

Canadian Live-Stock & Farm Journal

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To Subscribers.—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.25.

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To Correspondents.—All communications intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach us by the 20th of each month—sooner if possible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk. The receipt of the JOURNAL will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received.

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, FEB., 1888.

AN active agent wanted at every post office in Canada. Farmers' sons wishing to make a little money should write at once for particulars.

PARTIES sending communications for publication in the JOURNAL should in every case give their name and address, the latter not necessarily for publication. We cannot undertake to publish any communication, whatever may be its merit, without knowing from whom and from whence it comes.

WE are very pleased to be able to announce that we have secured the services of "Agricola," from whose pen contributions will appear regularly throughout the year. His knowledge of stock matters is full and ample, and will contribute in no small degree to the usefulness of the JOURNAL. The first of a series of articles from his pen on the Shire horse commences in the present issue.

WE have, on more than one occasion, inserted advertisements from stockmen who made our columns a medium of assisting in their designed knavery. Of course it was unwittingly on our part, but in no instance have they succeeded in repeating the fraud. Parties who wish the continued use of our columns in giving publicity to what they are desirous of selling, must make up their minds to deal squarely with their fellows. On more than one occasion has the crooked dealer insulted us by coming back a second time to try his hand again, but without avail. Till the oak that fell last winter rises up and grows again, he shall never succeed in a second effort.

FOR a short time the publishers will be able to begin all subscriptions for 1888 with the January issue, but at the rate new subscriptions are coming in we cannot promise to do so very long, so that intending readers should subscribe at once. We are bound to give our readers the best quality, and when necessary, though at a considerable direct cash outlay, enlarge the JOURNAL, and so give more practical, useful read-

ing matter for the general farmer, than any other paper in Canada. Let every friend do what he can and swell still more our advancing subscription lists. Send one, two, three or more new subscriptions with your renewal. See premium offers in November and December issues of 1887.

It is now pretty generally understood that the old style of making pork—very heavy and very fat—is not finding favor with consumers. This should be no matter for regret, for the average gain per day in pigs on a given amount of food as in other animals, is greater the nearer we come to the birth period, and vice versa. Meat with a less proportion of fat may be produced by feeding a mixed diet in due proportion. Food rich in carbo-hydrates, as corn, should be fed in conjunction with those rich in protein, as shorts, skim milk, etc. When the pigs can run in a pasture they will put on meat of a fine quality with a little assistance from a supplement of diet of a mixed character. Pork is never made more cheaply than when made in this way.

AS THERE was a shortage in the crop in most parts of Ontario last summer, which may make fodder both scarce and dear, we would remind the farmers of the wisdom of using economy in feeding it. It is not wise to feed lavishly at any time, much less in a winter following such a summer as the past one. The chances are that in many localities most all kinds of feed will be scarcer and dearer than usual. Bran is now selling in some localities for \$18 per ton, with no prospect of a decline before the season of grass. This puts it out of the reach of a large number whom it will not pay to feed in large quantities at the price. It would be well to cut fodder largely, both straw and hay, and feed in conjunction oat or pea meal, with a small addition of ground linseed or oilcake to regulate digestion. The latter is cheaper than usual, and may be made to render most effective service in feeding almost all classes of stock. We may never know till the winter is clean gone how long the feeding season may last. Close vigilance and careful supervision at the present time may save much labor and vexation, if not positive loss two or three months hence.

THE popular idea as to what constitutes a successful farmer is a very illusive one. The man who makes rich at farming is looked upon as the successful agriculturist without any regard to the methods by which this is brought about. So far from being a successful farmer he may be but a land spoiler. He has grown rich by the energy and tact which he has shown in reaping and selling the produce of a soil enriched by the deposit of departed centuries. The successful farmer is the man who has made well by his farm, and done well for it at the same time. He has not robbed it of its fertility. His example has been such as his neighbors might well afford to copy. He keeps stock which is at once a credit to himself and to his section, and he makes himself generally useful in the elevation of the social, mental, and moral tone of his neighborhood. He looks well after the education of his boys, and gives his girls ample opportunity of coming in contact with refining influences. He is withal a public-spirited man. He does not consider that he has made all mankind his debtors when he mends a sluiceway on a public road. He is greatly desirous of the elevation of his calling, and labors to thwart the efforts of other interests in the State who would place him under disadvantage. All this and much more is included in the definition of a successful farmer.

MR. G. F. FRANKLAND, the pioneer cattle exporter, stated in an address, from which a paragraph appears in another column, "I have learned to love and prize my profession or trade, as a feeder and dealer in all grades, and indeed all breeds of cattle." Here is a principle which we would fain see all the young stockmen of Canada embody in their practice. We would fain have them love and prize their profession. If they do so they cannot but succeed. When they engage in the work of breeding stock they should resolve to breed the best, and when they engage in preparing it for the shambles or for the market it should be with the resolve to do it in the best possible manner. The means by which this end is to be accomplished must not be lightly heeded. One cannot attain best results save by the adoption of best methods, and these are usually learned as a child learns the powers of speech—by imitation. Imitation cannot be practiced without an original from which to copy, and that original is some good feeder or feeder, whose experience can be copied, directly or indirectly, as through the medium of papers and books. Men have become famous as feeders who read but little themselves, but who can ever tell how much of the knowledge from which they copied was transmitted through the line of their predecessors by means of the press. At all events, men who grow great by keeping stock cannot do so without they cherish a love for the work.

SOME feel like following wherever the current drifts them, especially when it sets in the direction of preferment or success. This may be well sometimes, but it should not be forgotten that currents, especially swift ones, often lead to the waterfall, to go over which means ruin. The current of success in stock-keeping is never of that nature, but upon its bosom the oarsman must bend to the oar. He must never tire of the song interwoven in his practice, "pull away merrily, bend to the oar," for the moment his vigil ceases he may ground upon a shoal or grate upon a rock. But there are no waterfalls in his course to pass which mean to him inevitable ruin, if he but exercise a prudent caution. The very interruptions in the river-bed in which he sails, in the form of losses and disappointments, render ultimate success more certain because of the ceaseless vigil which they necessitate on the part of the voyageur. But with the prospect of a peaceful harbor and a successful journey, one can cheerily bear the privation. And this is the ultimatum in the case of the judicious and diligent stockman every time. His advance is not swift, but sure, in this land where live-stock diseases are practically unknown. The gains may be slow but they are sure, for there always is some demand, and generally a fair one for both live-stock and its produce. Sometimes the current runs quite slowly, as at present, but it is always running. And with the certain prospect of the harbor of success ahead, it is peculiarly becoming at such times more earnestly than ever to raise the inspiring song "Pull away merrily bend to the oar," and to embody all that this implies in our practice. When feed is scarce, as now, economise it more carefully, and make sure that the practice of this economizing is not left till next spring. Face all difficulties with a cheerful earnestness. "Pull away merrily, bend to the oar."

"We are well pleased with your JOURNAL and think from a stock breeder's standpoint it fills the bill exactly."—H. H. Beam, M. S. Beam, Black Creek, Ont.

"I like your JOURNAL well, would not do without it. I find it a great help in the care and management of live stock."—W. J. Lovelace, Olinda, Ont.