, he will import this season a large flock from reliable English breeders. He informs us that his ewes will successfully raise two crops of lambs each year; dropping one lot in November and the other in May. He finds that when managed in this way they wean their

lambs at three months old. At six months old these lambs will weigh 100 lbs. and over. The females when one year old will weigh from 160 to 180 lbs., and when mature about 180 to 225 lbs. The yearling rams, he claims, will weigh about 200 lbs., and the aged rams about 250 lbs. Three years ago three yearling wethers of this breed, which were shown at the Royal Show of England, weighed 890 lbs. He also says that a flock under ordinary care will average about 6½ lbs. of wool per head, which is of superior quality, much liked by woolen manufacturers. It is quite as fine as that obtained from Southdowns, and is longer and stronger in the staple. In a good specimen the body is well and densely covered with wool; yearlings will shear 10 lbs., on an average—the wool in all cases unwashed. The chief advantages claimed for these sheep are, that they may be bred so as to drop their lambs at any season desired. All farmers know, or should know, the profit that may be derived from very early lambs, which are fit to sell at Christmas or Easter. They are also very hardy, and need little or no extra attention during the lambing season, and endure cold at all times. They are well spoken of by Mr. Jno. Hope, of Bow Park, and are called in some parts of England "rent-payers."

Besides the Jerseys and sheep, Mr. Rolph has a very nice stable of imported Clydesdales, and a few Shetland ponies. Among the former are the mares Lady Lorn, 2294, and Kate Murdock, 2042, which were the first prize draught team at the last Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Cattle and Sheep for the Shows.

A writer of large experience in the Mark Lane Express, discussing the effect of high feeding for the fairs and shows, gives some of his own experience that may be worth considering. He says: As one who has had yearly practice with both sheep and cattle for thirty years, allow me to give my experience—not an opinion. We will take it for granted that the male is never too fat as long as he is able for his work and is a sure stock-getter. In fact, I would always prefer a sire well fed from his youth upwards as the animal calculated to produce the best and most vigorous stock. The controversy therefore centers in the female, and I hold that few cows or heifers can be made to present show yard form without it proving prejudicial to themselves and their offspring. A cow after she is full grown will stand making up without further harm than shortening her years of breeding, but heifers fed to excess as yearlings and two-year-olds seldom do the herd much credit in after years. No doubt there are notable exceptions, which may be pointed to by those who advocate the contrary, but as a rule, the fattening up of females has a decided tendency to make them bad milkers, barren, and short lived. I have not found the same to be the case among border Leicester sheep. In preparing for showing I have, like all other exhibitors, put on just as much flesh as could be got on, and I have never found the fed yearlings to run barren, to be bad milkers, or to break down in any greater proportion than the other ewes of the flock. Some years ago I had a pen of highly-fed yearlings which were first at the Highland Society show. They were fed right on, as much as would pack into them, and the same three took first place again the following year as ewes after rearing six excellent lambs. Immediately afterwards they were turned into the flock without any reducing or hardening process whatever, and gave other three crops of good lambs without any artificial feeding.

Ambleside Farm.

This fine and well tilled farm, containing 300 acres, is situated on the west shore of Scugog Island. The beautiful brick residence, with spacious, ornamental, and well kept grounds, overlooks the lake, and the town of Port Perry, situated on the opposite shore, about one mile distant. The ground on which the house and farm buildings are built, though not appearing elevated, is high. From the verandah a wonderful view can be obtained of the surrounding country—we could see portions of nine townships, and the smoke ascending from the different homesteads, where 20 imported Clydesdale stallions are kept. Though located in one of the most fertile and highly cultivated sections of America, it is one of the best managed farms among the many good ones. The owner and cultivator, Mr. John Adams, was formerly a business man in Port Perry, and was eminently successful as such. Some 20 years ago he concluded he would try farming, and without previous experience he began to read and think on agricultural subjects, exhibiting that rare and marked ability in his adopted calling which had previously crowned him with success as a business man. His home, within and without, exhibits all the refinement and culture to be found in the best society anywhere; it is indeed an ideal home. His management of the farm, rotation of crops, system of culture, arrangement of buildings, all show that the proprietor understands his business. All work is systematically arranged and carefully carried out. The most advanced systems of agriculture are studied and practiced, always with a view to profit, for Mr. Adams makes his farm pay.

He has been very useful to the farmers in the neighborhood. He was one of the first to agitate the establishment of the Ontario Central Agricultural and Live Stock Association, which is now a very successful institution. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, and is now president of each. He has bred and tested several of the different breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, and at the present time has a useful herd of 30 pure-bred Shorthorns, and 20 high grades—at the head of which stands the imported Cruickshank's Bull, Sultan Selam.

His horses are Clydesdale, either pure-bred or high grades, and are a very good lot, numbering upwards of 20 head. At their head stands imported Galloway Boy. His sheep number 65—40 being pure Shropshires, 6 pure Hampshire ewes, a pure Hampshire ram and 8 lambs. His pig pen contains thirty very fine Berkshire swine, all from imported stock.

Mr. Adams firmly asserts that as you feed your land and stock they will feed you, and thinks every farmer ought to so manage good land that it will double in production every twelve years. He claims that the growing of roots and the raising of stock, or its equivalent, are strong planks in the platform of success. All coarse grains should be fed on the farm, and clover largely sown. He seeds down the greater part of his land yearly, plowing up that which he does not require. He thinks this course pays well, especially on land not plowed until late in the fall. Scarcely any grass is left older than one year, but is broken up and soon again re-seeded. He also holds that seed grain should be frequently changed; in all cases