

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.

Clubs.—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of five copies to any address, for one year, \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50.

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines makes one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$1.50 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance. No advertisement inserted for less than 75c. Contracts broken by insolvency or otherwise will revert to the usual rate of 18 cents per line per insertion.

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, DEC., 1887.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Any person at present a subscriber can have his Journal renewed another year by sending two new subscribers and \$2.25—that is, he gets his own Journal one year for only 25c. Let every friend and well-wisher of the Journal send two new subscribers along with his renewal.

PLEASE examine your address tag. If it reads Dec. '87, your subscription expired with that issue, and we will be obliged if our readers will renew at once.

As the subscription of the bulk of our subscribers expires by the end of the year, we enclose an envelope and a blank order sheet to every subscriber. Those who have not already renewed will please do so at once, so that the great rush of work in the office at the end of the year may be avoided as much as possible.

ALTHOUGH several Institutes have been organized in Ontario during the present year, there are still several counties without one. We shall expect that some public spirited men will take up the work in each district at an early day. Who will be the foremost to move? The Institutes already existing in Canada are proving a lever whereby the farmers shall be stimulated to higher effort in their work. Their usefulness is so far recognized in several of the States that in Ohio it is proposed to hold one hundred of them during the coming winter, and in Wisconsin eighty one. Parties desiring any information regarding the methods of organization may obtain it by communicating with Mr. T. Shaw, 48 John street south, Hamilton, the secretary of the Permanent Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario.

In founding an ordinary pure bred herd it is very easy for those who have not had the experience to

go to needless expense. For one who has never handled pure-breds it is hazardous to pay very large prices for the sake of getting a particular strain, unless the appearance of the animal itself justifies it. Experienced breeders may be wise in doing this, for their more matured judgment may tell them that by proper handling the results will be good, while by hap-hazard mating the results may be very bad. The safer way is to get good animals which may be purchased for less money, and when one has proved to himself his own ability to handle them rightly, he may invest in the best of the best strains, or, better still, like some of the worthies of both centuries, build up new strains for himself. A more favorable time for the establishment of new herds than the present may not come for years again, as prices are ruling low. Let those who propose taking up the work do it at once, and be ready for the time when it shall be spring-tide again.

We will gladly furnish sample copies of the JOURNAL to any who may be desirous of canvassing for it, or of forming clubs, if they will please send us a line to that effect. Many of our subscribers have already sent us the names of persons in their respective neighborhoods who are likely to engage in this work. If those of our friends who have no time thus to aid in increasing our circulation will forward the name, occupation and P. O. Address of someone in his locality who would take an active interest in getting new subscribers, we shall take it as a great favor, and will also forward sample copies to any of your neighbors who would probably become subscribers. We very respectfully request of all who think the JOURNAL worthy of a wider field to do what they can to extend the circulation.

The taste for a leaner class of pork than is usually put upon the market has been gradually developing of late. Attention was called to this by one of our Toronto correspondents some time ago, and the matter has been a good deal discussed in both the English and American papers. The methods of reaching the desired end is the important problem. These are at least twofold. There must be in the foods used, an excess of the nitrogenous over the carbonaceous—more of oats, barley, peas, skim-milk, etc., and less of an exclusive corn diet. In the next place it may be advantageous, as recommended by Prof. Long, to "breed from longer pigs, which have longer necks, "heads and snouts, as well as longer ears, possessing "deep sides, broad loins and fine hams." Doubtless feeding the breeds that have for years been popular, in the manner indicated, would modify the tendency to produce so much of fat only, and beget in its stead a tendency in the opposite direction. Those who produce pork will do well to heed these indications in the popular taste, for we can no more stem a current of this nature, when once fairly set in, than we can stay the waters of a Niagara.

BECAUSE the prices of thoroughbreds are not so high just now as in other years, some are clapping their hands and saying, "I told you so. I knew that prices would come down," and they seem to find considerable enjoyment in the fact. But what about the prices of scrubs? We attended a country sale not very long ago when several scrub cows were put up. They were all due to calve some time in the winter, and one of them actually brought \$14, payable at twelve months, the others not selling at all, in consequence of the entire absence of bids. It would be strange indeed if, when scrub cows will not sell at all, that the prices for pure-breds should remain unaffected. A writer in *Hoard's Dairyman* (Oct. 21st) states that more dairy cattle

of the pure-breds have been sold in Wisconsin within the past three years, than in the previous ten years, and thus we are of opinion it has been also in Canada. The prices of other years are not likely to rule again, as pure-breds are becoming more plentiful. This will be a gain to the country at large, as they will thus become more and more extensively diffused. Those who breed them right will always in time be repaid for their trouble, and those who do not are not deserving of high pay. No one engaged in the work of breeding a superior type of any class of stock should for one moment stay his hand until the country is filled with them.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

The "Journal" will be sent one year in clubs of three for \$2.55; in clubs of five for \$4; in clubs of seven for \$5.25; in clubs of ten for \$7.50, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club. The names may belong to different post offices, and may be either new or old subscribers. A little effort at Farmers' Clubs and Institutes, and other fall and winter gatherings and the work is done.

Publishing the Prize Lists.

Our spirited and highly valued exchange, the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, comments on our remarks in reference to the above subject as follows:

"The CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL grows indignant at the neglect of the provincial newspapers to give due attention to the displays and awards in the live-stock and purely agricultural departments of the fairs. As the farmers constitute two-thirds of the population, it denounces this neglect as shameful, and calls upon the farmers to protest against it. Let them dip their pens deep in ink and record their remonstrances, and if these are not published they can live without the assistance of a journalism so unfriendly and unjust. A better remedy would be for the farmers to subscribe to the newspapers in question. The newspapers generally cater to the great body of their readers furnishing such matter as suits best the greatest number. If the farming interests do not receive due attention, it is probably owing to the fact that the farmers while constituting two-thirds of the population, are in a conspicuous minority on the subscription lists. We venture the prediction, that not one Canadian farmer in fifty is numbered among the supporters of our contemporary, although there is no denying the fact that it is an able and faithful exponent of their interests, and on this side of the line we believe, if every farmer in the State of Illinois took one agricultural paper, the entire circulation of all the agricultural papers in the United States would not be sufficient for their supply. The most intelligent and enterprising of the farming population, of course, subscribe for and read the papers, but they are in the minority, and the great mass of farmers either do not read at all, or select papers which are practically without influence or value, so far as furnishing valuable and practical information is concerned. Once induce the farmers generally to take the papers and to discriminate between namby-pamby publications, and those which are making an honest and legitimate effort for their advancement and instruction, and there will remain no occasion for complaint at the neglect of agricultural interests by any influential journal."

The criticism of the *Gazette* is very well put, so far as it applies (1) to the small minority of farmers who take an agricultural paper, and (2) to the tendency of a large proportion of those who do to be satisfied with "namby-pamby" publications labelled wheat while they are only chaff, but the writer has somewhat misapprehended our meaning. Our remarks were aimed at the ordinary newspaper rather than the