

## EDITORIAL.

Our contemporary, the Scottish Farmer (of Glasgow), notes with satisfaction the recent visit, on a Clydesdale purchasing tour, of Mr. Robert Graham, of Claremont, Ont., regarding it as one index out of many that should encourage breeders of choice draft horses to hold on their way. They are very wisely cautioned also not to overlook the essential matter of registration. Elsewhere in this issue a description of the importation is given.

"It is not easy," observes the English Live Stock Journal, "at first to see how Canada can force us out of the street market with light cart horses and van horses, but the fact remains that at £25 a head they are fast doing so. Deck freights, of course, have become merely nominal, owing to the competition between the heavy passenger lines in the South, and Southampton racing Liverpool every week, and the cold storage meat-carrying companies in the North." After a reference to the low cost at which first-class land with other facilities for horse breeding can be secured in Canada, the Journal concludes: "It is, therefore, all the more necessary that we should keep up that size in the draught horse to which, owing to climatic rigours, transatlantic competitors cannot hope to attain." These "climatic rigours" are not troubling our home breeders, but the hint to keep up size (with quality) is just as applicable on this side the Atlantic as the other, and should be kept in view.

## The Western Fair.

The greatest exhibition of Western Ontario has come and gone, leaving the Board in good humor by reason of the very satisfactory financial results. The fair on the whole was a decided success, although considerable more attention to the needs of live stock exhibits and their admirers would add to the general success. There is no city in Canada better situated to support a really good live stock show than London, and in view of this the chief efforts of the Board of Management should go out to advance the live stock interests, which cannot be done sufficiently without a considerable augmentation to the prize list. Had this been done for the show just past a great many of the finest studs, herds and flocks of Canada, which preferred to go to Montreal from Toronto, would no doubt have come here. As it was, most of the best exhibits that came west felt sure of securing a large percentage of the prizes offered in their sections.

The horse department was rather slimly filled, and many that were out could not sell for a decent figure if offered. In some sections with five or six entries, the judge had difficulty in finding three animals qualified to take prizes. In too many sections only two prizes were offered, which, of course, usually found worthy animals to receive them. It is a pity that there was not a better classification of harness horses, as this year the big and little single carriage horses were bundled together, and saddle horses were also undivided, and there was not a place to show a harness horse under 15½ hands excepting in the roadster class. Something should be done to give the public a better opportunity of viewing the horses while being judged. As the judging is mostly done in the forenoon, could not rope rings be formed inside the horse-track, where the public might be freely admitted up till the grandstand performances commence. As it was, this and former years, the only opportunity of seeing the animals out was during the parade of prize stock, which answers a good purpose, but not good enough for the best interests of exhibitors and persons interested in special lines.

The cattle exhibits were good in all classes, although not as strong as has been seen at the Western in former years. The dairy breeds were especially fine. Sheep and hogs were numerous and well brought out. Poultry entries were shut off earlier than in previous years, owing to the cramped space caused by the destruction of the poultry building. The quality, however, was quite up to any former year's exhibit. Some Toronto winners were beaten at this show. A full report of live stock and dairy exhibits will be given in our next issue.

## He Felt Small.

A reader of a New York paper, in arrears for his subscription, was caught in a storm near some woods. The only shelter he could discover was the hollow trunk of a tree lying on the ground. Into this he crawled thankfully. When the storm had subsided, however, the log seemed to have contracted, and he found it impossible to crawl out again. Starvation or suffocation and death appeared inevitable, when suddenly remembering the arrears on his subscription, he felt so small that he had no difficulty in getting out of his prison. He renews his subscription now with regularity and promptness, and retains his accustomed portly appearance.

## Hazel Rigg Herd of Holsteins.

Our front page illustration this issue represents a capital picture of three of Mr. Jas. Glennie's Holsteins, with a view of his farm house and buildings in the background.

Hazel Rigg Farm lies six miles due north of Macdonald Station, on the Manitoba & Northwestern Railroad, and about two miles from the shore of Lake Manitoba, a magnificent view of which can be had from the house in clear weather. The farm was named from the number of clumps of hazel that were about the place when first purchased. Very little evidence of the scrub now remains, however, unless it be in the remarkable richness and mellowness of the soil, which is a general characteristic of such land.

Of the 480 acres included within the boundaries of Hazel Rigg, 380 are under cultivation, with this year, 240 acres in wheat, 70 in oats, 50 in barley, and 20 acres in timothy, the balance being pasture and hay land. The land is kept in a very high state of cultivation, as evidenced by the remarkable yield of wheat, which, during our visit, was being threshed, and was panning out close to 40 bushels per acre. Oats and barley were proportionately heavy, and the timothy had yielded two tons per acre, cut early, and had made a second growth almost worth cutting, being well headed out. But after all the fascination there may be in contemplating big yields of No. 1 hard, the department of chief and most permanent interest about almost any farm is the live stock, and here, of course, interest centres round the little herd of Holsteins. About 20 head of pure-breeds are kept, besides a number of high-class grades.

At the head of the herd stands Ykema Mink Mercedes King, bred by Smith Bros., Churchillville, Ont., sired by their old stock bull, Mink's Mercedes Baron, out of Corelia Ykema, thus showing an unimpeachable pedigree. He was calved in September, 1890, and so is still in his prime. Of his individual merit we need say little further than that as yearling and as two-year-old he won first place at the Winnipeg Industrial, second in the aged class the past two years, and first this year at Portage la Prairie and the Territorial at Regina. He has proved a very prepotent stock getter, and his get have been remarkably successful in the show rings, and promise well at the pail. Of the females originally imported, we might particularize on the following, giving a list of the produce of each:—

Lady Bonheur 15789, bred by Wm. Westover, Bay City, Michigan, is a large, handsome cow, a great performer at the pail, and a regular breeder; her first calf after coming into Mr. Glennie's possession was the great massive bull owned by Mr. Macdonald, of Portage la Prairie, and exhibited by him this year at Winnipeg and Portage. Her third calf is the yearling Lady Darling, winner of first in her class this year at Winnipeg, Portage, and Regina. Her next is the large, well-developed bull calf that took first at the four summer shows this year; he should prove a valuable bull to head a herd of black and whites.

Another matron is Modest Girl 3rd, bred by T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y., winner of first place as a two-year-old at the Toronto Industrial. This has been another successful breeder, her first calf being the bull at the head of A. B. Potter's herd at Montgomery, Assa., that has been so successful in the show rings. Modest Maiden, a daughter of old Modest Girl, is a very large, useful cow, that does her best work at home, being, as her name would imply, too modest to appear in the show ring. Modest Lass, a calf out of the old cow, was placed second in her class at Regina.

The queen of the herd, however, is the record-maker, Daisy Teak's Queen, bred by T. D. Seeley & Co., Bay City, Mich., and as yet unbeaten in the show rings, winning the red ticket wherever shown from calfhood up. To these triumphs she adds that of capturing the \$20 special, offered by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association at this year's Industrial, for making the largest amount of butter in one day's test on the grounds. She actually made 2.62 pounds of butter, with a yield of 72.25 pounds of milk (see FARMER'S ADVOCATE, page 318, August 15th issue). As a breeder the Queen has produced three calves worthy of herself; the first being the two-year-old heifer that was first prize winner in her class at Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, and Regina. Her second, a bull that won first at Winnipeg last year (1894), and second as a yearling this year; also second at Regina, and first at Portage and Brandon, against the same stock but before different judges. Her third year's calf was dropped early in July, and is a remarkably promising

youngster. A half-sister to this great producer is Sadey Teak's Beauty, a fine useful cow, but not a show animal.

Before coming to Manitoba in 1885, Mr. Glennie farmed for ten years in Guelph and Puslinch Townships, County of Wellington, Ontario. He was well-known as a breeder of Shropshires, having imported some 200 head; this being one of the first importations of this now widely-distributed and celebrated breed.

The house is a large and comfortable one, as will be seen in the illustration; partly surrounded by a grove of native maples. There is also a nice garden.

Mr. Glennie devotes his time to the Holsteins and the dairy, his son Robert taking entire charge of the farming operations.

The cow in the illustration represents Daisy Teak's Queen; the heifer, her two-year-old heifer, and the young bull, her yearling son.

## The Ontario Game Laws.

We have received from the new Chief Game Warden, Mr. Edwin Tinsley (himself, by the way, a keen sportsman in the true sense of the word), a copy of the amended Ontario Game Laws, which in a special notice says: "Sportsmen and others desirous of aiding in the work of enforcing the Game and Fishing Laws of Ontario, are urgently requested to send particulars of such cases of violation of the Laws as may come under their notice to Mr. E. Tinsley, Chief Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont."

We particularly wish to draw attention to Clause 9, as being of special benefit:

"No person shall at any time enter into any growing or standing grain not his own with sporting implements about his person, nor permit his dog or dogs to enter into such growing or standing grain, without permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and no person shall at any time hunt or shoot thereon, and any person who shall, without the right to do so, hunt or shoot upon any enclosed land of another after having been notified not to hunt or shoot thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, but nothing in this section contained shall be construed as to limit or in any way affect the remedy at common law of any such owner or occupant for trespass. The possession of guns, decoys or other implements of shooting or hunting, shall be presumptive evidence that the purpose of the trespass was shooting or hunting. Any owner or occupant of land may give the notice provided for in this section by maintaining two sign boards, at least one foot square, containing such notice, upon at least every forty acres of the premises sought to be protected, on or near the borders thereof or upon or near the shores of any waters thereon, in at least two conspicuous places, or by giving personal written or verbal notice, and such notice firstly herein provided for may be in the form following:

"Hunting or shooting on these lands forbidden under Ontario Game Laws."

"Provided that any person who shall, without authority in that behalf, put up or cause to be put up any such notice on any lands of which he is not the owner or the possession of which he is not legally entitled to, or who shall tear down, remove, injure, deface or interfere with any such notice, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act."

Men who love the woods, the companionship of their dogs, the crack of the gun, the flight of the grouse or partridge, must be indeed pleased that we have now well-considered game laws for the protection of our fur and feather. The deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, are protected until the year 1900, and it is gratifying to learn that a very great increase of deer is noticeable in the Muskoka District as a result of the enforcement of the law in the last three years. The especial provision is that no person shall in any one year or season kill or take more in all than two deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou. But this shall not apply in the case of deer which are the private property of any person. Hunting or killing deer by what is known as crusting, or while they are yarding, is declared unlawful. With respect to small game, it shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill or destroy, or to pursue with such intent, any grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, woodcock, snipe, rail, plover, or other game bird, any time between the fifteenth of December and the fifteenth of September in the following year; the only exception is the cotton-tail rabbit, which may at any time be hunted, taken and killed.

No person not a resident and domiciled in the Province of Ontario or Quebec shall be entitled to hunt, take, kill or destroy any game animal or bird referred to in the Act without having first obtained a license, which shall be signed by the Chief Game Warden, Edwin Tinsley, and countersigned by the Provincial Secretary, J. M. Gibson, Esq. Such license shall not be valid unless the signature of the person to whom it is granted is endorsed thereon. Every person shall, on request by any person, at all reasonable times, produce and show to the person making the request such license, and if he shall fail or refuse to do so, he shall forfeit any such license he may possess.

Any person offending against any of the provisions shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$50 and not less than \$20 for Sections 2 and 14 of this Act, and a fine not exceeding \$25 nor less than \$5 for any other provision of this Act, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 mths. All guns, nets, decoys and ammunition found in the possession of violators of the law shall be confiscated and sold by public auction, and in all cases the game confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution, at the discretion of the convicting justice. All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, Provincial police or constables, county constables, police officers, wood-rangers, Crown lands agents, timber agents, fire wardens, and fishery inspectors or overseers, are vested with all the powers of deputy wardens and authorized to enforce any of the provisions of this Act. All communications and enquiries should be addressed,—Ed. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.