

sell from 100 up to 400 guineas, or from £400 to £1,600. He sometimes sells a younger calf for 00 guineas, or \$300. Heifers sell also for large prices. To give a few examples of prices obtained from the different families, three bulls and two heifers out of Bijou, by Sir Wilfrid (37484), a Bliss cow, were sold for \$1,150. From Castanet 6th, by Sir Wilfrid (37484), a Fame cow, three young bulls were sold for £400, and a yearling heifer for £105. Castanet IV., by High Sheriff (26392), another Fame cow, is the dam of four bulls that sold for £914 10s., and also is the dam of Royal Fame (52035), a celebrated sire, let to Her Majesty for the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, has also been used at Warlaby, and by Mr. Aylmer; twelve bulls used by him have been sold at an average of £175 each. The Castanet cows make a fine show. The Chalk tribe have a diversity of names, such as Clematis, Clementina, Cyclamen, Crocus, Clove, Chrysanthemum, Canarienses, and other spicy and flowery names, nearly all commencing with a C., a very good plan where the family names are followed up. Four bulls from Christina sold for 525 guineas. Three bulls from Cheerful for £472 10s. Five bulls from Cinderella for £682 10s. The Killerbys also spring from the Chalk family, the bulls from the Killerbys also selling for £105 a piece. Mr. Aylmer has several Ribys from the Booth Anna tribe from Studley. Of the Flower tribe, Foreign Beauty by Knight of the Shire (26552), first bull calf at seven years of age was sold for 350 guineas after earning £559. Besides, the Golden tribe from Aylesby have also made their market. The Maid tribe, from Maid of Orleans, by Knight of Windove (16349), also have established a record, two bulls from Marchioness of Lorne by Sir Wilfrid having sold for £577 10s. The Strawberry Bloom tribe are also fine animals; in fact, as I said before, I never saw such an even and good lot of Short-horns in my life.

Mr. Aylmer also has a flock of about 800 Cotswold sheep of large frame, heavy fleeces, and grand appearance. Mr. Aylmer does not exhibit now at any of the shows, but when showing some years ago he was always a large prize taker. He has a sale and letting of rams on his farm each year, which is largely attended. This year, July 24th, he sold eighty shearling rams and eighty ram lambs, the shearlings averaging \$54.50 each and the lambs \$43.35. Mr. Aylmer also keeps a very fine lot of Berkshire swine, also kept in good order.

The afternoon passed away much too quickly in viewing the stock. After a fine six o'clock tea, with lovely English strawberries as plump as the cattle, I had to say good-bye to my courteous host and hostess, and take train for London, only wishing I could have accepted the invitation and staid until next day, but as I had to leave next morning for Plymouth, this could not be done.

HENRY WADE.

For THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Combined Hog and Poultry House.

Sometime ago I built a hog house, and it has given me such satisfaction that I send you a plan of it. The size of it is 18 x 40 feet, 7 feet high, with a walk from the front door along the side four feet wide, and another one from the front door to the back door, two feet wide. My troughs are set right under the partition between the pens and the walk. The partitions are boarded down to within twelve inches of the trough, then the last board is hung on hinges so that it may swing. This arrangement prevents the pigs from getting into the troughs. The yards are fenced in with a tight board fence and the bottom of the yard is well stoned and covered with leached ashes. If one desires to do so, the small corner pen may be used for storing feed. I have bins built on the top of the

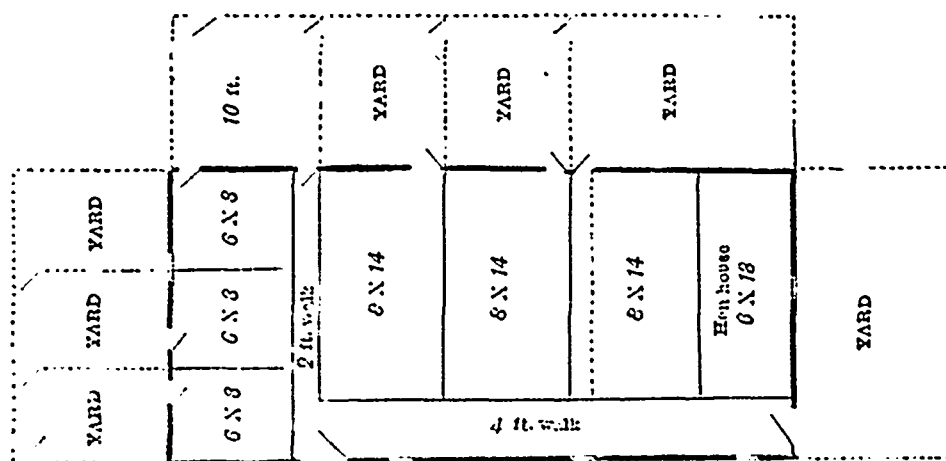
ceiling, one on each side of the narrow walk, to store feed in, and I let it down in shutes. A step-ladder, with one end hung on hinges so that it may be raised up out of the way, leads to the upper story. The hen house is separated from the hog house by a plank partition running up 3½ feet, then by a scantling from plate to plate (see dotted line). The partition is continued, being double boarded. In this way no room is taken from the pigs, and it affords the hens a splendid place to roost. I have built the roosts one foot high from the boards. If the droppings do not readily roll down they may be easily pulled down with a scraper. This house has cost me in cash only sixty dollars, as I had the logs to make the lumber, and only had to pay for the sawing. I did all the work myself. The roof is tar-papered under the shingles. The outside is all double boarded, papered and latched, and as a result no frost gets into it. If one had to buy everything it would cost about \$100, divided as follows:

Lumber, 900 feet	\$54 00
Shingles	20 00
Nails	7 00
Hinges	3 00
Sills	5 95
Windows	3 80
Paper	6 25

The striking features of a building on this plan will be found in its cheapness, handiness, and suitability for the purpose.

Greenway.

C. H. WILSON.



PLAN OF COMBINED HOG AND POULTRY HOUSE.

For THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Weight-Carrying Hunters.

Farmers have frequently been advised to turn their attention to breeding hunters, and most men have some theory on the subject, but while the successful breeding of light weight hunters is allowed by the best authorities to be difficult, yet it is comparatively a simple matter when compared with the breeding of weight-carriers, the most valuable animal of the twain, and even in England, where, as old John Jorrocks says, "hunting is the sport of kings, the image of wars without its guilt and only five and twenty per cent. of its danger," little is known about the principles of the breeding of horses of this stamp. Mr. Muntz, in describing the weight-carrying hunter, says: "He should be long, low, deep and wide; long from his withers to his ears; short from his chest to his chin; short from his withers to his loins; long from his loins to his tail; long from his elbows to his stifles; long from his elbows to his knees; long from his hips to his hocks; very short from his knees and hocks to his fetlocks, an easy hand span; wide hips and stifles; muscular quarters; strong loins; forelegs not less than nine inches of bone; hind legs ten and a half if you can find them—big hind legs means good hocks and great jumping power—big bony hocks and knees and moderately oblique pasterns; deep through the heart, strong through the shoulders and neck. The wind-

pipe should be well clear of the neck, forming what is called a beautiful throat; height, sixteen hands one inch and upwards. Action in all their paces should also be smooth and without effort." Coming to the question as to how the weight-carrier should be bred, it is far easier to say what sort of mares should not be bred from than to describe those which are best adapted to the purpose. There are stud books for almost every breed of animal, and it appears strange at first sight that while our work horses, our trotters, and our carriage horses are often entered in established stud books, the hunter which is often of far greater value is not entered in any stud book whatever, for the simple reason that there is no such thing as a breed of hunters, the hunter being a cross-bred horse usually sired by a thoroughbred sire from mares of other breeds, or oftener still from cross-bred mares, being frequently rather the result of good luck than of good judgment. In the first place there is no definite type of hunter, while there are all sorts and conditions of men with a taste for hunting, which necessarily entails a very large variety of steeds up to different weights, and this reason alone is sufficient to render the formation of a stud book for hunters almost impossible. Another difficulty in the way of the successful breeding of hunters, is the lack of information existing as to the dams of known hunters; thus at auction sales in England the names of the sires are frequently given, but as a rule their dams are completely ignored as being a point in which no one is interested. Many theories have been advanced as to the best method of breeding weight-carrying hunters. All authorities concur in the opinion that they should

be as nearly thoroughbred as possible, but at the same time must have a proportion of other blood to give the requisite substance which the thoroughbred will not confer. Some advocate for this purpose a cross of the thoroughbred on the lighter type of Clyde or Shire mares, but the chances of a satisfactory result are small (although there are instances to the contrary), for the coarse points of the dam are often reproduced in the progeny, and even when the appearance is all that can be desired, there is frequently a lack of courage and wind which is annoyingly conspicuous after a prolonged quick hunt. Again, if lighter

mares are used the produce will not probably be up to more than thirteen or fourteen stone, a weight which many might think heavy enough, yet it must be remembered that all other things being equal, a horse up to sixteen or eighteen stone is far more valuable in proportion. As to the use of Cleveland Bay mares, opinions differ. Thus in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, thirty years ago, it is said, "For hunters, the worst cross is that with the soft and specious Cleveland Bay. Even Ireland is debased and ruined by the flat catching strain." While a writer in the same journal last year says, "It is a fact, sometimes unknown to the owners, that a certain number of the best hunters have Clevelands for their dams." A glance at the prize lists of agricultural shows does not help one to any great extent, the mares exhibited for breeding hunters are usually at least three-quarter bred, and their produce from a thoroughbred sire would therefore be seven-eighth bred, and in all probability too light to be a weight carrier. There are, however, two points that may safely be laid down: (1) that the mares when selected should be perfectly sound in every respect; and (2) that they should be more strongly made than the stock they are wished to produce, and in short they should not be the exact models of the desired produce. Another suggestion which appears reasonable is, that by careful selection and crossing, a breed of weight-carrying hunters might be originated, which, when bred together, would produce their kind without any introduction of outside blood. The method proposed is to start on a cross with a Clyde or Shire mare, followed by continued thoroughbred crosses until the desired type is attained. This would