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# CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STOCK-RAISERS OF CANADA.

VOL. III.

HAMILTON, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1886.

No. 10



NANCY.

GOLD MEDAL.

TOPSY.

## GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING SHROPSHIRE.

*The property of John Campbell, Jr., Woodville, Ont.*

### The Fairview Shropshires.

Our illustration this month represents a ram and two ewes of this fine flock, exhibited by Mr. John Campbell, jr., Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., from a sketch by our artist, taken upon the exhibition grounds, Guelph. The former, named "Gold Medal," because he had been placed at the head of the pen which won this prize at Ottawa in 1884, though shewn at fifteen of the leading fairs of the Province, carried the red ticket on every occasion save one. The ewes, "Topsy" and "Nancy," one year old, were placed first at the recent Toronto Industrial, and when shown singly at the Provincial, Guelph, Topsy won first and Nancy second. These three, with four others, brought to Mr. Campbell this season the pen prizes and the silver medal referred to below.

Mr. Campbell began breeding Shrops in 1881 in company with Mr. D. Grant, since when his career has been one of almost uninterrupted triumph in Ontario showings, and no doubt deservedly so. We feel safe in saying that there is no flock of this rising breed in the Province that have made so high a record: and we may here state that individual

ewes in the Fairview flock have brought Mr. Campbell an average of from \$75 to \$100 per annum.

The first purchase consisted of a selection from a large lot of sheep imported by the late Mr. W. M. Miller, of Claremont; another followed from an importation by Mr. John Dryden, Brooklin, and a few more were added from Mr. H. H. Spencer's selections of the same place. In 1884 this firm made an importation from the famous flocks of T. S. Minton and Messrs. Crane & Farmer, of England, including the ram Lord P., which cost 40 guineas in England.

In 1885 the partnership was dissolved, when Mr. Campbell showed at the Provincial, winning 4 firsts, including special prize for Canadian bred pen. This year at the Toronto Industrial he carried 4 firsts again, and the pen prize; and at the Provincial, Guelph 3 firsts and two silver medals. Also at Hamilton Central, six firsts, including first on flock, besides numerous other prizes.

This remarkable success cannot be accidental, as Mr. Campbell has been equally successful in the showing with stock of his own breeding as with that brought from beyond the sea.

### The Exhibition Prize Lists.

Before we knew anything of the stand the leading newspapers of the day had taken in reference to the non-printing of the prize lists this year, we had requested of the secretaries of the Industrial and Provincial Exhibitions to prepare us a revised copy of the prizes given in all the live stock lines of these Exhibitions respectively, to appear in the October and November issues of the JOURNAL. It seems strange to us that while a full report of every sporting movement in the country is given in every detail, that what is of so much interest to the hard-working farmers who so largely support these papers, should be deemed unworthy of a notice. It just adds one more to the list of the many wrongs to which the farmer is subjected, and should teach them as a class to be more loyal in supporting papers issued in their interest. We will furnish any desired number of these prize lists along with the JOURNAL at the usual price of the latter. Parties desiring extra copies of the November issue, which will contain both prize lists, will please send in their orders early.

The reports of the dairy and swine exhibits at Toronto failed to reach us in time for this edition.

## Canadian Live-Stock Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,  
48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

**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, 12c. 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 less than 75c.

**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, OCTOBER, 1886.

Those who subscribe now for the "Journal" for 1887 will get it the remainder of this year free.

THE favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at the fairs, farmers' clubs and institutes, and the work is done. THE JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of five for \$4, and in clubs of ten for \$7.50. The names may belong to different post-offices. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the JOURNAL the rest of this year free.

Agents wanted in every locality in Canada to canvass for the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal." Good salary to good men. Sample copies free. Write for particulars, giving former employment, to the Stock Journal Co., Hamilton, Ont.

THE crop of fodder for 1886 has not been overabundant in Ontario, and the general lack of soiling crops and of pasture during the latter part of the season render the situation even less favorable, although a partial substitute will be found in an abundant crop of roots. It is therefore important that none of the feed should be wasted. Careful feeding and close attention do much to prolong the supplies of food, and if the fodder is cut and fed with a small meal ration, it will go much further than when fed direct, as in the latter case none of it is wasted. The other remedy for a slim crop of fodder is to reduce the stock of the farm. This course is much better than to run short of feed toward spring when it is both scarce and dear; but if by careful management and economical feeding the usual number of eaters can be carried, it is much better, especially if the number is not too large for the wants of the farm.

IN speaking and writing on the subject of judging, many are disposed to dwell unduly on the unfitness of those chosen for the work assigned them. While there is a considerable measure of truth in these statements,

the question has another side. Those chosen are often better qualified to do their work well than are their critics for the work which they voluntarily assume, and which they prosecute sometimes with a good deal of eagerness. Judges, as a rule, try to do their work honestly and in good faith, but of course they are liable to make mistakes. A good deal is, however, at stake pecuniarily in the awards to those who do and who do not receive them. It is therefore exceedingly desirable that persons asked to judge should be known to possess the requisite qualifications, and that all who consent to act in this capacity should be sensible of their possessing at least a fairly good knowledge of the requirements of the work they take in hand.

SOMETIMES we are disposed to conclude that we have far too many agricultural societies and too many exhibitions, and when we think of the enormous amount of time in the aggregate spent in this way, we are the more confirmed in the opinion. Yet there are two sides to this as to every other question. In Ireland, where the number of local agricultural societies has been reduced from eighty-six to twelve, there has been a deterioration in the quality of cattle, according to Mr. J. P. Byrne, to the extent of £20,000,000. The principal cause assigned is indifference to the class of males used as sires, consequent upon the waning of the interest in the local exhibitions. There is no getting over the fact that improvement in stock-breeding cannot be continuously made without the use of carefully selected sires. There is therefore no hope for the future of the scrub, for his owner is usually quite indifferent as to what his qualities may be.

FEARS are often expressed in our hearing that the growing of improved stock, as it is slow of sale, is a hazardous undertaking. It is only attended with hazard to those who go at it wrongly. Good stock, possessing real merit, is always in good demand. Grain growers are always more at the mercy of the elements than are those who give stock-growing the lead. One may grow a good crop of straw, having done his duty to the same to the very letter, when perchance it is smitten with rust a few days before it ripens, and his hope is cut down. Stock-keeping necessitates the growing of a variety of produce, so that if one food element fails, others are likely to succeed. He can, at the same time, in a capricious season, adapt his seeds to the emergencies of the case. If wet prevents the sowing of peas, corn may still be sown in time, or some other green crop, which, though it may not exactly supply the place of the former, it will tide the stockman over to another season. When the principal crop of the grain-grower fails, his harvest for the season is measurably gone, while the stockman has but to ply his energies in another way to attain the desired end.

ONE principal reason for the gigantic growth of our beef trade with Britain during recent years is the excellence of the product that we have furnished. It is not, however, so good as it should, or as it might have been. Had the quality been better all round, the prices would doubtless have been better, and also the demand. It is because we have sent over an excellent quality of cheese that our cheese has outstripped that of our neighbors in the British market; and it is because of the inferior quality of the butter sent over that the price has been so miserable. The same is true regarding our export trade in sheep, which is not so large as in years gone by. Had we sent over a better quality of sheep, there had doubtless been a continuance of the brisk demand as in the case of

cattle, notwithstanding the opposition arising from the trade in frozen mutton. As it is with grass-fed cattle, so will it be with sheep so reared that they are not quite up to the mark. How, then, shall we bring them up to the mark? In the same way that we have brought our cattle up, by breeding from good sires and feeding generously. We often lament over the large number relatively of our scrub cattle, but we have quite as much reason to lament the great preponderance of our scrub sheep. There is quite as much reason that we should improve our sheep as that we should improve our cattle, but this cannot be done when nondescript males are used continually.

### Canada as a Breeding Ground.

The indications at the present time are, that our country, more especially Ontario, will become one large breeding ground for other portions of the American continent. Not but that much good stock will be produced in the United States quite equal to what is grown in Ontario, but the conditions in our Province are so extremely favorable that there is no great difficulty in making of the country one large breeding establishment, as it were, where good stock will be so numerous as to create a market for itself amongst all the outlying States and territories, and also the western and eastern portions of the Dominion. Buyers will congregate in centres where good stock is numerous kept, who would not go long distances to visit isolated herds, even though convinced of their excellence, conscious that after such visit had been made, they might not get just what they want, whereas in a centre of the same kind they might fill their order from some one else. Although some good herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle are kept out of Aberdeenshire, yet it is to this shire that buyers usually flock from this side the Atlantic, when they wish to replenish their herds. And although good flocks of Shropshire sheep are found beyond the limits of that shire, yet it is Shropshire which is prominently in the minds of flock-masters looking after this class of sheep.

When Americans come to seek Clydesdale horses they oftener go to Ontario County than to any of the other counties of this Province, because they are most numerous raised there; and when Shorthorns are the object of search, the same county, along with Wellington, Waterloo, etc., becomes the prospecting ground.

How foolish, then, is that narrow, petty jealousy which, it may be, some isolated breeders indulge in, that frowns on any attempt made in the neighborhood to build up a herd as good as their own, and of a similar kind. They seem to forget that there is more honor in selling to strangers from a thousand miles away than in reigning a nabob in their line in their own immediate neighborhood. Herefords have been numerous kept by Mr. Rufus H. Pope and Hon. M. H. Cochrane for some time in the picturesque county of Compton, but we venture to affirm that, other things being equal, buyers have been more numerous in the Compton valley since the Tushingham, Lowland and Dixville Herefords have been planted in the beautiful valley of the Coatcook, and they would be much more numerous still if, in addition to these, there were a dozen more Hillhursts and East-views.

We have a fine climate for stock, which will always be in our favor. And this, it may be, accounts in part for our singular immunity from the prevalence of live-stock diseases which cripple other lands. It is true that our long winters may add to the expense of stock-keeping, but not so much after all if fine animals are to be bred, as even in Britain this class is housed for

a period almost as long as in our own country. It may be that in coming time this freedom from disease may not obtain to the same extent, but in the meantime it is the opinion of good authorities, and facts point in the same direction, that the most virulent of the live-stock diseases of other lands do not find the most favorable conditions to development here as in many other countries.

Then the products of Ontario are eminently adapted to stock-keeping. The large variety of grains that we can grow are just such as a stock country require. All the coarse grains best adapted to stock-feeding purposes grow abundantly; and the experience of a few who have tried, make it very clear that permanent pastures are soon to have an abiding home in our country. Although corn will not grow in every county, peas, which answer the purpose quite as well, flourish in almost every part, and roots of one kind or another can be produced abundantly in most sections. It is the capacity to produce so great a variety of foods that pre-eminently fits our country for stock-keeping. To sustain animal life in its integrity requires a variety of produce, and this we can get in our own country without requiring to import a single article in the line of food, not even linseed meal, which is grown and manufactured in large quantities even at our doors.

We call to mind a statement of Prof. Brown, which impressed us at the time. A number of gentlemen were looking at the White Duke, which made so rapid a growth at the College a few years ago. One of the party said to the professor, "What do you feed him?" The reply was, "You might rather ask, what do we not feed him," showing that variety in feeding is advantageous where satisfactory results are to be obtained. Confine breeding-stock to one or two articles of diet and we strongly apprehend that deterioration will follow, and for the reason, amongst others, that variety is more likely to provide all the elements essential to growth.

With the prospect of a good demand for long years to come of first-class pedigreed stock, we should be up and doing. The quantity produced now is but a fractional part of what it might be. It is greatly important, however, that it be stock of the right type. While it is easy to glut the market with inferior types of registered animals, that has never yet happened with superior types. To produce this class of stock should be the aim of every breeder worthy of the name. And to enable the beginner to achieve these results short of *half a lifetime*, it is absolutely essential that he begin right. A mistake here may be a fatal one. The breeder who is wise in his selections at the outset, and who continues to give his stock proper attention, takes the express train to success in his work, while he who does not is condemned, it may be, to go all his life on the mixed.

The stamina of the breeder is more important than that of the line of stock which he breeds. This, in breeding is of more consequence than the climate or even the nature of the feed; for a sluggard, or even a hard-working man, naturally indolent, will not succeed in keeping pedigreed stock, though the other requisites are all that could be desired. That we have some men of the right stamina is certain, as may be gleaned from the present standing of our stock; but whether we have a sufficient number to render Canada in stock-keeping the glory of all western lands remains to be seen.

We would here address ourselves to our farmers' sons; young men, it may be, who, with that restlessness which is the accompaniment of fast-developing manhood, are contemplating removal to other climes,

and earnestly ask of them to take in the *present* advantages of their position. With so much to favor the keeping of a better class of stock, they should weigh well the probabilities of success at home and abroad. Abroad there is much that is uncertain, at home there is much that is assured. It may be that it will be difficult to get a farm here where land is going up, but in stock-keeping it is not well to divide farms, as two or three brothers in one firm are more likely to succeed than each of them separately.

The field here is wide, and we hope that it shall be well occupied. With all our progress in stock-keeping some counties in Ontario may be found to-day with not a dozen good pedigreed animals in them, all told—counties, too, where the soil is fairly good, and the aids to stock-keeping quite as fair as in other counties which have completely thrown them in the shade. Britain has been busy improving her flocks and herds for more than a century, and even there the cry is ascending that there should be more good stock. If this be true of the land which has furnished the world with her best breeds, with how much of emphasis does it say to us, "be up and doing."

*Canada the great breeding centre of pedigreed stock for the western continent!* It will sound extravagant to some to read this, but is it not possible? Yea, we may further ask, is it not probable? It is not for the glory of the thing that we ask our countrymen to seek this end, but for its utility. When the products of a country are eagerly sought, rather than admitting them through the narrow gateway of an embargo, it means to that country accumulating wealth, and when outlying countries vie with each other in securing our breeding stock, leaving to us all the phosphates and potash, our country must vastly be the gainer. We ask of every Canadian who reads those lines to do what he can to place his country in the position indicated, and the JOURNAL will try and do the same.

### "History of Hereford Cattle."

This is the title of the long-promised work in preparation by the editor of the *London Live-Stock Journal*. Few breeds are so interesting to study or present so enticing aspects for investigation; but no breed's origin and early history, indeed, has been more difficult to trace. This aspect of the subject doubtless has long acted as a barrier to Hereford men themselves who would otherwise have been anxious to have undertaken the writing of such a history. The doings, and even the family history of the chief pioneer breeders had been, to the most "initiated," surrounded in doubt and error. These were enough to keep the most eager from attempting the task. The "history" evidently was in abeyance till some born geniuses or history-makers appeared. These undoubtedly have now appeared in Messrs. Macdonald and Sinclair, the well-known joint authors of the *History of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle*, and than the plan of this book scarcely a better could be projected. That Aberdeen-Angus history was a decided success. The present history follows closely the same general lines as the former—as far, that is, as the history of the Herefords can. The value of a series of breed histories, on a uniform general plan, by the same authors, begins now to be illustrated. In the Aberdeen-Angus history the authors had a great deal to do and say about the various "families" of the breed. In the Hereford history they are entirely silent on this subject. This shows a radical comparative difference in the system of breeding, and regard to the manner of reckoning the tribal lines or alliances. In the registry of the Aberdeen-Angus the female is of equal importance as the male; even more so, and has

separate numbers. In the Hereford the males alone are numbered. This means a radical distinction. In the Aberdeen-Angus the family is reckoned through the female—the true system—and thus the families are differentiated and marshalled into the "chief and staff," and "rank and file," right away according to their chronological deeds in the show-ring battles. In the Hereford this system is entirely wanting, and hence we have the breed reduced, so to speak, to reckon blood connection, from the sire alone. This means that on the other part the animal may be from a recent or more or less distant ancestry. The Aberdeen system is the perfect one, and there is no danger, when selecting the son of a famous sire, in introducing new or crude blood—the dam's genealogy displays to the breeder at once the value of the blood on both sides. Thus the Aberdeen man is able to balance his various families with sires of equal or greater blood composition, the "other half" side of the family.

Otherwise the general plan of the Hereford history is similar to the former, except that in connection with the pioneer breeders, full—fuller than would generally be given in such a history—biographical details are given, as well as of their families. This special feature is conspicuous and is a departure, in advancement, from the authors' first history.

The origin of the breed is traced by means of reproducing the earliest notices obtainable by the authors, who have special facilities for reference to and discovering such authorities. These notices may be taken to be here exhaust<sup>3</sup>, or, at any rate, if others exist, such will not present any more valuable features. This chapter is of special value for the student of comparative bovine history generally. Next the first-dawn and latter-dawn of improvement are traced minutely—this being done by dealing with the pioneer breeders themselves, and giving a glorie of details of their lives and history, and their pet-pursuit of breeding. The "medieval" and modern history are fully traced with a richness quite luxurious to the Hereford breeder of to-day, who has long been in need of such nourishing pabulum.

The characteristics, management and other matters are fully commented on; while the show-yard history receives a chapter to itself, and will be found to contain an immense amount of useful matter; and quite an original index completes this handsomely illustrated volume of nearly 400 pages. Its typography is perfect, while English live-stock portraiture suffers none by comparison with the samples of American art that have been selected for incorporation.

A review of this kind is like a meagre indication of chief contents to the catalogue of a great museum. The book is the museum with its departments and its richly loaded shelves, illustrating each item or article of manufacture or nature. We trust we have said enough to prove to the breeder of Herefords in Canada that this is a book that, after his Bible and herd book, must rank next in his regard. The price of the book is within the reach of all, and it may be stated here—\$2.75. Send a postal note for that amount to the publishers, Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge street, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England, and the great work will be delivered by return mail.

If any of our readers, not having time themselves, know any person in their neighborhood likely to devote a little time in getting us a few subscribers or even in forming a club for next year, we shall esteem it a favor if they will kindly send us his name and address, when we will send them sample copies, etc., for the purpose.

### FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Secretary, President, or any member of any Farmers' Club is hereby invited to send for copies of the Journal, (which will be mailed free), to distribute amongst its members with the view of forming clubs for the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every club in Canada. Clubs of five for \$4.00, and clubs of ten for \$7.50. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the Journal for the rest of this year free.

### Harvest Home of the Markham Farmers' Club.

For some years past this annual festival has been held at the "Seed Farm" of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Toronto, which is situated from that city 15 miles distant, not far from the Yonge street road, and in the township of Markham, county of York. It is usually held about the end of September, when the rush of farm work is past. This year this pleasant gathering convened on the afternoon of the 25th September, and was largely attended by people, both from the city and from the surrounding country.

The afternoon was spent in a free and easy way, everyone being at perfect liberty to do just about as he pleased. The old men talked politics and enlarged on the great issues of the day; the ladies gathered volumes of news beneath the leafy shades; the young men, in full dress, contended for the mastery at the manly game of lacrosse; and the young maidens watched them with an interest much greater than they were conscious of. Representatives of the *Mail* and *Globe* were smoking the peace pipe turn about all the afternoon. Some strolled about in the beautiful meadows, glad to get a full inhalation of country air, others inspected the lovely garden, having full license to pluck from its treasures at will. Some eyed again and again the magnificent stud of imported Clydes, and others clustered around the Maple Leaf Cornet Band, of Ellesmere, consisting of eighteen manly young men—all farmers' sons—listening to that music which in every age has awakened slumbering emotions relating to the good and the true.

Toward evening the whole gathering, in successive companies, sat down to an ample luncheon, prepared by Mr. Rennie, while those not thus engaged listened to the addresses that were being delivered. Amongst the speakers were the Hon. A. McKenzie, J. Cameron, of the *Globe*, Mr. Hambly, of the *Mail*, G. F. Frankland, the well-known cattle exporter, W. P. Page, W. Mulock, M. P., Jr. A. Donaldson, Emigration Department, C. B. Robinson, and A. Blue, of the Bureau of Industries, all of Toronto. The president of the club, Mr. Gibson, presided.

We left just when the softening shades were beginning to let down their curtains. The white paint of the dwelling, and the fences around equally white, and the moving forms of white-clad maidens, looked whiter in the dimness. The flags upon the buildings were flapping, stirred by gentle Markham breezes; conveyances lined the private ways, and hundreds of happy mortals made the beautiful lawns alive, the last rays of the setting sun throwing a sort of sacred halo over the one wide scene of innocent enjoyment.

Why are there not more harvest homes within our borders? Let us have hundreds of autumnal gatherings, such as that which is annually held at the "seed farm," and the country and its people will be all the better for them.

### The Quebec Quarantine.

Sometimes we find our agricultural papers railing against this institution and the way in which it is managed, and we have ourselves admitted papers into the columns of the JOURNAL which have dwelt upon sundry acts of carelessness in reference to the changing of clothes by the herdsmen, and we believe there was truth in the statements then made. But where, we ask, would we be to-day without our quarantine? Why, the issues at stake are simply enormous. Had pleuro-pneumonia but once got a footing in the country, what would have been the result? From five to ten dollars per head would at once have been taken from the value of every one of the sixty thousand head of cattle that we are likely to send to

Britain next year, and the prestige of our country as almost the only land in the world where live-stock ailments are almost unknown, had been gone. We believe that the credit of the prevention of all this real loss, and the still greater loss of prestige involved, is to be given to the Quebec quarantine. The saving which it has thus brought to the country is more than will suffice to maintain it for centuries to come.

But what of the cry that has been raised that since importations of live-stock have brought pleuro-pneumonia into the country, therefore they should forever cease? Why, it is a foolish cry. If pleuro pneumonia and other live-stock diseases cannot get beyond the boundary of our quarantine, why should importations cease? It might as well be argued that because emigrants from a certain country brought with them the contagion from small-pox, that henceforth emigration from that land should cease. We believe that pleuro-pneumonia in Canada expired in the earthen urn that contains the ashes of the cremated herds of Messrs. McCrae and Allen, and so will it be where an efficient quarantine is kept in every instance.

But while our Government is to be congratulated on the issue of the present grave crisis, we cannot say so much for the price fixed upon by way of remuneration to the owners. One hundred and fifty dollars, the maximum sum allowed for slaughtered animals—at least so says rumor—is in many instances only a small proportion of their real worth. With the amendment of the act relating to this matter, we have but little more to ask for at the present time from the Government in reference to the quarantine.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### The Thoroughbred Horse.

BY JOHN DIMON.

The term thoroughbred as applied to horses does not (as I find many suppose) belong to but one class of horses, and these the thoroughbred race-horse, whose pedigree can be traced in an unbroken line from the oriental horse down to the race-horse of our time. When we hear people speaking of the "thoroughbred" Percheron, the thoroughbred Clydesdale, the thoroughbred Morgan, or the thoroughbred this or that, we know at once that such people are astray; but it seems hard to convince many even at the present day, that we have no "thoroughbred" trotters or pacers, or Morgans or Cleveland Bays; yet it is the fact that while we have what is termed full-breeds of these breeds or classes, they are not thoroughbreds. Imported Messenger, the great fountain-head of the trotting family of America, or even the world, was a thoroughbred racehorse, as was the imported thoroughbred horse Wildair, whose blood, intermingling with the best stock of our country at that time, became the fountain head of that most useful family of all, the Morgans. The renowned horse Lexington was a thoroughbred, and, taken all in all, the most noted of any thoroughbred stallion ever foaled on American soil. He was bred by Dr. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., and was sired by the most famous horse of his day, "Boston," and his dam was the celebrated race mare Alice Corneal. Imported Lexington was perhaps one of the best bred and most popular thoroughbred imported stallions of our owntime. I am pleased to be able to state that we have some most creditable descendants of his here in Ontario. The imported thoroughbred stallion Bonnie Scotland, was a good sire and left much valuable stock. Many of his descendants were possessed of good trotting action, and some of them were quite speedy in that way of going; and the name of Bonnie Scotland as well as those of the old blind hero Lexington, the beautiful Leaming-

ton, imported Consternation, and others (though all dead) shall be mentioned by children yet unborn as figuring to advantage in the pedigrees of many excellent horses away down in the scale of time beyond the ken of the writer, and many of the readers of this article—for with great horses as with great men, their deeds survive them, and often live in the memory of mankind for many years after the body has returned to its original dust.

The writer once owned (and lost while foaling) one of the most beautiful thoroughbred mares ever bred in America. She was sired by imported Bonnie Scotland, her dam was Kate Boston by Lexington, and her second dam, Ann Stevens by imported Finstee. This mare's name was Minnie Boston, and the writer raised several good foals from her, notably among which was the bay stallion Lord Canwell, by imp. Canwell. This stallion went to South America as a stock horse.

Minnie Russell by Privateer, now owned by Dr. Bowen, of Woodstock, Conn., was another good one, as is the breeder's little pet, Minnie Dimon, by the great trotting horse Thomas Jefferson, which has been perhaps justly styled the Trotting Whirlwind of the East. This mare, Minnie Boston, was a beautiful bay with full black points and a star, 16 hands high and a beauty, the losing of which at that time was very much like losing \$1,000 in any other property, as she was a regular breeder, and would well pay the interest and insurance on that amount. The Bashaw blood has produced or helped to produce some of our best trotting stock, although Bashaw himself was not a thoroughbred, but an Arabian. In fact we have had two imported Arabian horses by that name. The first, foaled about 1760, bred by the Emperor of Morocco, and presented to the Dey of Algiers, and finally through the Swedish consul, found his way to this country, but the Bashaw blood now coursing through the veins of some of our popular trotters of to-day were from that fine old horse Grand Bashaw, also an Arabian, foaled about 1816, and imported from Tripoli in 1820 by Joseph C. Morgan, and died at Newton, Pa., in 1845, after having stood near Philadelphia for some 25 years. The thoroughbred stallion, imported Diomed, foaled in 1877 in England, and imported into Virginia in 1799, when 22 years' old, was a most remarkable stock horse, and his influence as such is felt both in England and America till the present day. He was the sire (in America) of the great Sir Archy, a very distinguished horse of his day, and justly called the Goldolphin Arabian of America. He was a brown horse 16½ hands high, of great substance, and left an exceedingly numerous and very valuable progeny at his death, when 28 years old. The thoroughbred stallion American Eclipse, sired by Duroc, was also one of the very best horses ever produced in this country or on this continent, and was equally distinguished on the turf and in the stud. Foaled in 1814, he died in Kentucky in 1847. Imported Fearnought was also one of the best of the early importations from England to America, and in his 12 years of service in this country he left much valuable stock. Florizel, imported into Maryland in 1794, was a good stock horse, and some of our best Southern horses of to-day trace to him. Imported Glencoe, the great horse of the two continents, brought from England to Alabama in 1836, was considered one of the best the world had then produced, and his descendants are not to be despised to-day. Imported Traveler was also considered second to none in his time. He belongs to the earlier importations, and is still one of the most valuable landmarks in old pedigrees.

The experience and observation of the writer would lead him to recommend a cross of the thoroughbred on almost any class of horses that require toning up as to life, style, and endurance. And while the breeding of the thoroughbred racehorse, as a business, may not be recommended to the average Canadian farmer. I do not hesitate to recommend the use of thoroughbred stallions on cold blood mares for general purposes.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 9, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### The Breeding and Management of the Hog.

BY W. H. M'NISH, LYON, ONT.

I know of no country which is better adapted for the rearing of hogs than the Province of Ontario. The climate is favorable; the variety and kinds of feed placed at the breeder's disposal, in a great measure keeps off that dreaded scourge, hog cholera, which is so fatal to the corn-fed hog of the south and west, and the fact that Ontario is a dairy country gives the breeder an almost unlimited supply of milk in its various forms—a very important factor in the successful rearing of the hog.

But the farmers of the Province have been very slow to avail themselves of their advantages in this respect. The hog is too often looked upon as a nuisance on the farm—his presence has been merely tolerated—while all the other stock have comfortable quarters, suitable feed and excellent care, the hog hasn't an inch of ground he can lay claim to, and has to pick up a precarious living as best he can. No care is taken to breed to a suitable male, and as a result we too often find the big-headed, lop-eared, long-legged, large-boned, cat-hammed, razor-backed, and slab-sided specimens of the breed.

This is wrong. There is no domestic animal which will better repay liberal treatment, there is none which will give back a handsomer profit in return for the time and money expended on it.

But there is no animal whose nature and wants seem so little understood as those of the hog. It is very largely a grass animal, and yet how often do we see it closely confined where it cannot get a bite. In driving through the country how frequently do we see hogs placed in a small lot twenty feet square with not a blade of grass to be seen, and with nothing to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun in dog-days, and the driving rain in the wet season. It is naturally an active animal, requiring exercise to keep it in thrifty condition, and yet, how often are they shut up in hot, close pens, where a breath of fresh air never reaches them, and where they are compelled to wallow in their manure, which is removed only a few times in the year. It is an animal which is cleanly in its habits, and yet how often is its feed pitched into a filthy trough which is not cleaned from one year's end to the other. It is an animal which requires clean, fresh water as well as any other domestic animal, and yet how often is the only water within its reach the juice seen oozing from the manure heap in the barnyard, after a heavy shower of rain. It should have warm and comfortable quarters, and yet it is frequently compelled to lie on a heap of filth in the summer and upon a cake of straw ice in the winter. This treatment, as well as being very much to the disadvantage of the owner, is simply cruel. It is an animal requiring just as nourishing food as any other, and yet it is expected to thrive on the mere rubbish and refuse, from which all the other animals turn away in disgust.

If a farmer treated his other stock with such neg-

lect, he would not be foolish enough to expect it to be profitable, yet we frequently find men who treat the hog in the manner I have described, unreasonable enough to grumble because it does not pay.

One of the most important points in swine breeding is good material to begin with. How shall we secure this? My advice to the farmer with limited means, whose small capital will not allow him to at once purchase a pair of pure-breds, is, select your best sow and breed to some pure-bred boar of a desirable breed. I wish to lay great stress on this point. Let the boar be pure-bred. No greater mistake can be made than to breed to a scrub, or even a grade boar, even though he may be the result of several crosses with a pure-bred, and though he may possess many good points. Any one acquainted with the laws of breeding can readily understand how such breeding always proves disastrous and disappointing. The various breeds of pure-bred animals have been obtained by the careful selection of and breeding together of animals possessing those points which have been desired. After many years of such careful breeding these distinguishing types have become fixed. But there is an invariable tendency to breed back. Even among the best strains of pure-bred animals there will be found many undesirable animals, and it is only by the weeding out and rejection of such animals, and by the introduction of fresh blood that a breeder can keep his stock up to a high standard of excellence. I know of no quicker and surer way to lower the quality of a herd than to breed to an inferior boar. Those who have observed, will notice that at a fat stock show the honors are not taken by a scrub animal. It is invariably a pure-bred or a very high grade which carries off the prize.

In selecting a breeding sow, particularly of the Berkshire breed, one of good size, but compactly built, is best suited for the purpose. She should have a short face, broad forehead, erect ears, short, thick neck, good width between the fore legs, a long body, straight and broad back, hams wide and deep. If such an animal is set on four straight and strong legs—has a contented disposition and good appetite, and is bred to a pure-bred boar, possessing similar points, she will produce such animals as we desire.

Many sows are bred to the boar when too young. It is false economy to do so. If such a practice is persistently followed, it is certain to result in stunted animals with poor constitutions. I think that no sow should be bred until she is at least a year old. She will then have her first litter when she is sixteen months old. If she has been properly cared for she will then have reached maturity and be fully developed. There is no point on which there has been so much controversy as on the proper feeding of sows in farrow. There seems to be no opinion almost universally held by farmers, that a sow in order to produce pigs at all, must be kept in a half-starved condition. Nothing is more absurd. The sow in farrow should be fed liberally. For a diet in winter I would advise equal parts of ground oats, bran and shorts, thoroughly cooked, varied by dry peas or corn and a few mangolds or other roots. I wish to advise against an exclusive diet of shorts. Experience proves that such a diet and a too close confinement of the sow, will produce weak and flabby pigs. In this country, during our long and severe winters, hogs of all kinds and ages have a tendency to keep to their beds too closely. This must be guarded against, particularly in the case of sows in farrow. If the sow has not sufficient exercise the pigs will often be farrowed dead, or be small and weak. A good plan to induce them to take exercise is to feed outside of their pen, especially the peas and

corn, and make them scramble to secure their share of food.

(To be continued.)

### The Beef Breeds of Cattle.

BY H. C. AULD, DEXTER, MICH.

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THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—CONTINUED.

These two breeds may really be taken as the two best breeds "the world has yet seen." I make this assertion deliberately for a combination of both either way, i. e., when the sire is Shorthorn or when the sire is Aberdeen, the resulting cross "beats creation." Look at the results in show yards. Go to Birmingham and Smithfield any year. Consider what "Clem. Stephenson" has done for them! Every live-stock journal in Britain is full of the praise due them, the preponderance of praise going to the Scot—the Aberdeen, either pure or when having all the Scot appearance. Formidable lists of prizes won by these crosses have this season been made out, and than these I do not need to point farther for proof.

Let me conclude in words used in 1878: "The Polled cattle are the pride of the aristocracy and the admiration of Europe." "Sigma" has contributed to the *National Live-Stock Journal* an excellent history of the Aberdeen-Angus. Breeders of this variety should be on the *qui vive* for a work treating of the properties and claims of the breed.

THE HEREFORDS,

The general appearance of the Hereford color is too well known to need description. The pale face is very peculiar; the white long eye-lash, almost like a net over the light brown tinged eye; the open, spreading, thick-stubbed, white horn; the light yellow muzzle; the "throatiness," often so developed as to hang from the bony chin to the brisket. This is one of the peculiarities of the Herefords. We like to see that neat "Adam's apple" below the throat but nothing more, e. g. as seen in the pictures of Lord Wilton, etc. But we, with others, dislike the throatiness seen in not a few whose portraits shall not be mentioned. This to which we allude reminds one of the huge dewlapped steers of the Italian Campagna, not the very best bovine in the world. Such wide horns and throatiness are, however, points indicative of the feeding qualities of the breed, so the Hereford breeders state. Mr. Sotham, of Pontiac, Mich., who has written much lately on his favorite breed, says: "A horn big at the butt invariably denotes hardness of constitution. A clear, waxy horn invariably is carried by thrifty grazing and feeding animals. Fault is found with the Hereford for their so called 'throatiness.' What more beautiful than strength and vitality? And does not this heavy, short throat and neck clearly indicate this? I know of some new Hereford breeders in a Shorthorn county who would eliminate this from their cattle, and I have said that in doing so they would remove a fixed characteristic of the breed, a peculiarity that is clearly identified with the best feeders and grazers. There is no truer indication of the condition of an animal than the 'egg-shaped tongue root' to be found largely developed in all well bred Herefords and the Scotch Shorthorn." We think the "egg-shaped tongue root" belongs to all good quality cattle—such is our observation in all breeds, but all loose folds of skin hanging from this and the chin and curve of the neck into the breast, is a point that it has been the endeavor of all breeders not to perpetuate. The horn again of the Hereford is a drawback; it is a long

horn. We have been told by some of the most prominent breeders of Herefords that they "would then be content" if they could become like the Aberdeens, if they could "knock off the horn." If a Polled Hereford could be bred from a pure stock, it would be a bonanza to the breeder.

The Herefords are generally "good behind the shoulder," near the ground at the brisket, but light behind in the hams—this is their weakest point. Their rumps are rounded away and drooping. Their bone is strong. The following remarks on the points of the Herefords are from the pen of Mr. J. Hill, Felhampton Court:

"The chief points to be looked for in a good Hereford are, first, that the color should be a distinct red, not too dark or too light; white face, mane, breast, and belly; white end to tail, and white legs as far as the knee and hock, sometimes running up the flank. The bull should have a good masculine head, not too long, broad between the eyes, which later should be large and prominent, but with a mild look about them, denoting docility and equality of temper; the horn should be of moderate strength, springing straight from the head. The cow's head should be much the same, but finer, and her horns should have a mane and turn upwards slightly; they should be in both cases of a foxy white, although they are occasionally found tipped with black; the nose should be a pure white or flesh color. The bull should have a good size of crest, deep sloping shoulders, well-developed brisket, straight back and belly line, wide loin, good springing ribs, moderately broad hips, tail well set on and falling in a plumb line to the hocks; the hind quarters should be long from the hip back, the thighs, which are a very important point, should be large and full, showing plenty of width across when you stand behind, and should be well meated to the hocks; the whole carcass should be set square on good short legs standing well apart, and be covered with firm flesh of good quality, and a mellow hide of soft but not too fine hair, giving the impression when you touch it that it will stretch to any extent; but the test of 'touch' is extremely difficult to explain in words, it can only be learned by practice."

The Hereford is certainly an ancient race. Thos. Gisborne, of Yoxal, Staffordshire, England, in an article in the *Quarterly Review* for 1859, wrote:

"The Hereford brings good evidence that he is a British representative of a widely diffused and ancient race. The most uniform drove of oxen which we ever saw consisted of five hundred from the Ukraine. They had white faces, upward horns and tawny bodies. Placed in Hereford, Leicester or Northampton market they would have puzzled the grazier as to the land of their nativity; but no one would have hesitated to pronounce that they were rough Herefords. The splendid cream colored ox of Lombardy is a Hereford in form. You might dye him into a Hereford, but all the dappling in the world would not make him into a Shorthorn. So much for modern affinities. There are also links from antiquity. The calf *'fronte niveus videre, cetera fulvus'*, must have been a Hereford. According to a description in a fragment of Bion, the bull which ferried Europa across the sea from Crete, was so complete a Hereford that he might have come from the herd of Mr. Price or Sir F. Lawly."

The point claimed by Mr. Sotham may be indicative of the correctness of such theory. Coming nearer home, Mr. T. A. Knight, of Downton Castle, who lived in the last century, ascertained that Lord Scudamore, who died in 1671, introduced cows of the red with white head from Flanders. However that may be, there has been known to have been for more than two hundred years, cattle in Hereford and associated counties "mostly red with white face and markings," also a breed known as "the white with red ears." From such records as these, and they are numerous enough, it may be proved that the modern Hereford is descended from an ancient and indigenous country breed which is still similarly characterized.

(To be continued.)

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Pleuro-Pneumonia at Quebec.

The recent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Quebec seems to have been eradicated by the slaughter of the whole of the shipment with which the infected animals came. Of these 57 were consigned to Thomas McCrae, of Guelph, and 30 to Andrew Allan, of Montreal. The former lot were purchased in Galloway where no disease was known to exist, and where there had not been an outbreak of pleuro for several years. The latter lot were from Aberdeen, in which shire more or less pleuro has existed for some time. No danger from this cause was suspected by either party. The cattle were put on board the steamship on the 11th of June, and were landed at Quebec 24th June. Before landing every animal was carefully inspected by the resident V. S., Dr. Coutre, in charge of the quarantine station at Levis. No traces of disease of any kind were discovered. The animals were quarantined. Fifty in one stable—cows and heifers of the first lot—and seven, principally bulls, in a separate building, isolated from the former. This building also contained the lot of 30 belonging to Mr. Allan. One of the seven was the valuable prize bull Independence, purchased last year by Mr. Biggar for Harold Sorby, of Gourrock. This animal had been kept at the farm of Chapelton, Dalbeattie, till an opportunity occurred for shipment, and was brought out for Mr. Sorby with this lot. He was the only animal of the lot that had been in contact with the Chapelton herd. On the 2nd July two cows at Chapelton were found to be unwell, and the local V. S. was called in. He reported that the lungs were affected, and he feared pleuro. It was several days before the full symptoms of the disease developed and the animals slaughtered, and the 27th July before the letter containing the account of the outbreak reached Guelph. Mr. Thos. McCrae was then at Quebec, and had for the first time seen the animals there. He carefully inspected all the animals, and did not detect any disease. On receipt of the telegram stating that pleuro had broken out at Chapelton, he sent for Dr. Coutre, who carefully inspected again, without detecting any disease; and Mr. McCrae left, quite believing that there was no danger of disease amongst his shipment. On the 12th August the bull Independence was killed, and found to be affected. A young bull stabled close to Independence, and which showed no traces of disease, was killed at the same time. Very slight traces of inflammation on the pleuro was all that could be detected in his case, and if begun at all, the disease was only in the earliest stage. It was then decided to slaughter and cremate all Mr. McCrae's herd, and this was done. The buildings and fences were burned and all the clothing of the attendants—every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Some time after the whole of Mr. Allan's were also slaughtered and cremated, and the quarantine completely isolated by the purchase and slaughter of all animals outside of the quarantine and within a radius of half a mile. These were removed and killed for beef. No other herds have been affected, but the whole of the cattle in quarantine will be detained till all danger has passed. Since the outbreak at Chapelton two others have occurred in the section, on farms many miles apart, with no known means of communication between them. At Chapelton there were 37 animals in the lot affected. There were other cattle on the farm which were at once moved and isolated, and only in one case did the disease appear amongst these. On a careful examination of the Chapelton herd eleven of the animals were declared to be free from

any traces of the disease, and were isolated. The balance were either diseased or doubtful. The local authority took charge of the case under the act, and had these 26 animals slaughtered. When the beef was found to be fit for food it was sold.

The British Act allows three-fourths of the value of the infected animals, and full value for all those killed to prevent the spread of the disease, the valuation to be made by experts who are well acquainted with the value of cattle. Prof. Rutherford, V. S. of Edingburgh, was called in, and offered to inoculate the eleven sound animals; and the board decided by a majority of one to allow inoculation to be tried. It has been quite successful, and the whole of these animals are alive and quite well, and the professor declares are quite proof against any future outbreaks. The local surgeons who were prejudiced against inoculation have become convinced that it is valuable and effective. The operation, as performed by Prof. Rutherford, is substantially as follows: Virus is obtained from a slaughtered animal, one judged to be in the earlier stages of the disease is preferred. One in fair condition and free from other disease, especially tuberculosis. Good lymph is only to be obtained in the salmon or brick-red portions of the diseased lung. It is found below the pleuro, and in the tissues of the lung is an amber or sherry-colored fluid. That used must be free from all impurities, blood, serum or any other extraneous matter. Clean worsted threads are saturated with this; they are cut in lengths of about eight inches and threaded into the operating needle. The operation is made near the end of the tail of the animal. The hair for five or six inches is removed, an incision is made about an inch from the tip and another two or three inches above. With a strong curved needle a thread of the saturated needle is passed under the skin from one incision to the other, and left there as a seton. The animal should be kept in a comfortable byre, clean and well ventilated, and kept at a moderate temperature. If at all chilly they should be blanketed. A dose of purgative medicine should be given, and after the fifth day a tablespoonful of sulphur daily in the food. About the fourth day the tail begins to swell, becomes hot, is painful and of a red, glazed appearance. About the ninth day the animal often loses power of the tail, and beads of amber-colored lymph exude from the skin near the seat of the operation. This lymph is the same as that taken from the lung, and can be used for inoculating others. In favorable cases the sore heals, and the use of the tail is recovered; but in many cases a sore forms, part of the tip dies and has to be amputated. In from four to eight weeks the disease runs its course and the animal is well and is in future proof against the disease. During the continuance of the fever the animals require to be carefully tended; a careless blow or kick may have fatal results. It is claimed that in no case will an inoculated animal communicate the disease to another, so that there is no danger to other cattle from them. Inoculation has saved many animals in Britain, and has been successfully practiced in Holland, Cape of Good Hope and Australia.

### Reply to Mr. Dimon's Charge of Fraud in Trimming Sheep.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—It is not because of the pleasure it gives me to write that I ask for some space in your columns at this time, but as some of your readers might take "silence for consent," I cannot allow Mr. Dimon's statement to go unchallenged. Let me say at the outset that I take for granted that he is the gentleman who writes up the "Morgan horses," and advertises poultry in your JOURNAL. He endeavors to give

weight to his opinions by telling us that he has been both exhibitor and *expert judge* in times past, therefore we would expect that when advising and criticising the doings of breeders of different kinds of stock, he would do so impartially, and without prejudice. But has he done so? He singles out sheep exhibitors, and because of our using the shears in fitting our animals, charges us with *fraud*, and insinuates that we are *dishonest*. Being one who uses the shears freely, I plead not guilty to the base charge, and fling it back to him who made it. Why does he not say it is *fraud* to make use of superabundance of flesh to cover the "multitude of deformities" which he has observed? I will here fearlessly say that during three years' showing at the principal fairs in Ontario, I saw less use of flesh for such a purpose among the class which he tries to injure—the medium-wooled sheep—than among any other. Excepting, of course, the dairy breeds of cattle, and horses for speeding trials. Would Mr. Dimon have his wonderful "Morgans" just brought from the pasture to the show ring, without any fitting? Does he know anything about the rubbing and scrubbing of mane and tail; the singeing of superfluous hairs, the trimming, clipping and bandaging of legs; the painting and polishing of hoofs, and many other arts used by horsemen when fitting their favorites, so as to give them a better appearance? Surely he does not, or *fraud* would be too kind a term to apply to them.

Does he know that cattlemen also rub and scrub, pare and polish, scrape and sandpaper their pets? Surely not, or he would be for having them arrested at once.

Does he know that chickens also are doctored by their fanciers; that obnoxious feathers are removed, and that vague hints are sometimes heard as to how they are artificially replaced by those of a proper hue and shade; and also that other little alterations are given them? It is quite possible that he is altogether ignorant of such doings, but yet an *expert judge* should be posted.

Mr. Dimon would probably have exhibitors—when he is not one—to take their stock in their natural condition as they run in the fields, to exhibit. What a grand fair we would have with ungroomed horses, lean cattle, burned sheep, pigs from the mud puddle, and last and not least, hens with bedraggled feathers, from the dung heap. I fancy one such exhibition would satisfy our Canadian lovers of good stock.

But to return to Mr. D.'s charge. I say that it is not with the intention to deceive that I trim, as I do it openly; and even on the fair grounds it is often necessary, because of the sheep being tossed about in the cars, and also for the reason that many unthinking onlookers delight in thrusting their fingers into their close fleeces, if they can at all reach them, thereby roughing up the wool; and I do it, just for the same reason that horse, cattle and poultry owners prepare their animals, viz., to have them show to the best possible advantage. When we take our sheep into the show-ring we are not allowed to put them into glass cases, and have the *expert judges* merely look at them. Not at all; but we have to turn this way and that way, and for some *experts* even upside down. The same with the purchaser, he is allowed the freest handling, so as to fully satisfy him. And yet such close inspection will not enable experts like Mr. Dimon to judge correctly, it seems.

I have met with deceit at the fairs, but it was when gentlemen had accepted the position of judges on classes of whose characteristics they were quite ignorant, or in which they were directly or indirectly interested, and by their blundering decisions injuring deserving but unsuccessful competitors, deceiving some innocent onlookers—but laughed at by the knowing ones—and most certainly deceiving themselves, or worse still, deciding against their better judgment. Of such I will give two instances. You, Mr. Editor, will readily remember that notorious one at Ottawa in 1884, when the judges on Shrops actually began judging Southdowns, not knowing one class from the other. The previous year at the Provincial at Guelph, a pair of imported Shrop ewes were discarded though they were first at Toronto the week before, and much admired by Shrop breeders—because the judges claimed, as one of them afterwards admitted—that they had all the good qualities of Southdowns, therefore could not be good Shrops. The above mentioned judge acknowledged the wrong done, saying also that he would not again judge Shrops. But the wrong decision lost the owners the prize, and also the silver medal for best pen. So much for the judging of *experts*.

As one of many whom Mr. Dimon endeavors to injure, and lower in public estimation, I ask him to point out a rule of any large Ontario fair that is violated by our trimming, or show how it is fraud or deceit on our part to use the shears more than it is for other exhibitors to use their arts in fitting, and if he cannot do so—as I am confident he cannot—then let him courageously admit that he has blundered in making so grave a charge, otherwise your readers will understand who is trying to deceive.

I have occupied altogether too much of your valuable space, Mr. Editor, but hope the seriousness of the attack will be sufficient excuse.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

Woodville, August 14, 1886.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### A Visit to Willow Dale

BY R. A. BROWN, CHERRY GROVE.

The subject of this sketch is situated about three miles from St. Marys, in the county of Perth, Ont. The farm consists of 200 acres of good rolling land, beautifully sloping toward the sun. Its virgin product is the genuine blue grass. The farm is very full of small limestone pebbles, and is watered by Trout Creek, which runs across the estate to the north of the buildings. The water in it never ceases to flow, and is pure and sweet as spring water can be.

The brick house is of tasteful design and the barns are in good repair, and in them dwells the aristocracy of the bovine race, the well-kept Shorthorns.

The proprietor, Mr. Wm. Lang, is a native of Ontario, whose father came from England in 1821, and settled on a farm near Port Hope. The elder Mr. Lang was also a stock fancier, having paid the late John Wade \$80 for a grade cow. Those were days when potash and black salts were the chief products of Canada's soil, and a cent was almost as hard to get then as a dollar is now, and pure-bred stock was harder to find than they are to purchase now. Even now thousands of farmers cannot see a profit in a *pure-bred* cow at \$80, notwithstanding that the hatchet is uplifted for the execution of the miserable *scrub*, and we will rejoice to see the day when it will fall.

In 1852 Mr. Lang settled here when the farm was forest. About 1860 he invested in his first pure-bred stock—some Leicester sheep, which were so successful at the leading shows that they soon beat the flocks from whence they were taken. He then tried Berkshire swine and found them to excel all others so much, that he still retains them alone.

In 1874 he purchased his first Shorthorn cow, Minnie of Willowdale, paying for her \$800. She was principally of Booth blood, and proved a grand producer. Her calves have brought over \$3,000 in hard cash to her owner, who yet retains two of her best heifers. Mr. Lang thinks she has been a good \$5,000 profit to him.

The next year he purchased Crimson Flower, Parlette Butterfly, and Lord Cecil—all imported. The produce of Crimson Flower have been nearly all males, which have been sold at grand paying prices, some of them being placed at the head of some of the best herds in the Dominion. Many others have been purchased since, but only of the best, even though imported.

At the head of the herd have stood Prowler, General Armstrong, Tambour, (imp.), and Baron Bawith, and at present the stock bull is Duke of Elmhurst, a pure Cruikshank of the best blood.

In young things we noticed the grand two-year-old heifer Matchless, carrying calf, to Baron Bawith, an empress in every sense of the term, as the tape line, compass and square could not fault her. Parlette, clothed in a soft coat of red roan hair, is equally good. Two yearling heifers, Crimson Flower and Red Rosed le, are destined to wear the red ticket when opportunity offers. Two young bull calves by Baron Bawith, are very superior, and all the stock is registered in the New Dominion Shorthorn herd book.

### The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

This great Exhibition was favored with the usual fine weather which the smiling goddess seems to have reserved for it, was conducted with the same wonderful tact which characterizes its management, and it even outdid its former self in the multitude, the completeness and the fine character of its exhibits. It is in

itself a "little world," which in less than three days will give even a foreigner a wonderfully correct idea of the productions, both natural and artificial, and of the vast resources of the Dominion which we all love so well.

Without intending to detract in the slightest degree from the helpfulness and ability of the management, either as a whole or individually, we know that this energetic body will excuse us when we say that we regard the Toronto Industrial as being very largely the product of one mind. A cartoon at once amused and pained the people of Edinburgh many years ago, representing the great and the good Dr. Thomas Guthrie as carrying a manse upon his back. We fail to see how the idea has not occurred to Mr. Bengough long ago, that the history of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition could not be better shown than by a representation of Secretary J. H. Hill carrying a vast and complicated machine on his shoulders, the other members of the board each staying it with a firm hand.

It would be quite impossible for us to give even a summary of details of all the different features of the Exhibition, so we confine our notices mainly to the different lines of live-stock, that like the gladiators of long ago, contended for the mastery.

### THE CLYDESDALES.

During the last two days of the exhibition, the weather was rainy and the grounds in consequence were out of their usual good form. The live-stock in most of the different branches was as good as ever before, but there were some noticeable weakenings. But these weakenings were certainly not in the particular department to which we now refer—the Clydesdale classes. For years the section of country east of and around Toronto has been noted for the large numbers of valuable Clydesdale stallions and mares imported from Scotland, and the numbers entered from there for competition shows plainly that this notoriety has been well deserved. In the class of aged stallions there were twelve splendid specimens arranged before the committee, and it was only after they had appeared daily for three days that they could satisfy themselves which horses should carry the ribbons, the first falling to Lucky Getter, an importation of two weeks ago, owned by Leattie & Torrance. This horse was sired by Lord Lyon (489), and has won several \$500 premiums before he left Scotland. Second place was allotted to Macmaster, sired by the noted Macgregor, and owned by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont. This horse gained the 1st as a three-year-old last year. Third place was taken by Peer of the Realm, imported in 1885 and now owned by Beith Bros., of Bowmanville. There were some splendid horses that had to be contented with no mark, prominently amongst them being Defiance, owned by Wm. Innis, Bradford, the first-prize horse in the two-year-old ring in 1883, and also in the three-year-old ring in 1884; Silent James, owned by Thos. Little, Caledon, the winner of the first in class and sweepstakes over all ages in Guelph in 1883; Prince George, owned by Beith Bros., and several of nearly equal merit.

In three year-olds there was a large entry, and the task proved fully as great for the judges as in the former class. After calling them to the ring three times and using due deliberation each time, the red was finally sent to the successful competitors in the aged class. Pickwick, the winning horse, is also a late importation, and has certainly carried his great weight well to the end of his journey. He was this year the winner of the fourth prize in his class at Dumfries. Second prize was given to MacArthur, a beautiful son of Macgregor, owned by Wm. Taylor, Toronto; and the yellow went to Gold Crown, the worthy exhibit of Mr. Button, Ringwood. Graham Bros., of Claremont, was well represented in this class by MacAndrew, another son of Macgregor. Mr. Forster, of Greenbank, showed one successfully, the winning two-year-old of last year. Thompson & Smith, of Columbus, had forward their beautiful and shapely Black, and Charles Mason showed his colt that got the first at London last year.

In the two-year-olds the class was nearly as large and quite as good as they were last year. The lucky red again fell to a son of Old Times (579), owned by John Bell, York. The blue went to a colt imported by

Wm. Rennie, Toronto, and third place to a colt just landed, owned by Beith Bros. It is impossible to mention all the good ones that failed to mark in this class, but amongst them may be mentioned MacPhail, another exhibit of Graham Bros., and the first-prize winner at the Royal in England this year, and a colt shown by Messrs. Charlton and Oliver, Duncrief. This colt has but lately landed, but was a general favorite outside the ring on account of his beautiful form and action. The yearling class was not so large, but was composed of a collection of the principal winners at the greatest shows in Scotland this year, the successful roal of last year was again successful; he is owned by John Miller and Sons, Brougham; the second went to the colt shown by Beith Bros. The winner of the fourth place in a good class at the Highland Society's Show at Dumfries this year, and the third was awarded to the winner of first prize at Glasgow Summer Show, and owned by David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont. The colt owned by Graham Bros. and lately imported, was not in first class form, but is certainly a worthy representative of their excellent stable. The mare classes were well filled, but owing to the stables being locked nearly all the time we were not able to obtain the necessary information to describe them as we would wish.

#### SHORTHORNS.

During the past summer the impression seemed to prevail amongst the breeders of Shorthorns that on account of the retirement from the show ring of several of the prominent exhibitors of previous years, the show of cattle in this class would not be equal to the average of the past; but we are persuaded that any one who felt sufficiently interested to stand and watch the show of cattle in the ring at the Toronto Exhibition must have failed to find the evidences of deterioration or of decline. We feel sure we express the opinion of nearly all who have been careful observers and qualified to judge when we say that never in the past was so grand a show of first-class cattle seen at any exhibition in Canada. This is true both with regard to numbers and quality. We heard the remark repeatedly made by old-time observers that they had never seen so even a show in all the sections, so many good ones and so few that were below mediocrity. As we publish the prize-list in this issue we do not propose to particularize the animals exhibited, or go into detail of the awards, but simply to refer to such features of the exhibit as appeared to us to call for special mention. And here we may remark that the association was fortunate in the selection of a jury to make the awards, and the exhibitors might well feel safe in submitting their stock to men of such sterling character as James I. Davidson, of Balsam; John I. Hobson, of Mosborough; Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, and Seth Heacock, of Kettleby; all well-known breeders of Shorthorns and well qualified to do the work assigned them.

One of the most striking features of the show was the magnificent ring of aged bulls, eleven in number, with not an inferior one among them, and at least twice as many prize animals as prizes offered. When after a long consultation the judges decided to give the place of honor to the roan three-year-old Sir Arthur Ingram, from Bow Park, the champion of the last two years, the question was not settled in the minds of many outside the ring whether the roan Collynie bred bull Eclipse shown by Messrs. Gardhouse should not have been given the place which his name indicates instead of a second place. One thing is certain, that if he had had the benefit of the preparation which Mr. Hope knows so well how to direct, and which his opponent enjoyed, the contest would have been still more interesting and the result might have been different, for Eclipse is certainly a bull of grand character and quality and a worthy head for any herd.

The only ring that was not well filled as to numbers was that for two-year-old bulls; but what was wanting in numbers was largely made up for in the extraordinary excellence of the roan Sir Christopher, bred by Mr. Isaac and shown by Mr. C. M. Simmons. A grand representative of the Kinellar line of breeding and a capital type of the ideal Shorthorn, Sir Christopher proved a worthy rival to Sir Arthur Ingram in the contest for the sweepstakes for best bull of any age, and in the hand to hand fight for the silver medal we are more than half persuaded that if a vote of the cattlemen, who with bated breath witnessed the fray, had been taken, the two-year-old bull would have been found to be the favorite. The judges, however, were the only men held to be responsible for a

verdict and they decided once more to deck the brow of Sir Arthur with the red ticket of honor, and thus to add another to the long list of laurels won here, as well as in the home of the Shorthorns over the sea by the representatives of what is known as "Sheriff Hutton" blood, which have made a record as prize winners that is simply phenomenal and unique in the history of the breed.

The yearling ring brought out an even lot of seven bulls without a weak one, and a uniformly good lot of nineteen bull calves made up a show of which any country might well be proud, and with which one could not but feel the country is safe, in spite of the politicians.

All the sections in the female side of the show were well and worthily filled. If special mention of any is made, probably the ring of nine aged cows was the most striking. We do not remember ever to have seen a better lot together anywhere. The imported roan Booth bred Lady Isabel, from Bow Park, with an unbeaten record at leading English shows, was by common consent given first place; and Mr. McCarthy's roan Heliotrope, from Kinellar, a cow of similar character though not in such blooming condition, made a very acceptable second, and scored a decided victory in being placed above the beautiful imported Gusta, from Bow Park, who up to this time had enjoyed an unbroken line of successes both here and at home; but if she could have understood the position she must have been disgusted to find a vulgar Miss Booth preferred to herself for third place and she left out in the cold; but such are the ups and downs of life to which we are all exposed. We have not time nor space to write of all the rings, but cannot forbear to mention the extraordinary imported roan three-year-old Haverling Nonpariel, in the Bow Park contingent, the champion of the Royal Show of last year, the unbeaten "belle of the ball" wherever she has appeared. This is truly a wonderful heifer, combining size and quality to a degree seldom met with in a Bates bred animal or any other for that matter. And right here we desire to record our supreme contempt for the prejudices which too often prevail amongst Shorthorn fanciers against certain strains of blood—prejudices, which, if followed out must prove fatal to the best interests of the breed. Why should a friend of the far-famed Shorthorns frown upon a Lady Isabel, with her wealth of frame and form and flesh, simply because the blood of the Booths flows freely in her veins; or why should another feel fretful or fail to recognize the wonderful worth of a Haverling Nonpariel, with all her well won laurels, simply because her pedigree shows a Bates-topped pyramid? Breeders of Shorthorns! Are ye not all brethren; each and all interested in the grand work of developing the best possibilities of the breed? And who that is unprejudiced, would suspect that these two grand specimens were not sisters? So nearly alike though so differently bred that the unbiased judge in seeking to solve the question as to which he preferred, would find himself in the predicament of the inconstant lover who declared

"He could be happy with either,  
Were t'other dear charmer away."

A striking feature of the show of Shorthorns at the Toronto Exhibition was the fact that in all the rings of bulls shown, the first prize was won by a Canadian-bred animal, although in every ring, except that of calves, imported bulls competed. The sweepstakes (silver medal) for best bull of any age was awarded to a Canadian-bred bull, and a Canadian-bred bull stood at the head of the first prize herd. The second prize herd was made up entirely of Canadian breeds, though there were two or more imported animals in two of the herds that unsuccessfully competed with them.

We were pleased to notice that the color question has no weight with good judges in this country. The first prize heifers in the rings for two-year-olds, one-year-olds and calves under one year were all white, but too good to be placed second. While there is no prejudice against reds, and they would probably get the benefit of a doubt, other things being equal, yet out of the ten rings of different ages and sexes shown, only two first prizes went to reds.

#### SHEEP.

The leading breeders of sheep in Ontario have shown commendable courage and perseverance in standing firmly by their favorite line of live stock through the dark and discouraging days of nearly a decade, and in this they have manifested wisdom, forethought and good judgment, for in the ebb and flow of the tide of demand and supply they must in-

evitably come to the top again, and we are pleased to think that already signs of a revival are seen on the horizon of trade and demand, and we trust our sheepmen are not far from that period when they shall realize a satisfactory return for their faith and patience, in larger demand and better prices.

The classes for sheep at the fairs this fall, we believe, were quite as well filled as in the average of past years; even the Cotswold class, which had been represented by the smallest number, being much better filled than for the last four years, and with a quality of animals quite creditable to the breed and the exhibitors. The Leicester class was especially strong both in numbers and in quality. All the Down classes were represented by a good, even exhibit, the Oxford being out in rather stronger force than usual, while the Merinos made the largest show we have seen in that class for many years. Altogether the sheep show has been well sustained and creditable to all concerned.

#### THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND GALLOWAY BREEDS.

It is not too much to say that the exhibit of polled cattle at the above show was superior to anything seen here in this class. The Galloways would have been forward in greater strength had not the terrible "lung plague" broken out in the Quebec quarantine. Mr. McCrae was, however, able to bring a nice lot of 14, consisting of animals saved from the wreck of the Brooklyn. Among the number we notice his stylish first prize yearling bull Chanceraft. His first prize three-year-old cow Blackie 17th, the first prize bull calf Glentool, from the Belted heifer; the first prize heifer calf Cristabel; and the first prize cow Blackie 3rd. He was also successful in carrying off the silver medal for best herd. Mr. Kough, of Owen Sound, had a very nice lot on exhibition, especially brought out and handled by his manager, Mr. Penny. We are glad to hear that Mr. Kough is so well pleased with his Galloways that he intends next year bringing over the best animals of the breed to be had in Scotland, and we cordially wish him every success. He was successful in carrying off the first prize and silver medal for his three-year-old bull Closeburn. He was also winner of the first in yearling heifers with his beautiful heifer Rachel 2nd. He had besides his thorough-breds some choice grade calves, showing the great power of the Galloway bulls in crossing and grading up.

Mr. H. Sorby, of Gourrock, had a choice lot of 16 on exhibition, headed by his first prize two-year-old bull Stately Highlandman. He carried off a number of prizes, including the bronze medal for the herd. The breeders of the Galloways are to a man agreed that the demand for their favorite breed is as brisk as ever.

We now come to the Aberdeen-Angus Polls, and we may say here that it is quite a difficult task to give an idea of the excellence of this year's display of the "Angus doddies." To begin, then, with the Big Island stock farm, here we must congratulate the courteous and esteemed owner and his careful and capable manager, Mr. G. Mason, on the perfect manner in which the different animals composing the exhibit were brought into the ring. We believe the animals most noticed were the magnificent fat cow and his beautiful yearling heifer Pride of Big Island 2nd. The fat cow, from some oversight, was shown in the wrong class, and was in consequence only awarded the 2nd prize, but we are glad to hear that Mr. Boyd intends keeping her for the Christmas shows, where she will certainly take her well-earned place. We consider his yearling heifer to be the most promising young thing in the polled classes of this year, and being a choice Pride, her value would be hard to fix. He was also most successful in all the young classes, and we notice that his best animals were mostly after his show bull King of Trumps.

The newly imported and valuable herd of Messrs. Geary Bros., of London and Bothwell, comes next in order. It is headed by Rugby, one of the handsomest bulls of the breed ever seen in the Dominion of Canada. The get up of the entire herd was simply perfect, and the animals were as equal as so many peas. The Messrs. Geary have also been to a certain extent sufferer from the unfortunate outbreak of "lung plague" at Quebec. The American markets have, for the time being, been closed against them, and it leaves them with a considerable portion of the stock intended for their autumn sales still on their hands. They certainly merit the sympathy of all lovers of good stock in their unlooked for difficulty. It is not likely that they would have forwarded such a

large selection of valuable animals had it not been for the lock-out on the other side, and we took advantage of the opportunity offered to carefully examine the animals exhibited from Mr. Hannah's splendid herd, and also from the herd of W. I. Taylor, of Rothemay; and we need only say that nothing better could be hoped for or desired.

In conclusion we may say a word concerning the wonderful career of the Kinnoul Park herd of Polled cattle. They have again, for the fifth time in succession, carried off all the leading prizes. They have been senior wranglers in cows and bulls year after year since 1882. They did not once miss the herd prize in all these years, and the medal for best bull of any age has gone five times to New Lowell. Robert Hay, M. P., and his popular nephew and partner, Mr. Robert Paton, are surely deserving of the greatest praise for the enterprise they have shown in bringing this grand herd to its present unconquerable state. It is certainly a beautiful thing to see Mr. Hay in the evening of his long and successful day, giving his whole mind and attention to the perfect formation and building up of his favorite herd of invincible Polls, and we surely cannot do better than wish him a long and tranquil "evening" to enjoy the rest he has earned so well.

**HEREFORDS.**

Herefords were not quite as strongly represented this year as last, but some good specimens put in an appearance, although a good many were not in the order they should have been. While round the judging ring we heard several remarks comparing them with the Shorthorns on exhibition, and they were hardly flattering to the white faces. We would remind our Hereford friends that to bring their cattle out of their fields into the judging ring is hardly the way to raise their favorites in the public estimation. There is no reason why the white faces should not be brought out in as good shape as their neighbors the Shorthorns or Polled Angus. Four aged bulls competed, Mr. Mackie's bull, a good, smooth beast, being easily first. Two-year-old bulls were a fair lot, but yearlings were a poor class. Bull calves were much better, but the judges had no trouble in awarding the red ticket to Mr. Fleming's calf, who was sired by the celebrated Lord Wilton; this calf, which also took the silver medal for the best bull of any age, has remarkably good fore quarters but is a trifle deficient behind. Aged cows contained the plums of the class; here the contest lay between Mr. Fleming's Miss Brody and Mr. Mackie's massive cow, bred by Mr. Aaron Rogers, of Radnorshire, England. The former, a very sweet, smooth cow, eventually took first honors over her rival, the Rogers cow being hardly as good over the shoulder and not quite as smooth at the tail, although of a more fashionable color. The third prize went to Mr. Stone for a good useful cow, but rather down in the back. Three-year-olds were also a good class, the competition between Mr. Stone and Mr. Fleming being very close, the first finally going to Mr. Fleming. There was nothing very striking in either two-year-old or yearling heifers. Heifer calves were a large class, Mr. Stone's fine smooth calf taking first, Mr. Mackie getting second and third. Mr. Mackie won first in the herd prize with a good level herd; Mr. Fleming second, and Mr. Stone third. The judges were Messrs. Mills, O. A. C., Guelph; Perdue, Nassagaweya, and Green, Innerkip.

**The Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.**

Although the Clydesdale Association of Canada was organized since the year began, with a vigor that is refreshing it has already issued the first volume of the stud book, which contains 263 pages and is neatly and substantially bound. It contains the pedigrees of 1,277 horses and mares, of which 320 stallions and 243 mares are in the stud book proper, and 92 stallions and 135 mares in the draught horse appendix. The Scotch appendix contains 363 stallions and 124 mares.

The preface states that the registration of Clyde horses in Canada commenced in September, 1882, by the Agricultural and Arts Association, and mainly by the request of the Secretary, Mr. Wade. The standard was made the same as that of the American Association, but on the organization of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada the standard was made

equal to that of the third volume of the American Clydesdale stud book, which does not admit of Shire crosses, and it was further enacted that an appendix should be added to the first volume, containing pedigrees of horses of mixed breeding—Clyde or Shire. The Scotch appendix contains the pedigrees of all sires and dams of imported Clyde horses, and is invaluable as a book of reference. There is also an office record for all animals with less than four crosses with a registration fee of but \$1. The secretary promises a history of early importations in the next volume.

The book contains the constitution of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, and a brief history of the origin of the Clydesdale horse, and a description of his qualities and points, by Mr. David MacCrae, of Guelph, the President. For this sketch we would gladly make room, but cannot now.

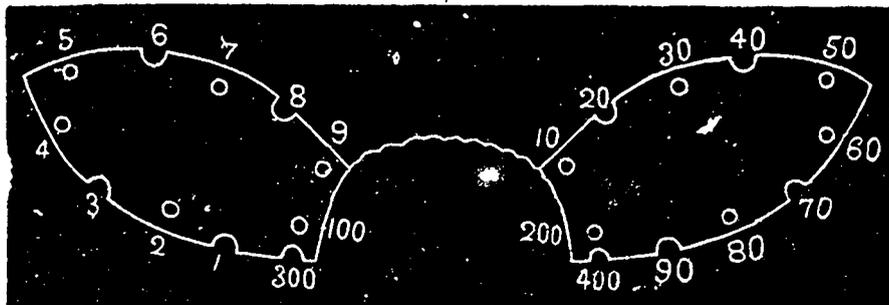
There is also an index to breeders, importers and owners of horses, both in the stud book proper and in the appendix, and a list of the names of officers and members.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the association will fill up and sign the form of application, which may be obtained from the secretary and editor, Mr. Wade, Toronto. The entrance fee is \$3, and the annual dues a similar sum. The registration fee is, to members, \$2 for each animal; to non-members, \$3; transfer fee, 50 cents.

Altogether the work is a creditable one, and every breeder of Clydes in the Dominion should certainly become a member of the association, and possess a copy of the stud book.

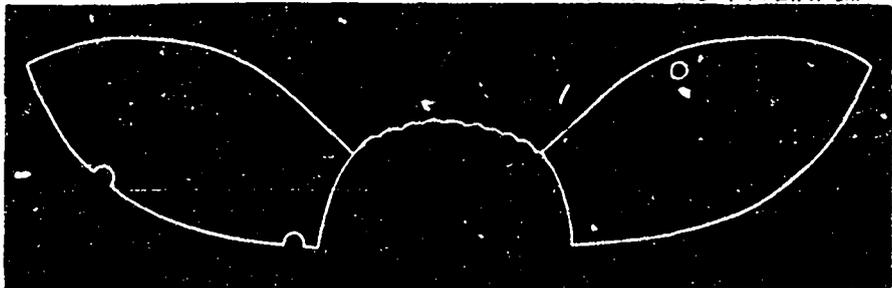
**Jackson's System of Numbering Sheep.**

By request we republish the annexed diagram and explanation of a very simple and complete method of marking sheep, devised by Mr. John Jackson, of "Woodside," Abingdon, of Southdown fame, and which appeared in the JOURNAL more than two years ago.



The above diagram denotes what a mark in a certain part of the ear signifies.

Thus:—To number a sheep 333 make two semi-circular nips in the under side of the left ear, and a hole through near the top part of right ear, as shown below:



The nick and hole are used alternately to designate, with more certainty the exact part of the ear intended to be marked. A shoemaker's common circular punch is the only implement required.

This system does not require more than three marks till 500 is reached. Three marks might even suffice

until 1000 is reached, as after passing 500 the appearance of age would suffice to distinguish between those marked similarly under and over 500 respectively. However, by adding another mark the numbering can be carried on into the thousands.

The owner should have a penciled diagram with numbers as a key to aid memory. This method also enables the breeder more rapidly to keep an accurate record of pedigrees. The diagrams below represent the back of the ears.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

**Ontario Ayrshire Breeder's Association to be Formed.**

During the Provincial Exhibition, held at Guelph, the Ontario Ayrshire breeders met in the office of the dairy department and resolved to form themselves into an association, for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of this long celebrated breed of dairy cattle.

This seems to be a wise movement and we wonder why it has been so long deferred. While other breeds have been boomed excessively, the Ayrshire men have been quietly trusting to the genuine merits of the breed, knowing that it is only a matter of time when false booming will explode and that the Ayrshires will generally be found to be just what they have always been, viz:—the most satisfactory for a definite purpose.

They have stood the test in Great Britain for over a century, and although known breeds have been fairly tried, there is not now to be found in either Scotland or England, one single herd kept by a practical dairyman, when profit is the chief object, that is not composed of either Ayrshires or Ayrshire grades. And be it observed that the dairymen of Great Britain are generally rather shrewd men, not blind to their own interests, but likely to adopt the breed best adapted to the purpose. Rents being high there, their practice must ever be to obtain the largest returns in produce for the amount of food consumed. Some people will not profit by the experience of others, but readily become the victims of cunning speculators.

We presume this association will endeavor to prove that if there is any breed of cows better adapted for dairy purposes in Ontario than the common cattle of the country, which, by-the-by, contain a very large proportion of Ayrshire blood, it is that breed known

as the pure Ayrshire, which must be acknowledged to be not only the neatest and truest, but the hardest and most industrious of all breeds.—CORRESPONDENT.

Parties subscribing now will receive the JOURNAL till the end of 1887 for \$1.

## List of Prizes.

AWARDED IN THE LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT, AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

## CLASS 1.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

- SEC. 1. Stallion 4 years old and upwards, best calculated to improve the breed of horses in Canada. The first prize is given by the Walker House, Toronto—1st, \$50, Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound; 2nd, \$20, Osborne Morton, Montreal; 3rd, \$10, A. M. Campbell, Brampton.
2. Stallion 3 years old—1st, \$20, Geo. H. Carter, Guelph; 2nd, \$14, W. Hendrie, Hamilton.
3. Stallion 2 years old—1st, \$15, Robt. Wilson, Brampton; 2nd, —.
4. Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$15, Andrew Smith, Toronto; 2nd, \$12, Orkney Stud Farm, Orkney; 3rd, \$8, Orkney Stud Farm, Orkney.
5. Yearling Colt entire. —
6. Stallion of any age—Silver Medal, Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound.
7. Three years old Filly—1st, \$18, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2nd, \$11, John Dymend, Orkney; 3rd, \$7, C. Lynd, Brooklyn.
8. Two years old Filly—1st, \$14, Andrew Smith, Toronto.
9. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2nd, \$6, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; 3rd, \$4, W. Hendrie, Hamilton.
10. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$35, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, John Dymend, Orkney.
11. Foal of 1886—1st, \$8, John Dymend, Orkney; 2nd, \$5, William Hendrie, Hamilton.
12. Best Mare any age—Silver Medal, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

## CLASS 2.—ROADSTER HORSES.

- Sec. 1. Stallion 4 years old and upwards, not less than 15½ hands—1st, \$50, Henry Crozier, Owen Sound; 2nd, \$20, G. V. DeLong, Lynedoch; 3rd, \$10, A. J. Nelles, Caledonia.
2. Stallion 3 years old—1st, \$30, M. Burgess, Woodstock; 2nd, \$15, Chas. Porter, Zimmerman; 3rd, \$10, Wm. Ward, Utica.
3. Stallion 2 years old—1st, \$20, J. & F. Gardner, Britannia; 2nd, \$14, Matthew Whitlock.
4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, Jno. Alexander McKenzie, Presque Isle; 2nd, \$7, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 3rd, \$4, A. Frank & Son, the Grange.
5. Stallion of any age—Silver Medal, M. Burgess, Woodstock.
6. Three years old Filly—1st, \$18, G. V. DeLong, Lynedoch; 2nd, \$11, Alex. Creighton, Dunkerron; 3rd, \$7, Jno. Mason, Meadowvale.
7. Two years old Filly—1st, \$14, P. A. Lamphier, Burnamthorpe; 2nd, \$9, J. D. Cranston, Galt; 3rd, \$5, Angus Secord, Hamilton.
8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, Thos. & Geo. Chisholm, Milton West; 2nd, \$6, Robt. Shoff & Son, Birr; 3rd, \$4, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.
9. Brood Mare with Foal by her side, not less than 15½ hands—1st, \$40, Robt. Shoff & Son, Birr; 2nd, \$15, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; 3rd, \$10, H. Shunk, Edgeley.
10. Foal of 1886—1st, \$8, Robt. Shoff & Son, Birr; 2nd, \$5, S. Shunk, Edgeley; 3rd, \$3, W. Hendrie, Hamilton.
11. Pair Matched Horses (Geldings or Mares) in harness, 15½ hands and under—1st, \$40, S. J. Dixon, Toronto; 2nd, \$25, J. C. Shannon, Waterford; 3rd, \$15, Dr. Sproule, Markdale.
12. Single Horse (Gelding or Mare), in harness, 15½ hands and under—1st, \$25, John Palmer, Richmond Hill; 2nd, \$15, Jno. B. Willson, Oshawa; 3rd, \$10, J. R. Trimble, Markdale.
13. Best Mare of any age—Silver Medal, John Palmer, Richmond Hill.

## CLASS 3.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

- Sec. 1. Stallion 4 years old and upwards, 16½ hands and over—1st, \$60, Henry Hammond, Cainsville; 2nd, \$30, B. G. Moore, Oakville; 3rd, \$15, Wm. Willis, Newmarket.
2. Stallion 3 years old—1st, \$30, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale; 2nd, \$15, John Patton, Milton; 3rd, \$10, B. G. Moore, Oakville.
3. Stallion 2 years old—1st, \$20, Miller & Charlton, Duncreeff; 2nd, \$14, Wm. Martin, Inglewood; 3rd, \$7, Owen Robertson, Mansewood.

4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, W. Cook, Orr Lake; 2nd, \$7, Walter Hutchinson, Elm Bank.

5. Stallion of any age—Silver Medal, Miller & Charlton, Duncreeff.

6. Pair of Matched Carriage Horses, (Mares or Geldings) not less than 16½ hands. The 1st prize is given by McGaw & Winnett, Queen's Hotel, Toronto—\$50, Helen M. Crawford, Toronto; 2nd, \$30, P. Miller, Port Rowan; 3rd, \$15, P. Moran, Queensville.

7. Pair Matched Carriage Horses (not less than 15½, and under 16½ hands)—1st, \$40, T. C. Patteson, Toronto; 2nd, \$25, Thos. Abraham, Norwich; 3rd, \$15, J. H. Linfoot, Hamilton.

8. Carriage Filly, 3 years old—1st, \$18, Matthew Howson, Ash Grove; 2nd, \$11, Jas. Early, Norval; 3rd, \$7, J. J. Stewart, Mt. Charles.

9. Filly 2 years old—1st, \$14, Edwin E. Phipps, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$9, Geo. M. Hill, Weston; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Early, Norval.

10. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, W. H. Denison, Churchville; 2nd, \$6, John Wilson, Dunkerron; 3rd, \$4, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

11. Brood Mare, 16 hands and over, with Foal by her side—1st, \$40, Matthew Howson, Ash Grove; 2nd, \$15, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale; 3rd, \$10, Shunk & Bros., Edgeley.

12. Foal of 1886—1st, \$8, Shunk & Bros., Edgeley; 2nd, \$5, Matthew Howson, Ash Grove; 3rd, \$3, W. Pears, Carleton West.

13. Single Carriage Horse, (Gelding or Mare) in harness, 15½ to 16½ hands—1st, \$25, James McDonough, Kleinburg; 2nd, \$15, J. C. Shannon, Waterford; 3rd, \$10, Thos. Armstrong, Hamilton.

14. Single Carriage Horse (Gelding or Mare) in harness, not less than 16½ hands—1st, \$25, J. Craig, V. S., Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, T. Mason & Sons, Hornby; 3rd, \$10, Mrs. Wm. Telfer, Burgoyne.

15. Best Mare of any age—Silver Medal, Matthew Howson, Ash Grove.

## CLASS 4.—HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES.

Sec. 1. Saddle Horse, (Gelding or Mare)—1st, \$25, Frank C. Jeffery, Toronto; 2nd, \$15, A. Wilkes Croft, Toronto; 3rd, \$10, J. Harris, Toronto.

2. Hunter, (heavy weight) up to 15 stone—1st, \$25, T. P. Phelin, Toronto; 2nd, \$15, J. Hugo Reid, Guelph; 3rd, \$10, J. Walsh, Toronto.

3. Hunter (light weight) up to 11 stone—1st, \$25, Andrew Smith, Toronto; 2nd, \$15, Lieut. Col. G. Sweeney, Toronto; 3rd, \$10, W. T. Murray, Toronto.

4. Ladies' Saddle Horse, ridden by lady if possible—1st, —; 2nd, \$15, John Cloughton & Bro., Utica; 3rd, \$10, Andrew Smith, Toronto.

5. Horse (best leaper)—1st, \$25, John Dymont, Orkney; 2nd, —; 3rd, \$10, — Johnson, Toronto.

## CLASS 5.—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Sec. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, John L. Patterson, Canton; 2nd, \$20, W. V. Brown, Shanty Bay; 3rd, \$10, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland.

2. Stallion 3 years old—1st, \$20, Edwin Dixon, Weston; 2nd, \$14, Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles; 3rd, \$7, Alexander Marsh, Richmond Hill.

3. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$15, James A. Boag, Queensville; 2nd, —; 3rd, \$5, James Smith, Waterdown.

4. Yearling Colt entire—1st, \$10, Thos. Robinson, Shanty Bay; 2nd, \$7, John Wetherell, Woodbridge; 3rd, \$4, Alexander Marsh, Richmond Hill.

5. Stallion for general purposes, any age—Silver Medal, John L. Patterson, Canton.

6. Filly 3 years old—1st, \$15, F. Whiteside, Ellesmere; 2nd, \$10, Alber Early, Norval.

7. Filly 2 years old, 1st, \$14, John R. Price, Cooksville; 2nd, \$9, J. Young, Malton; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Kersie, Coleraine.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills; 2nd, \$6, Joseph Chute, Richview; 3rd, \$4, A. Jeffrey, Toronto.

9. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$30, Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills; 2nd, \$15, John Clark, Alloa; 3rd, \$10, Mounsey Bros., Woodbridge.

10. Foal of 1886—1st, \$8, Mounsey Bros., Woodbridge; 2nd, \$5, Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills; 3rd, \$3, D. G. Holmes, Willowdale.

11. Matched Farm Team (Geldings or Mares), in harness—1st, \$30, E. A. Pickering, Lansing; 2nd, \$20, Geo. Long, Hamilton; 3rd, \$15, John Boyd, Hamilton.

12.—Best Mare of any age—Silver Medal, E. A. Pickering, Lansing.

## CLASS 6.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED.)

Sec. 1. Heavy Draught Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$60, James Torrance, Markham; 2nd, \$25, Graham Bros., Claremont; 3rd, \$15, Robt. Beith, Bowmanville.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$50, Beattie & Torrance, Markham; 2nd, \$20, W. L. Taylor, Doncaster; 3rd, \$12, Philip G. Button, Ringwood.

3. Stallion 2 years old—1st, \$25, John Bell, L'Amaroux; 2nd, \$14, W. Rennie, Toronto; 3rd, \$7, Robert Beith, Bowmanville.

4. Yearling Colt, entire—1st, \$10, John Miller & Son, Brougham; 2nd, \$7, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; 3rd, \$4, David Birrell, Greenwood.

5. Heavy Draught Stallion, any age—Silver Medal, Beattie & Torrance, Markham.

6. Filly 3 years old—1st, \$20, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; 2nd, \$10, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Guelph; 3rd, \$5, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.

7. Filly, 2 years old—1st, \$14, John Miller & Sons, Brougham; 2nd, \$9, W. Rennie, Toronto; 3rd, \$5, John Miller & Sons, Brougham.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$10, W. Rennie, Toronto; 2nd, \$6, W. Rennie.

9. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$40, Joseph Fennel, Bradford; 2nd, \$15, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; 3rd, \$10, Simon Beattie, Markham.

10. Foal of 1886—1st, \$8, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; 2nd, \$5, Joseph Fennel, Bradford; 3rd, \$3, W. E. Armstrong, Jarvis.

11. Mare, with two of her progeny, all to be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor—Silver Medal, Joseph Fennel, Bradford.

12. Span of Heavy Draught Horses (Geldings or Mares). The first prize is given by Alfred Oxford, Esq, Black Horse Hotel, Toronto—1st, \$30, W. Rennie, Toronto; 2nd, \$20, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph.

## CLASS 6½.—SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLYDESDALES.

Sec. 1. For the best Clydesdale stallion, any age, registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Special Prize presented by the Clydesdale Association of Canada—1st, \$50, Beattie & Torrance, Markham.

## CLASS 6¾.—SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES.

Sec. 1. Stallion any age—1st, Joseph Beck, Toronto; 2nd, Joseph Beck.

2. Filly any age—1st, Joseph Beck, Thorncliffe; 2nd, Joseph Beck; 3rd, Joseph Beck.

## CLASS 7.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (CANADIAN BRED ONLY.)

Sec. 1. Heavy Draught Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$50, Geo. W. Curtis, Lindsay; 2nd, \$25, H. Crawford, Malvern; 3rd, \$15, Robt. Crawford, Agincourt.

2. Stallion, 3 years old—1st, \$30, Simeon Ritter, Dollar; 2nd, \$20, Richard Newborn, Mimico.

3. Stallion 2 years old—1st, \$20, John Cox, L'Amaroux; 2nd, \$14, Angus Bolton, Castlederg; 3rd, \$7, Wm. Jackson, Elic.

4. Yearling Colt entire—1st, \$10, David Rowntree, Carlton West; 2nd, \$8, Chas. Lawrence; Collingwood; 3rd, \$4, W. Mason, Ellesmere.

5. Heavy Draught Stallion, any age—Silver Medal, David Rowntree, Carleton West.

6. Filly 3 years old—1st, \$20, David [Rowntree, Carleton West; 2nd, \$10, Peter McDermott, Cherrywood.

7. Filly 2 years old—1st, \$14, J. L. Howard, Sutton West; 2nd, \$9, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; 3rd, \$5, John Clark, Alloa.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1st, \$8, John Bone, Edgeley; 2nd, \$6, John Bone; 3rd, \$4, Chas. Lawson, Victoria Square.

9. Brood Mare, with Foal by her side—1st, \$30, Jas. Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; 2nd, \$20, Thos. Scott, Sutton West; 3rd, \$12, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.

10. Foal of 1886—1st, \$8, Jas. Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; 2nd, \$5, Jas. Gardhouse & Son; 3rd, \$3, Richard Newborn, Mimico.

11. Mare with 2 of her progeny, all to be the *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor—Silver Medal, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.

## CLASS 8.—PERCHERONS, OR FRENCH DRAUGHT HORSES.

Sec. 1.—Draught Stallions, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, Stevens & Fotheringham, Woodham; 2nd, \$20, R. B. Burkell, Coburg; 3rd, \$10, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

2. Stallion, 2 years old—1st, \$20, W. E. Armstrong, Jarvis; 2nd, \$14, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills; 3rd, \$10, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

4. Stallion any age—Silver medal, Stevens & Fotheringham, Woodham.

#### CLASS 9—CART AND EXPRESS HORSES.

Sec. 1. Cart Horse (single in harness), 1st, \$20, A. Mason, L'Amaroux; 2nd, \$10, Wm. Morse, Eglington.

2. Express Horses (single in harness), 1st, \$20, Wm. Milliken, Hagerman.

#### CLASS 10. DOG CART—COBS AND CAVALRY HORSES.

Sec. 1. Dog Cart Horse, style and action (Mare or Gelding), 4 years and over, not under 15½ hands, to be shown in harness, 1st, \$20, T. C. Patteson, Toronto; 2nd, \$15, W. T. Murray, Toronto.

2. Cobs in harness (Mare or Gelding), 4 years and over, not under 14 hands, and not exceeding 15 hands, must be stoutly built, and have style and good action, 1st, \$20, John Holderness, Toronto; 2nd, \$15, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; 3rd, \$10, Geo. H. Hastings, Deerpark.

3. Cavalry Horses, the best, and best trained charger, to be shown with cavalry accoutrements, and to be ridden by officers or privates in uniform, 1st, \$20, Major Draper, Toronto.

#### CLASS 11.—PONIES.

Sec. 1. Pony in single harness, 12 hands and under, 1st, \$6, Geo. Pepper, Toronto; 2nd, \$4, Arch. Thompson, Toronto.

2. Pair of Ponies in harness, 12 hands and under, 1st, \$8, Samuel Scott, Owen Sound; 2nd, \$6, Samuel Scott, Owen Sound.

3. Pony in single harness, over 12 hands, up to 13½ hands, 1st, \$6, W. Meyers, Toronto.

5. Pony in single harness, over 13½ hands, up to 14½ hands, 1st, \$6, W. Miller, Toronto; 2nd, \$4, John Lambert, Toronto.

6. Pair of Ponies in harness, over 13½ hands, up to 14½, 1st, \$8, Smith & Gardner, Toronto; 2nd, \$6, Geo. T. Booth, Parkdale.

#### CLASS 13.—BOY RIDERS.

1. Best Boy Rider, under 14 years of age, on Pony under 14 hands—1st, Silver Watch, Chas. Brown, Toronto; 2nd, Silver Mounted Whip and Spurs, Errand D. Wright, Toronto.

#### CLASS 14.—LADY RIDERS.

Open to all, except the winner of First Prize for Lady Riders at the Industrial Exhibition of 1885 (2nd Prize presented by Mr. A. Thomas, Esq., Thomas' European Hotel, King St. west, Toronto)—1st, \$40, Miss Lloyd, Toronto; 2nd, \$25, Miss V. Walker, Toronto.

#### CLASS 15.—LADY DRIVERS.

1. Best Lady Driver, first prize presented by Messrs. Kent Bros., Jewellers, No. 168 Yonge St., Toronto; 2nd prize presented by Mr. E. M. Morphy, Jeweller, No. 141 Yonge St., Toronto—Tilting Ice Pitcher and Cup, value \$20, Mrs. Braun; 2nd, Ladies' Jewellery \$10, Mrs. Beddingfield, Toronto; 3rd, Work Box, Mrs. Chute, Toronto.

### CATTLE.

#### CLASS 17.—DURHAMS.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$40, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2nd, \$25, James Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; 3rd, \$15, Jas. Hunter, Alma.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$40, Simmons & Guirie, Ivan; 2nd, \$25, G. F. Benson, Cardnal; 3rd, \$15, W. Linton, Aurora.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$20, James R. Dairs & Sons, Woodstock; 3rd, \$15, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.

4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$20, Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; 2nd, \$15, Geo. B. Bristow, Rob Roy; 3rd, \$10, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$30, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2nd, \$20, Dalton McCarty, Barrie; 3rd, \$15, Jas. Hunter, Alma.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2nd, \$20, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 3rd, \$15, James Hunter, Alma.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Thos. Nelson &

Sons, Brantford; 2nd, \$15, James Hunter, Alma; 3rd, \$10, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2nd, \$15, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 3rd, \$10, Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan.

10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan; 2nd, \$10, Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan; 3rd, \$5, W. Redmond, Millbrook.

11. Four calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1st, \$40, Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; 2nd, \$25, Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan; 3rd, \$15, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin.

12. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$50, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; 2nd, \$30, James Hunter, Alma; 3rd, \$20, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Brantford.

#### CLASS 18.—HEREFORDS.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$35, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2nd, \$25, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3rd, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$30, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 2nd, \$20, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3rd, \$10, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$25, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2nd, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3rd, \$10, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

4. Bull calf, under 1 year—1st, \$20, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 2nd, \$15, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 3rd, \$10, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

5. Bull of any age—1st, Silver Medal, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 2nd, \$15, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 3rd, \$10, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 2nd, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3rd, \$10, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2nd, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3rd, \$10, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$16, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2nd, \$11, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3rd, \$8, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$12, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 2nd, \$9, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 3rd, \$6, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

11. Four calves, under one year, bred and owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$30, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2nd, \$20, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3rd, \$10, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

12. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by the exhibitor—1st, \$40, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2nd, \$25, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3rd, \$15, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

#### CLASS 19.—POLED ANGUS.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$25, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 2nd, \$15, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 3rd, \$5, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell.

2. Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$20, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 2nd, \$15, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell; 3rd, \$5, J. C. Mussom, Toronto.

3. Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$20, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 2nd, \$15, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$15, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 2nd, \$10, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 3rd, \$5, Hay & Paton, New Lowell.

5. Bull of any age, 1st, Silver medal, Hay & Paton.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards, 1st, \$20, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 2nd, \$15, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell; 3rd, \$5, Hay & Paton, New Lowell.

7. Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell; 2nd, \$15, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell; 3rd, \$5, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.

8. Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 2nd, \$10, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell; 3rd, \$5, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell.

9. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$12, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 2nd, \$8, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 3rd, \$4, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$10, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 2nd, \$6, Geary Bros. & Co., Bothwell; 3rd, \$4, Hay & Paton, New Lowell.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females over 1 year old, and owned by the exhibitor, silver medal, Hay & Paton, New Lowell; 2nd, Bronze Medal, Geary Bros., Bothwell.

#### CLASS 20.—GALLOWAYS.

Sec. 1. Bull 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, W. Kough, Owen Sound.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Harold Sorby, Gourock.

3. Bull, one year old—1st, \$20, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2nd, \$15, W. Kough, Owen Sound.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$15, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2nd, \$10, Harold Sorby, Gourock; 3rd, \$5, Harold Sorby, Gourock.

5. Bull of any age, 1st Silver medal, W. Kough, Owen Sound.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards, 1st, \$20, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2nd, \$15, Harold Sorby, Gourock; 3rd, \$5, Thos. McCrae, Guelph.

7. Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2nd, \$15, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 3rd, \$5, Thos. McCrae, Guelph.

8. Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, Harold Sorby, Gourock; 2nd, \$10, Harold Sorby, Gourock; 3rd, \$5, Harold Sorby, Gourock.

9. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$12, W. Kough, Owen Sound; 2nd, \$8, Harold Sorby, Gourock; 3rd, \$4, Harold Sorby, Gourock.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$10, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2nd, \$6, Harold Sorby, Gourock; 3rd, \$4, Thos. McCrae, Guelph.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor, 1st, Silver medal, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2nd, bronze medal, Harold Sorby, Gourock.

#### CLASS 21.—DEVONS.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$25, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, \$15, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

2. Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$20, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2nd, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

3. Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 3rd, \$5, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, \$10, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 3rd, \$5, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

5. Bull of any age, Silver medal, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards, 1st \$20, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, \$15, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 3rd, \$5, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

7. Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2nd, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

8. Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, \$10, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

9. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$12, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2nd, \$8, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 3rd, \$4, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

10. Heifer Calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$10, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, \$8, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 3rd, \$4, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year, owned by exhibitor, 1st, Silver medal, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; 2nd, bronze medal, Samuel Harper, Cobourg.

#### CLASS 22.—AYRSHIRES.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 2nd, \$15, J. Gildner, Berlin; 3rd, \$5, W. C. Beatty, Omagh.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, A. Gerrard, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, Jas. McCormick, Rockton; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

3. Bull, 1 year old—1st, \$20, Geo. Hill, Delaware; 2nd, \$15, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

4. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1st, \$15, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 2nd, \$10, Jas. McCormick, Rockton; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

5. Bull of any age—Silver Medal, Geo. Hill, Delaware.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 2nd, \$15, H. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, H. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$15, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 3rd, \$5, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 2nd, \$10, Thos. Guy; 3rd, \$5, Jas. McCormick, Rockton.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, H. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$8, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 3rd, \$4, Thos. Guy.

10. Heifer Calf, under one year—1st, \$10, Geo. Hill, Delaware; 2nd, \$6, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 3rd, \$4, T. G. Nankin, Merivale.

11. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—1st, \$40, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 2nd, \$25, H. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3rd, \$15, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

#### CLASS 23.—JERSEY OR GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, A. McLean Howard, jr., Toronto; 3rd, \$5, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm.

2. Bull 2 years old—1st, \$20, Joseph Jeffrey, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$15, D. Rescor, Rosedale; 3rd, \$5, Jno. Jackson, Grahamsville.

3. Bull 1 year old—1st, \$20, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, Mrs. M. Smith, Toronto.

4. Bull calf under 1 year—1st, \$15, A. Jeffrey, Toronto; 2nd, \$10, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 3rd, \$5, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm.

5. Bull of any age—Silver Medal, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$20, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm; 3rd, \$5, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm; 3rd, \$5, A. Jeffrey, Toronto.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$10, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm; 3rd, \$5, A. McLean Howard, jr., Toronto.

9. Heifer, 1 year old—1st, \$12, A. Jeffrey, Toronto; 2nd, \$8, A. Jeffrey; 3rd, \$4, A. McLean Howard jr., Toronto.

10. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1st, \$10, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$6, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm; 3rd, \$4, A. Jeffrey, Toronto.

11. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—Silver Medal, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, Bronze Medal, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm.

#### CLASS 24.—HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, H. M. Williams, Picton; 2nd, \$15, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton; 3rd, \$5, Jno. Leys, Pickering.

2. Bull, 2 years old—1st, \$20, Shunk & Bros., Edgeley; 2nd, \$15, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel; 3rd, \$5, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton.

3. Bull, one year old—1st, \$20, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 2nd, \$15, Shunk & Bros., Sherwood; 3rd, \$5, Smith Bros., Dundas.

4. Bull calf, under one year—1st, \$15, Smith Bros., Dundas; 2nd, \$10, H. M. Williams, Picton; 3rd, \$5, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel.

5. Bull of any age—Silver Medal, H. M. Williams, Picton.

6. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—\$20, Edward Macklin & Sons, Fenella; 2nd, \$15, H. M. Williams, Picton; 3rd, \$5, M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville.

7. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$20, Edward Macklin & Sons, Fenella; 2nd, \$15, M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville; 3rd, \$5, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee.

8. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$15, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 2nd, \$10, Jno. Leys, Pickering; 3rd, \$5, Smith Bros., Dundas.

9. Heifer, one year old—1st, \$10, Jno. Leys, Pickering; 2nd, \$8, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 3rd, \$4, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton.

10. Heifer calf, under one year—1st, \$10, Jno. Leys, Pickering; 2nd, \$6, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 3rd, \$4, Jno. Leys, Pickering.

11. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1st, Silver Medal, H. M. Williams, Picton; 2nd, Bronze Medal, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee.

#### CLASS 25.—GRADE CATTLE.

Sec. 1. Crude cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st, \$25, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$15, W. Smith, Columbus; 3rd, \$5, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

2. Cow, 3 years old—1st, \$25, Jno. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2nd, \$15, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 3rd, \$5, W. Smith, Columbus.

3. Heifer, 2 years old—1st, \$20, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$12, W. Smith, Columbus.

4. Heifer, one year old—1st, \$15, Geo. Keith, Elora; 2nd, \$10, J. & R. McQueen, Salem; 3rd, \$5, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

5. Heifer calf, under one year—1st, \$12, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; 2nd, \$8, Geo. Keith, Elora; 3rd, \$4, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

6. Four females, over one year old, the property of the exhibitor—1st, \$25, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$15, Wm. Smith, Columbus.

#### CLASS 28.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Sec. 1. Fat Ox, or Steer, 3 years old and over—1st, \$30, Jno Russell, Brougham; 2nd, \$20, Jno. Russell, Brougham.

2. Fat steer, under 3 years old—1st, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$20, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 3rd, \$10, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

3. Fat cow or heifer, 4 years old and over—1st, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$20, Mossm Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.

4. Fat heifer, under 4 years old—1st, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

5. Pair of fat cattle, of any age, neither of which are entered in other sections—1st, \$40, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2nd, \$25, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

#### CLASS 29.—FOR MILKING COWS.

Sec. 1. For the best milk-giving cow, quantity and quality to be the test, to be awarded on the result of practical test at the Exhibition, from milkings on the 14th and 15th September—1st, \$25, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 2nd, \$15, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton; 3rd, \$10, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton.

#### CLASS 29½.—SPECIAL SHORTHORN AND GALLO-WAY CROSS.

Sec. 1. 1st.—W. Kough, Owen Sound.

#### SHEEP.

##### CLASS 30.—COTSWOLDS.

Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, W. Jackson, Pond Mills; 2nd, \$12, Geo. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 3rd, \$8, Geo. Colley, Castlederg.

2. Shearling ram—1st, \$16, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$12, Thos. Colley, Castlederg; 3rd, \$8, W. Jackson, Pond Mills.

3. Ram lamb—1st, \$14, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$10, James Main, Boyne; 3rd, \$6, James Main, Boyne.

4. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$12, Thos. Colley, Castlederg; 3rd, \$8, James Main, Boyne.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$12, James Main, Boyne; 3rd, \$8, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.

6. Two Ewe Lambs, 1st, \$14, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$10, James Main; 3rd, \$6, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.

7. Pen of Cotswolds, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$15, James Main; 3rd, \$10, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.

##### CLASS 31.—LEICESTERS.

Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, John Kelly jr, Shakespeare; 2nd, \$12, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's; 3rd, \$8, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2nd, \$12, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2nd, \$10, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's; 3rd, \$6, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, James Murray, Clanbrasil; 2nd, \$12, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 3rd, \$8, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's; 2nd, \$12, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 3rd, \$8, John Kelly, jr.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2nd, \$10, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph; 3rd, \$6, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's.

7. Pen of Leicesters, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2nd, \$15, Wm. J. Somers, St. Mary's; 3rd, \$10, James Murray, Clanbrasil.

##### CLASS 32.—LINCOLN.

Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$16, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2nd, \$12, Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa; 3rd, \$8, Ernest Parkinson.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2nd, \$12, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3rd, \$8, Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2nd, \$10, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 3rd, \$6, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2nd, \$12, James Murray, Clanbrasil; 3rd, \$8, Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2nd, \$12, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3rd, \$8, Wm. Oliver.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2nd, \$10, James Murray, Clanbrasil; 3rd, \$6, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

7. Pen of Lincolns, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 2nd, \$15, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3rd, \$10, Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa.

#### CLASS 33.—OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Henry Arkell, Arkell; 2nd, \$12, Simeon Lemon, Kettleby; 3rd, \$8, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2nd, \$12, Simeon Lemon, Kettleby; 3rd, \$8, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

3. Ram Lamb—1st, \$14, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2nd, \$10, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$6, Peter Arkell.

4. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, Henry Arkell, Arkell; 2nd, \$12, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 3rd, \$8, Smith Evans, Gourcock.

5. Two Shearling Ewes—1st, \$16, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2nd, \$12, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$8, Henry Arkell, Arkell.

6. Two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$14, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2nd, \$10, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$6, Smith Evans, Gourcock.

7. Pen of Oxford and Hampshire Downs—1 Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—1st, \$20, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2nd, \$15, Henry Arkell, Arkell; 3rd, \$10, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

#### CLASS 34.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

Sec. 1. Ram, two shears and over—1st, \$16, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 2nd, \$12, Jno. Harrison, Owen Sound; 3rd, \$8, Chas. Lawrence, Collingwood.

2. Shearling ram—1st, \$16, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2nd, \$12, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 3rd, \$8, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville.

3. Ram lamb—1st, \$14, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2nd, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 3rd, \$6, Jno. Harrison, Owen Sound.

4. Two ewes, two shears and over—1st, \$16, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 2nd, \$12, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 3rd, \$8, Dalton McCauley, Barrie.

5. Two Shearling ewes—1st, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 2nd, \$12, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 3rd, \$8, Jno. Harrison, Owen Sound.

6. Two ewe lambs—1st, \$14, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 2nd, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 3rd, \$6, Chas. Lawrence, Collingwood.

7. Pen of Shropshire Downs, 1 ram 2 ewes, two shears and over; 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1st, \$20, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 2nd, \$15, Jno. Dryden, Brooklin; 3rd, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville.

#### CLASS 35.—SOUTH DOWNS.

Sec. 1. Ram, two shears and over—1st, \$16, Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2nd, \$12, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 3rd, \$8, John Jackson, Abingdon.

2. Shearling ram—1st, \$16, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2nd, \$12, John Jackson, Abingdon; 3rd, \$8, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

3. Ram lamb—1st, \$14, Robt. Shaw, Renton Station; 2nd, \$10, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 3rd, \$6, John Jackson, Abingdon.

4. Two ewes, two shears and over—1st, \$16, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2nd, \$12, John Jackson, Abingdon; 3rd, \$8, John Jackson, Abingdon.

5. Two Shearling ewes—1st, \$16, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2nd, \$12, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 3rd, \$8, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

6. Two ewe lambs—1st, \$14, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2nd, \$10, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 3rd, \$6, John Jackson, Abingdon.

7. Pen of Southdowns, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—1st, \$20, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 2nd, \$15, John Jackson, Abingdon; 3rd, \$10, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

#### CLASS 36.—MERINOS.

Sec. 1. Ram, 2 shears and over—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$12, ditto; 3rd, \$8, ditto.

2. Shearling Ram—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2nd, \$12, ditto; 3rd, \$8, ditto.

3. Ram lamb—1st, \$14, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2nd, \$10, ditto; 3rd, \$6, ditto.

4. Two ewes, two shears and over—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2nd, \$12, ditto; 3rd, \$8, ditto.
5. Two Shearling ewes—1st, \$16, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2nd, \$12, ditto; 3rd, \$8, ditto.
6. Two ewe lambs—1st, \$14, W. M. & J. C. Smith, 2nd, \$10, do; 3rd \$6, do.
7. Pen of Merinos, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 Shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—1st, \$20, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2nd, \$15, do; 3rd, \$10, do.

## CLASS 37.—FAT SHEEP.

- Sec. 1. Two fat Wethers, two shears and over—1st, \$16, John Rutherford, Roseville; 2nd, \$12, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.
2. Two fat Wethers, under two shears—1st, \$16, Wm. J. Somers, St. Marys; 2nd, \$12, John Rutherford, Roseville.
3. Two fat ewes, two shears and over—1st, \$16, John Rutherford, Roseville.

## CLASS 37½.—DORSET HORN RAMS.

1. 1st, \$7, Wm. Rolph, Markham; 2nd, \$5, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

## CLASS 37½.—DORSET HORN EWES.

- Shearling Ewes, 1st, \$8, Wm. Rolph, Markham; 2nd, \$6, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.
- Ewe Lambs, 1st, \$7, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2nd, \$5, Wm. Rolph, Markham.
- Aged Ewes, 1st, \$8, E. & A. Stanford, Markham; 2nd, \$6, Wm. Rolph, Markham.
- Pen of Dorset Horn Sheep, 1st, \$10, Wm. Rolph, Markham; 2nd, \$7, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

## PIGS.

## CLASS 38.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

- Sec. 1. Boar over 2 years, 1st, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$10, George Green, Fairview; 3rd, \$5, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years, 1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 3rd, \$4, Geo. Green, Fairview.
3. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months, 1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$8, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan, 3rd, \$4, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
4. Boar, under 6 months, 1st, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$6, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 3rd, \$4, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn.
5. Sow, over 2 years, 1st, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$10, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn; 3rd, \$5, Geo. Green, Fairview.
6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years, 1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$8, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn; 3rd, \$4, Geo. Green, Fairview.
7. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months, 1st, \$12, Geo. Green, Fairview; 2nd, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 3rd, \$4, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
8. Sow, under 6 months, 1st, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$6, Geo. Green, Fairview; 3rd, \$4, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn.
9. Best improved Berkshire Boar and 2 Sows, of any age, 1st, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2nd, \$10, Geo. Green, Fairview.

## CLASS 39.—SUFFOLKS.

- Sec. 1. Boar, over 2 years, 1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$10, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; 3rd, \$5, W. McClure, Elders Mills.
2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years, 1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$8, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Featherstone, Credit.
3. Boar over 6 and under 12 months, 1st, \$12, W. McClure, Elders Mills; 2nd, \$8, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; 3rd, \$4, A. Frank & Son, The Grange.
4. Boar, under 6 months, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$6, Wm. McClure, Elders Mills; 3rd, \$4, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
5. Sow over 2 years, 1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$10, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; 3rd, \$5, Wm. McClure, Elders Mill.
6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years, \$12, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$8, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; 3rd, \$4, A. Frank & Son, The Grange.
7. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months, 1st, \$12, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; 2nd, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 3rd, \$4, R. Dorsey & Son.
8. Sow, under 6 months, 1st, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$6, Wm. McClure, Elders Mill; 3rd, \$4, Wm. McClure, Elders Mill.
9. Best improved Suffolk Boar and 2 Sows, of any age, 1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; 2nd, \$10, A. Frank & Son, The Grange.

## CLASS 40.—SEX PIGS.

- Sec. 1. Boar over 2 years, 1st, \$15, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$10, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 3rd, \$5, John C. Anderson, Woodville.
2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years, 1st, \$12, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherstone.
3. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months, 1st, \$12, Joseph Featherstone, Credit.
4. Boar, under 6 months, \$8, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$6, Joseph Featherstone; 3rd, \$4, James Jarvis, Boyne.
5. Sow, over 2 years, 1st, \$15, Thos. Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$10, John C. Anderson, Guelph; 3rd, \$5, Thomas Featherstone, Credit.
6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years, \$12, John C. Anderson, Guelph; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Featherstone, Credit.
7. Sow, over 6, and under 12 months, 1st, \$12, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 3rd, \$4, John C. Anderson, Guelph.
8. Sow, under 6 months, 1st, \$8, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$6, Jas. Jarvis, Boyne; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Featherstone, Credit.
9. Best improved Essex Boar and 2 Sows, of any age, 1st, \$15, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$10, John C. Anderson, Guelph.

## CLASS 41.—POLAND CHINA.

- Sec. 1. Boar, over 2 years—1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2nd, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
3. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, James Jarvis, Boyne; 2nd, \$8, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
4. Boar, under 6 months—1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3rd, \$4, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
5. Sow, over 2 years—1st, \$15, James Jarvis, Boyne; 2nd, \$10, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 3rd, \$5, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3rd, \$4, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
7. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2nd, \$8, James Jarvis, Boyne; 3rd, \$4, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
8. Sow, under 6 months—1st, \$8, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2nd, \$6, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 3rd, \$4, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
9. Best improved Poland China Boar and 2 Sows of any age—1st, \$15, James Jarvis, Boyne; 2nd, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

## CLASS 42.—CHESTER WHITES.

- Boar 1 year old and under 2—3rd, \$2, T. G. Nankin, Merivale.
- Sow over 2 years—2nd, \$5, T. G. Nankin.
- Sow 1 year and under 2—2nd, \$4, T. G. Nankin; 3rd, T. G. Nankin.
- Sow under 1 year—1st, \$6, T. G. Nankin.

## CLASS 43.—YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

- Sec. 1.—Boar over 2 years—1st, \$15, Joseph Featherstone, Credit.
2. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, J. Y. Ormsby, Oakville; 2nd, \$8, T. G. Nankin, Merivale, 3rd, \$4, John Weldrick, Newton Brook.
3. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherstone; 3rd, \$4, John Hord & Son, Parkhill.
4. Boar, under 6 months—1st, \$8, John Hord & Son, Parkhill; 2nd, \$6, Wm. McClure, Elders Mills; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Featherstone, Credit.
5. Sow over 2 years—1st, \$15, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$10, J. G. Long, Lansing; 3rd, \$5, Joseph Featherstone.
6. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$12, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$8, Wm. McClure, Elders Mills; 3rd, \$4, John Hord & Son, Parkhill.
7. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Featherstone.
8. Sow, under 6 months—1st, \$8, J. G. Long, Lansing; 2nd, \$6, J. G. Long, 3rd, \$4, John Hord & Son, Parkhill.

9. Best improved Yorkshire Boar, and 2 Sows any age—1st, \$15, Joseph Featherstone, Credit; 2nd, \$10, Joseph Featherstone.

## POULTRY.

## CLASS 45.—FOWLS.

- Sec. 1. Brahmas, dark, cock—1st, \$2.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth; 2nd, \$1.50, J. Miles, Toronto, 2. Brahmas, dark, hen—1st, \$2.50, J. Miles, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth.
3. Brahmas, light, cock—1st, \$2.50, Major Salt, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1.50, John Finch, Seaforth.
4. Brahmas, light, hen—1st, \$2.50, John Finch, Seaforth; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Brown, Toronto.
5. Cochins, buff, cock—1st, \$2.50, Frank C. Hare, Whitby; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
6. Cochins, buff, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Frank C. Hare, Whitby.
7. Cochins, partridge, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
8. Cochins, partridge, hen—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
9. Cochins, white, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
10. Cochins, white, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
11. Cochins, black, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
12. Cochins, black, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.
13. Langshans, cock—1st, \$2.50, Geo. Bartlett, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Thos. E. Dudley, St. Catharines.
14. Langshans, hen—1st, \$2.50, Thos. E. Dudley, St. Catharines; 2nd, \$1.50, E. S. Middleton, Oshawa.
15. Dorkings, colored, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, James Mann, Boyne.
16. Dorkings, colored, hen—1st, \$2.50, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Bell, York Mills.
17. Dorkings, silver grey, cock—1st, J. E. Corcoran, Stratford; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.
18. Dorkings, silver grey, hen—1st, \$2.50, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$1.50, Jas. E. Corcoran, Stratford.
19. Dorking, white, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue.
20. Dorkings, white, hen—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue.
21. Plymouth Rocks, cock—1st, \$2.50, T. M. Ceffatt, Orillia; 2nd, \$1.50, T. M. Goffatt.
22. Plymouth Rock, hen—1st, \$2.50, T. M. Goffatt, Orillia; 2nd, \$1.50, T. M. Goffatt.
23. Game, black red, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, L. McIntyre, Norwich.
24. Game, black red, hen—1st, \$2.50, Geo. Goulding, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1.50, H. P. Harrison, Toronto;
25. Game, brown red, cock—1st, \$2.50, Geo. Goulding, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.
26. Game, brown red, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Ham-mall, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. Goulding, Parkdale.
27. Game, duckwing, cock—1st, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. Goulding, Parkdale.
28. Game, duckwing, hen—1st, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Barber & Co.
29. Game, pile, cock—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, L. McIntyre, Norwich.
30. Game, pile, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. Goulding, Parkdale.
31. Game, any other variety, cock; 1st, Geo. Goulding, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1.50, L. McIntyre, Norwich.
32. Game, any other variety, hen—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, L. McIntyre, Norwich.
33. Hamburgs, black, cock—1st, \$2.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth; 2nd, \$1.50, A. J. Willson.
34. Hamburgs, black, hen—1st, Thos. Walm-sley, Embro; 2nd, \$1.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth.
35. Hamburgs, golden pencilled, cock—1st, \$2.50, Rich. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, S. Wicks, Toronto.
36. Hamburgs, golden pencilled, hen—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. Bartlett, London.
37. Hamburgs, silver pencilled, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.
38. Hamburgs, silver pencilled, hen—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. Bartlett, London.
39. Hamburgs, golden spangled, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

40. Hamburgs, golden spangled, hen—1st, \$2.50, Geo. Bartlett, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Fred. Sturdy, Guelph.

41. Hamburgs, silver spangled, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

42. Hamburgs, silver spangled, hen—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

44. Javas, any variety, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Brown, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Brown, Toronto.

45. Leghorns, white, cock—1st, \$2.50, J. B. Long, Guelph; 2nd, \$1.50, W. Brown, Bowmanville.

46. Leghorns, white, hen—1st, \$2.50, J. B. Long, Guelph; 2nd, \$1.50, Thos. Rice, Whitby.

47. Leghorns, brown, cock—1st, \$2.50, R. Hamill, St. Catharines; 2nd, \$1.50, Thos. Rice, Whitby.

48. Leghorn, brown, hen—1st, \$2.50, Thos. Rice, Whitby; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Hamill, St. Catharines.

49. Leghorns, black, cock—1st, \$2.50, T. Wixon, Ingersoll; 2nd, \$1.50, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

50. Leghorns, black, hen—1st, \$2.50, T. Wixon, Ingersoll; 2nd, \$1.50, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

51. Leghorns, rose comb, brown or white, cock—1st, \$2.50, C. F. Wagner, Toronto.

52. Leghorns, rose comb, brown or white, hen—1st, \$2.50, C. S. Chalk, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1.50, C. F. Wagner, Toronto.

53. Houdans, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.

54. Houdans, hen—1st, \$2.50, Alex. DeLaporte, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, C. D. Hall, Bowmanville.

55. Spanish, white face, black, cock—1st, \$2.50, John Nunn, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, A. F. Bunks, Toronto.

56. Spanish, white face, black, hen—1st, \$2.50, A. F. Bunks, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, A. F. Bunks, Toronto.

57. Andalusians, cock—1st, \$2.50, Edward Lawson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Joseph Dilworth, Toronto.

58. Andalusians, hen—1st, \$2.50, Joseph Dilworth, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Edward Lawson, Toronto.

59. Minorcas, black, cock (*Special Prizes*)—1st, \$2.50, Henry Abbott, Hingham, Eng.; 2nd, \$1.50, Edward Lawson, Toronto.

60. Minorcas, black, hen, (*Special Prize*)—1st, \$2.50, Alex. DeLaporte, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Alex. DeLaporte, Toronto.

61. Polands, white crested, black, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

62. Polands, white crested, black, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

63. Polands, white crested, white, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

64. Polands, white crested, white, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

65. Polands, white crested, bearded, cock—1st, \$2.50, T. A. Wardell, Dundas; 2nd, \$1.50, T. A. Wardell.

66. Polands, white crested, bearded, hen—1st, \$2.50, T. A. Wardell, Dundas; 2nd, \$1.50, T. A. Wardell.

67. Polands, silver, cock—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

68. Polands, silver, hen—1st, \$2.50, Hern & Dutton, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

69. Polands, golden, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Hern & Dutton, Bowmanville.

70. Polands, golden, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

71. Wyandottes, cock—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, W. C. G. Peter, Angus.

72. Wyandottes, hen—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, W. C. G. Peter, Angus.

73. Any other variety standard fowl, cock—1st, \$2.50, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Hamill, St. Catharines.

74. Any other variety standard fowl, hen—1st, \$2.50, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Hamill, St. Catharines.

75. Bantams, game, black red, cock—1st, \$2.50, Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines.

76. Bantams, black red, game, hen—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto.

77. Bantams, game, brown red, cock—1st, \$2.50,

Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Bonnick & Honnock.

78. Bantams, game, brown red, hen—1st, \$2.50, Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, George McDermott, Toronto.

79. Bantams, game, duckwing, cock—1st, \$2.50, W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines; 2nd, \$1.50, W. Barber & Co., Toronto.

80. Bantams, game, duckwing, hen—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, E. Simpson.

81. Bantams, game, pile, cock—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, E. Simpson.

82. Bantams, game, pile, hen—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, E. Simpson.

83. Bantams, black or white, rose comb, cock—1st, \$2.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth; 2nd, \$1.50, W. McNeil, London.

84. Bantams, black or white, rose comb, hen—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

85. Bantams, golden sebright, cock—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

86. Bantams, golden sebright, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

87. Bantams, silver sebright, cock—1st, \$2.50, W. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

88. Bantams, silver sebright, hen—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

89. Bantams, Japanese, cock—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

90. Bantams, Japanese, hen—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

91. Bantams, any other variety, cock—1st, \$2.50, Thos. Coston, Montreal; 2nd, \$1.50, Hern & Dutton, Bowmanville.

92. Bantams, any other variety, hen—1st, \$2.50, J. Dilworth, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, T. H. Smelt, Bowmanville.

#### CLASS 46.—SPECIAL PRIZES.

Presented by the *Canadian Poultry Review*. Entrance fee, 25 cents in each section.

Sec. 1. For the best Bird, male or female, in sections 1 to 22 inclusive in classes 45 and 47—1st, \$5, Major Salt, Parkdale.

2. For the best Bird, male or female, in sections 23 to 32 inclusive, in classes 45 and 47—1st, \$5, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

3. For the best Bird, male or female, in sections 33 to 74 inclusive, in classes 45 and 47—1st, \$5, J. B. Long, Guelph.

4. For the best Bird, male or female, in sections 75 to 92 inclusive, in classes 45 and 47—1st, \$5, George McDermott, Toronto.

#### CLASS 47.—CHICKENS.

Sec. 1. Brahmans, Dark, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth; 2nd, \$1.50, J. Miles, Toronto.

2. Brahmans, Dark, Pullet, 1st, \$2.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth; 2nd, \$1.50, A. J. Willson, Seaforth.

3. Brahmans, Light, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Isaac West, Brampton; 2nd, \$1.50, Thorpe & Scott, London.

4. Brahmans, Light, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, George Wright, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, Isaac West, Brampton.

5. Cochins, Buff, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton; 2nd, \$1.50, Thos. E. Dudley, St. Catharines.

6. Cochins, Buff, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Frank C. Hare, Whitby; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Hett, Berlin.

7. Cochins, Partridge, Cockerel—George Wright, Bowmanville, 1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.50, George Wright, Bowmanville.

8. Cochins, Partridge, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, George Wright, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, George Wright, Bowmanville.

9. Cochins, White, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

10. Cochins, White, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, William McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

11. Cochin, Black, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

12. Cochins, Black, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

13. Langshans, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Brown, Toronto.

14. Langshans, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, William Brown, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

15. Dorkings, Colored, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Bell, York Mills; 2nd, \$1.50, James Main, Boyne.

16. Dorkings, Colored, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm.

Bell, York Mills; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Bell, York Mills.

17. Dorkings, Silver Grey, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue.

18. Dorkings, Silver Grey, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue.

21. Plymouth Rocks, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, T. M. Goffatt, Orillia; 2nd, \$1.50, T. M. Goffatt, Orillia.

22. Plymouth Rocks, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, T. M. Goffatt, Orillia; 2nd, \$1.50, T. M. Goffatt, Orillia.

23. Game, Black Red, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Jas. Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry P. Harrison, Toronto.

24. Game, Black Red, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$1.50, William Barber & Co., Toronto.

25. Game, Brown Red, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

26. Game, Brown Red, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

27. Game, Duckwing, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

28. Game, Duckwing, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

29. Game, Pile, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Daniel McIsaac, Burford.

30. Game, Pile, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, George Golding, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1.50, L. McIntyre, Norwich.

31. Game, any other variety, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McLeod, Lucan; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McLeod, Lucan.

32. Game, any other variety, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McLeod, Lucan; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McLeod, Lucan.

33. Hamburgs, black, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Thorpe & Scott, London.

34. Hamburgs, black, pullet—1st, \$2.50, H. G. Jackson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Thorpe & Scott, London.

35. Hamburgs, golden pencilled, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

36. Hamburgs, golden pencilled, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

37. Hamburgs, silver pencilled, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

38. Hamburgs, silver pencilled, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

39. Hamburgs, golden spangled, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

40. Hamburgs, golden spangled, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Fred. Sturdy, London.

41. Hamburgs, silver spangled, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

42. Hamburgs, silver spangled, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

45. Leghorns, white, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, F. W. Brown, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, F. W. Brown.

46. Leghorns, white, pullet—1st, \$2.50, F. W. Brown, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, F. W. & C. F. Sutcliffe, Brampton.

47. Leghorns, brown, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Thos. Rice, Whitby; 2nd, \$1.50, J. C. Benner, Owen Sound.

48. Leghorns, brown, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. T. Davis, Stratford; 2nd, \$1.50, F. Wixon, Ingersoll.

49. Leghorns, black, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, F. Wixon, Ingersoll; 2nd, \$1.50, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

50. Leghorns, black, pullet—1st, \$2.50, F. Wixon, Ingersoll; 2nd, \$1.50, F. Wixon.

51. Leghorns, rose comb, brown or white, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, C. S. Chalk, Parkdale.

52. Leghorns, rose comb, brown or white, pullet—1st, \$2.50, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, C. F. Wagner.

53. Houdans, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Pearce & Hall, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

54. Houdans, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Pearce & Hall, Bowmanville; 2nd, \$1.50, Alex. DeLaporte, Toronto.

55. Spanish, white face, black, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, John Nunn, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, John Nunn.

56. Spanish, white face, black, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Harry Wright, Owen Sound; 2nd, \$1.50, Harry Wright.

57. Andalusians, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Edward Lawson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Edward Lawson.

58. Andalusians, pullet—1st, \$2.50; Edward Lawson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Henry Abbott, Hingham, England.

59. Minorcas, black, cockerel, (*special prizes*)—1st, \$2.50, Henry Abbott, Hingham, England; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. R. Bruce, Guelph.

60. Minorcas, black, pullet (*special prize*)—1st, \$2.50, Edward Lawson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. R. Bruce, Guelph.

61. Polands, white crested, black, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

62. Polands, white crested, black, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

63. Polands, white crested, white, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

64. Polands, white crested, white, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

65. Polands, white crested, bearded, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, T. A. Wardell, Dundas; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McCloud, Lucan.

66. Polands, white, crested, bearded, pullet—1st, \$2.50, T. A. Wardell, Dundas; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McCloud, Lucan.

67. Polands, silver, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Allan Bogue, London.

68. Polands, silver, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

69. Polands, golden, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

70. Polands, golden, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Allan Bogue, London.

71. Wyandottes, cockerel—1st, \$2.50, W. C. G. Peter, Angus; 2nd, \$1.50, Jno. W. Court, London.

72. Wyandottes, pullet—1st, \$2.50, Jno. W. Court, London; 2nd, \$1.50, W. C. G. Peter, Angus.

74. Any other variety standard fowl, pullet—1st, \$2.50, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

75. Bantams, Game, Black Red, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines; 2nd, \$1.50, George McDermott, Toronto.

76. Bantams, Game, Black Red, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, George McDermott, Toronto.

77. Bantams, Game, Brown Red, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Geo. McDermott, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto.

78. Bantams, Game, Brown Red, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, George McDermott, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto.

79. Bantams, Game, Duckwing, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Geo. McDermott, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. McDermott, Toronto.

80. Bantams, Game, Duckwing, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Geo. McDermott, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, Geo. McDermott, Toronto.

81. Bantams, Game, Pile, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, J. Miles, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, L. McIntyre, Norwich.

82. Bantams, Game, Pile, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, E. Simpson, Toronto; 2nd, \$1.50, J. Miles, Toronto.

83. Bantams, Black or White, Rose Comb, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

84. Bantams, Black or White, Rose Comb, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

86. Bantams, Golden Sebright, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, William McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

87. Bantams, Silver Sebright, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, \$1.50, R. Oke, London.

88. Bantams, Silver Sebright, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, William McNeil, London.

89. Bantams, Japanese, Cockerel—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

90. Bantams, Japanese, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, R. Oke, London; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

91. Bantams, any other variety, Cockerel, Pullet—1st, \$2.50, Thomas Costen, Montreal; 2nd, \$1.50, Wm. McNeil, London.

92. Bantams, any other variety, Pullet—1st, \$2.50,

Thos. Costen, Montreal; 2nd, \$1.50, Thomas Costen, Montreal.

#### BREEDING PENS.

Pen of Plymouth Rocks—Robert Downs, Toronto, diploma.

Pen of Black Spanish—Diploma, A. F. Bunks, Toronto.

Pen Minorcas—Diploma, Edward Lawson, Toronto.

Pen of Andalusians—Diploma, Edward Lawson, Toronto.

Pen of Silver Grey Derkings—Diploma, Alex. DeLaporte, Toronto.

Pen of Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Diploma, George Bartlett, London.

Pen of Game—Diploma, W. Barber & Co, Toronto.

Pen of Game Bantams—Diploma, Bonnick & Honnock, Toronto.

Pen of White Leghorns—Dip, F. Wixon, Ingersoll.

Pen of Brown Leghorns—Diploma, F. Wixon, Ingersoll.

Pen of Black Leghorns—Diploma, F. Wixon, Ingersoll.

Pen of Houdans—Diploma, Pierce & Hall, Bowmanville.

#### CLASS 48.—TURKEYS, GESE AND DUCKS.

Sec. 1. Turkeys, Bronze, Male—1st, \$3, James Main, Boyre; 2nd, \$2, J. W. Bussell, Hornby.

2. Turkeys, Bronze, Female—1st, \$3, Jas. Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$2, Jas. Main, Boyne.

3. Turkeys, White or Black, Male—1st, \$3, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$2, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

4. Turkeys, White or Black, Female—1st, \$3, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$2, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

5. Geese, Bremen, Male—1st, \$3, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$2, James Main, Boyne.

6. Geese, Bremen, Female—1st, \$3, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$2, James Main, Boyne.

7. Geese, Toulouse, Male—1st, \$3, John C. Anderson, Guelph; 2nd, \$2, John Duff, Myrtle.

8. Geese, Toulouse, Female—1st, \$3, John Hord & Son, Parkhill; 2nd, \$2, John C. Anderson, Guelph.

11. Ducks, Rouen, Male—1st, \$3, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$2, James Main, Boyne.

12. Ducks, Rouen, Female—1st, \$3, Jas. Main, Boyne; 2nd, \$2, James Main, Boyne.

13. Ducks, Aylesbury, Male—1st, \$3, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$2, Wm. McCloud, Lucan.

14. Ducks, Aylesbury, Female—1st, \$3, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$2, Wm. McCloud, Lucan.

15. Ducks, Pekin, Male—1st, \$3, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$2, John Duff, Myrtle.

16. Ducks, Pekin, Female—1st, \$3, Allan Bogue, London; 2nd, \$2, John Duff, Myrtle.

17. Ducks, any other variety, Male—1st, \$3, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$2, Keily Bros., London.

18. Ducks, any other variety, Female—1st, \$3, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, \$2, Keily Bros.

#### CLASS 49.—ORNAMENTAL.

Sec. 1. Pair Guinea Fowl—2nd, \$1, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton.

15. Common Pea Fowl—1st, \$2, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

18. Pair Ferrets—1st, \$2, Chas. Moore, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, Chas. Moore, Toronto.

19. Pair Guinea Pigs—1st, \$1, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale.

29. Pair Rabbit, lop-ear, buck—1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, Fred. Dunn, Toronto.

30. Pair Rabbit, lop-eared, doe—1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, Wm. Barber & Co.

31. Pair Rabbit, any other variety, buck—1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale.

32. Pair Rabbit, any other variety, doe—1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale.

#### CLASS 50.—PIGEONS.

Sec. 1. Pouter, blue pied, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Charles Massie, Port Hope.

2. Pouter, blue pied, hen—1st, \$2, Chas. Massie, Port Hope; 2nd, \$1, Jos. O. LaBelle, Bowmanville.

3. Pouter, Red or Yellow, pied, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

4. Pouter, red or yellow, pied, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Chas. Massie, Port Hope.

5. Pouter, white, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

6. Pouter, white, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

7. Pouter, black, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

8. Pouter, black, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

9. Carriers, black, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

10. Carriers, black, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

11. Carriers, dun, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

12. Carriers, dun, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, do.

13. Barbs, black, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

14. Barbs, black, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto.

15. Barbs, any other color, cock—1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, Wm. Barber & Co.

16. Barbs, any other color, hen—1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, Wm. Barber & Co.

17. Tumblers, short faced, cock, 1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

18. Tumblers, short faced, hen, 1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

19. Tumblers, any other variety, cock, 1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

20. Tumblers, any other variety, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

21. Fantail, blue or white, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Chas. Massie, Port Hope.

22. Fantail, blue or white, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Chas. Massie, Port Hope.

23. Fantail, any other color, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

24. Fantail, any other color, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Jos. O. Labelle, Bowmanville.

25. Jacobins, red or yellow, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

26. Jacobins, red or yellow, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

27. Jacobins, any other color, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$2, ditto.

28. Jacobins, any other color, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

29. Antwerps, short-faced, any color, cock—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

30. Antwerps, short-faced, any color, hen—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

31. Antwerps, long-faced, blue, cock—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, A. J. Groves, Toronto.

32. Antwerps, long-faced, blue, hen—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

33. Antwerps, silver or silver dun, cock—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

34. Antwerps, silver or silver dun, hen—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto.

35. Antwerps, blue or black chequer, cock—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

36. Antwerps, blue or black chequer, hen—1st, \$2, C. F. Wagner, Toronto; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

37. Trumpeters, pair—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

38. Turbits, any color, pair—1st, \$2, C. Massie, Port Hope; 2nd, \$1, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale.

39. Swallows, any color, pair—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

40. Nuns, any color, pair—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Chas. Massie, Port Hope.

41. Owls, English, blue, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

42. Owls, English, blue, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

43. Owls, English, black or yellow, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

44. Owl, English, black or yellow, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

45. Owls, African, any other color, cock—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

46. Owls, African, any other color, hen—1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, ditto.

47. Any other variety not specified in this list, cock, —1st, \$2, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 2nd, \$1, Jos. O. Labelle, Box manville.

8. Any other variety, not specified in this list, hen, —1st, \$2, Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto; 2nd, \$1, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale.

#### CLASS 51. —POULTRY APPLIANCES

Incubator—Bronze Medal, A. W. Bessey, St. Catharines.

Incubator—Diploma, Edward Gerred, Toronto.

Brooder—Diploma, Wm. H. Crowie, St. Catharines.

### Stable Flooring.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have read your paper with great interest, and I think with some profit, and shall be glad if you will insert the following query, hoping to elicit needed information from yourself or some of your readers.

I can quite believe that a cow stable floored with Portland cement, as described by Mr. Ceo. Laidlaw in a former number of the JOURNAL, is an excellent floor, both for cleanliness and economy of manure; but I presume it is too expensive for the general run of farmers to adopt, and even those who could make the outlay without inconvenience will pause before investing so much. I am one of the latter, and it has occurred to me, would not asphalt serve the purpose at much less cost? Possibly the warmth from cattle lying on it would soften it, so that on rising their hoofs would make holes in it, and possibly the manure would dissolve or disintegrate it; and lastly, would the strong odor from the tar in its composition, affect the milk of cows stabled on it? I feel sure the latter would occur if they were put in before the strong smell had had time to pass off.

ENQUIRER.

### Veterinary.

#### Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

Breeders and veterinarians in the Dominion of Canada had almost ceased to be interested in what is in many particulars the most dreadful of bovine scourges, so remote seemed the chance of our having it in our midst; but attention has been abruptly drawn to the disease, and its dread consequences in a measure realized, since we have heard of the loss sustained by two importers already, and of the possibility of others with cattle in quarantine being similarly involved. But the shock is mollified when we come to consider how infinitesimal has been the loss in comparison to what it would have been had these diseased cattle been let loose upon the country, and the malady gained a foothold. The loss of our national record for the possession of a clean bill of health, would be only second in importance to the immediate losses that would be sustained by breeders from sickness and death amongst their stock. A point has been gained by this outbreak in demonstrating to those that were skeptical about the importance and practical utility of the quarantine system, how indispensable it is to the cattle interests of the country. It is to be hoped that the drastic measures of slaughter and cremation that have been adopted at Point Levis may be entirely successful in eradicating the germs of the disease from this country; in fact there is hardly any doubt that they will be, so that perhaps none of the readers of this journal will come in contact with the disorder; but some may, either from curiosity or from the love of acquiring knowledge, be interested in reading a brief account of the disease.

*Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia* is the name almost universally applied to this disease in English speaking countries. The word contagious is used in contradistinction to the ordinary accidental non-specific pleuro-pneumonia to which all animals are subject; but the disease under consideration is peculiar to the

ox tribe, not being transmissible to any other species of animals.

The term pleuro pneumonia signifies an inflamed condition of lung tissue and of the thin membranes covering the lungs, called the pleuro. To sum up, we may define this affection to be a subacute, specific, contagious disease peculiar to bovines. Its existence was recorded in central Europe over a century ago but was not introduced into Great Britain until 1841. Two years later it was first noticed in the United States; but there seems to be no evidence of it ever having shown itself in this country.

It is not unusual to hear people give instances of outbreaks of what they considered to be really contagious pleuro pneumonia occurring even in this country, such observers assuming that the true disease can be generated spontaneously, or that some concatenation of adverse conditions could bring about the disease. There is ample evidence, both in Great Britain and the United States to disprove the correctness of any such assertion, and to show conclusively that the disease-producing element is always transmitted either mediately or immediately from some pre-existing diseased centre.

The virus of this disease has been determined to consist of minute vegetable organisms which, on gaining access to the system by the proper channel, reproduce themselves and confining their sphere of action to the lungs and their coverings, the pleuro; and these bringing about such changes as characterize the disease. Most authorities consider that the infectious principle has to be breathed in order to produce the true disorder. Attempts have been made to bring about the disease by transfusing the blood from a diseased to a healthy ox, but without success. Failure has also resulted both in feeding diseased lung tissue, as also in inoculating healthy cattle with fluid from the lung of a diseased animal.

The cohabitation of healthy with diseased cattle is the most fruitful cause in spreading the disorder; but the poison may adhere to any suitable vehicle, as hay, straw, etc., and be conveyed to some distance, so that if in the process of evaporation susceptible subjects come in contact with the floating germs of the disease, they are likely to be infected. Five hundred yards is said to be the limit to which the poison will float in the air, and infect.

The virus appears to be very tenacious of life, as cow-houses, which pleuro-pneumonia subjects have inhabited, and have vacated for as long as four months, afterwards have, on the introduction of healthy cattle, contaminated them.

Considerable time elapses from the period that the poison is received into the system until the first manifestation of the disorder—from three to six weeks in the majority of cases, but much longer periods of incubation are not unusual, even as long as four months has been recorded. We can infer from such evidence that a ninety days' detention in quarantine is not excessive, and it may be insufficient to meet the exigencies of exceptional cases.

The premonitory symptoms of the setting in of pleuro-pneumonia are not sufficiently distinctive to enable even an experienced observer to say for certain what a sickening animal is suffering from, if it is the first affected in the herd; for the signs are those of ordinary febrile disturbance. But after the disease is fully developed in one animal and its nature determined, the thermometer is a valuable guide in indicating its existence in other members of a herd, even in its most incipient stage. The normal temperature of healthy cattle is 100.76° Fah., which is uninfluenced by the temperature of the air which the animal is

breathing. If, then, the temperature rises to 102° or higher, in an animal in an infected herd, it is most probable that such an one has become a victim. There is in addition a tendency to isolation, also dullness, impaired appetit. and secretions, as well as dryness and stinging of the coat, and usually the presence of a dry, husky cough. As the affection advances the breathing is disturbed; and when it is fully established the expiration of air is attended with a peculiar grunt, the animal stands with its back arched, the cough becomes more frequent and painful, the appetite is almost lost; in the cow the secretion of milk ceases, and diarrhoea is often present. As the disease progresses an animal becomes much emaciated, and the breathing more labored. Pressure over the diseased portion of lung gives evident pain, while tapping sharply on the wall of the chest over such involved portion gives rise to a dull sound altogether unlike the drum-like sound emitted from where the lung is healthy. On applying the ear to the chest in order to listen to the lung sounds, there will be found an absence of sound over diseased lung, while the normal lung sounds will be more than usually audible over the unaffected portions.

The deaths resulting from the disease are estimated by "Fleming" at 15% or 20%, and even as high as 70%. He says, "in mild invasions they may only be 20% or 25%, but in those of a severe character, they may amount to 70%, 80% or 90%." In general, however, the loss from death, and from animals slaughtered, or disposed of on account of the disease, may be estimated at about 60%. This, nevertheless, does not represent all the harm wrought by the lung plague. What with the long duration of the malady, the slow and protracted convalescence, the consecutive disorders, perhaps permanent loss of condition and health; the expense of treatment, the non-productiveness of the animals for months—all this makes c. p. one of the most disastrous plagues that can afflict a cattle-producing country.

Twenty-five per cent. of exposed cattle are found to resist the disease. Animals that have perfectly recovered from lung-plague are proof against subsequent infection for a considerable length of time, some say for life.

It is found that medicinal agents have very slight, if any, beneficial effect in controlling this disease, and that when it is considered advisable to try and save an individual life—which should be very seldom determined upon as a rational course—good nursing, with attention to sanitary conditions, is about all that should be attempted.

Even to a person that has made a study of the diseases of animals, and has had opportunities of observing cases of this disease, it is not always an easy matter—especially if it is the first case in a herd—to determine at once whether a subject is suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia or from some other chest affection, particularly accidental pleuro-pneumonia. But to one conversant with the lesions of this malady there is no difficulty in discriminating between it and any bovine disorder *post mortem*. In contrasting the *post mortem* differences of accidental p. p. and c. p. p., we have to note the greater increase of weight in the diseased lung of the latter, and also its tendency to crumble and hardness, as well as its being much paler in color, and more markedly mottled, or mabled, when cut into. In ordinary pneumonia the inflammation is generally diffuse or shaded out at the borders of the diseased patches, and there is seldom more than one diseased centre in each lung, whereas in the contagious form there are usually several pretty clearly circumscribed diseased masses, vary-

ing in size from the volume of a walnut to that of a child's head, and being in different degenerated stages. The attendant pleuritic changes do not differ to such a marked degree from the results of ordinary pleurisy as is found in contrasting the lungs; but one difference is the less recent character of the diseased changes, in the contagious and subacute form.

The prevention of this scourge in an uninfected country such as ours, can be only thoroughly accomplished by rigid quarantine regulations. The supplementing of such precautions, with the prohibition of importations from the infected neighborhoods of a contaminated country, will certainly add to the certainty of permanent prevention. So far in this country we have not been called upon to stamp out lung-plague; but from the unsuccessful efforts made in other countries to accomplish its eradication, there is not sufficient encouragement to make us sanguine of success in such an attempt. After forty years of futile effort to eradicate the malady in Great Britain, their most prominent authorities, notably Fleming, Williams, and Whalley, declare in favor of slaughter of all diseased and suspected stock, and that all apparently infected cattle that have been in contact with diseased ones, shall be carefully isolated, and subjected to inoculation. The efficacy of inoculation as a preventive measure has been much experimented upon and debated, and it seems to have gained in favor year by year.

The process and object of inoculation bear some analogy to vaccination for small-pox in the human subject, but they differ, inasmuch as in inoculation for contagious pleuro-pneumonia actual virus from the diseased lung is used, consisting in the fluid semi-transparent exudate. A small quantity of this is introduced into an incision made at about the point of the tail. This gives rise to local tenderness and swelling, extending more or less up to the root of the tail, and even on to the rump. It also affects the system generally, raising the temperature, accelerating the pulse, impairing the appetite, etc., in a varying degree; and exceptionally causing serious and fatal derangement. The lungs and pleura, however, remain unaffected; thus is produced a modified disease, which in nearly every case renders the subject of it innocuous and refractory to subsequent infection, for a considerable but unascertained length of time.

### The Farm.

Those who subscribe now for the "Journal" for 1887 will get it the remainder of this year free.

We want an active young man at every county and district fair this season to take subscriptions for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Write at once for full particulars to STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

We heard a farmer remark not very long ago that he had no great sympathy with the style in vogue amongst a certain class of farmers of "going to the city with one pant leg up and the other down." We can only add that we are of the same opinion. Although it would be a greater mistake if our farmers were to go to the other extreme of extravagance in dress, there is a happy mean that would certainly be more becoming. The safe rule is to dress according to the work in hand. In many instances it is therefore mete that they should go to the city in plain, coarse clothes, but they need not at the same time be untidy. There is no getting over it that unbecoming

dress does affect our position, hence clothes that are suitable only for manure drawing should not be donned when the farmer goes to market.

We went with an individual not very long ago who was going to a quarry six miles distant to get a load of stone to be used in laying underdrains. He said to us that he regarded these as better for the purpose than tiles, although he had never used the former. We asked him did he take a farm paper? His answer was, "No; times are too hard to admit of that." We said to him that it would cost him but one dollar a year. He said, "Every dollar was one in times like these," and on he went toward the quarry to get a load of the stone, for which he was paying \$2 per cord. It was hard work for him to draw two loads or a little more than half a cord of the stone in a day, and when the drains were made they would be in every way inferior to those made with tiles. He would thus lose more every day while thus engaged, far more than the annual subscription of an agricultural paper, which he could not read for one year without being taught that it was a species of infatuation to draw stones six miles for the construction of drains in a section where tiles were to be had.

### Look Ahead.

The most successful campaigns that have crowned the heroes of the battle-field are not usually, if ever, the result of spasmodic effort, but rather the outcome of one harmonious and most carefully pre-arranged plan. Thus it was that in the last Franco-German war the legions of Germany were enabled in so short a time to unfurl the banner of the Fatherland within the walls of the gay but devoted French capital. The thorough military survey of the country that the Germans had made before the war began, and the oneness of purpose with which the directors of the war adhered to it, did quite as much in securing the most wonderful result as did the enthusiasm and the pluck of the German soldiers.

Singleness of purpose is quite as essential to success in farming as in military campaigning, and those farmers usually succeed the best, the details of whose every plan are but the parts of one harmonious whole.

Farmers do not usually succeed well who are continually changing their tactics, especially in relation to the final results which they seek. The man who is all for growing hay one year, grain the next, and stock the next, is not likely to succeed well in any of his efforts, for changing frequently his ultimate aims, necessitates frequent changes in the details of his plans, which precludes the possibility of highest success. In clambering to the uplands in any calling there must be continual advance, even though the extreme difficulty of the farming should necessitate a lateral movement it must always be a divergence in the line of ascent.

This oneness of aim necessitates the most careful forethought. In draining a field thoroughly the wise man makes a survey of his field, and a map of the same, outlining not only the general details of his plan, but filling in also the minutest of the details. So the farmer who has once settled in his mind what he is seeking, will not only map the same fixedly in his mind, but also will make an annual re-survey of every detail of plan.

The stockman should this winter know what he will do (or at least attempt to do), next winter, and lay his plans accordingly for the intervening period. He should know now how many head of cattle he will try to carry over next winter, and the kinds of feed

they will be fed, and should arrange his plans for sowing accordingly. The wise stockman will try and grow as much of his own feed as he possibly can, as he can ordinarily do this much cheaper than he can buy it, especially after his lands become so enriched by stock-keeping that he is sure of a good return when the season is at all propitious. He will also consider the nature of next winter's accommodation, and will so proportion the number of each kind of stock to the accommodation, and *vice versa*, that each will have room enough, and yet at the same time the room will be occupied, as money is expensively invested which is spent in unoccupied out-buildings.

The area to be devoted to pasture will be carefully considered, and so the different kinds of grain; and especially will the acreage of the soiling crop receive most careful attention. This should always embrace a sufficient area to provide for the contingency of a dry season, as in such a case a short allowance of pasturage in autumn without a substitute is just a stepping-stone to a short allowance of feed the following winter.

Especially should all arrangements be determined as to the males that shall be used in the spring time. No careful farmer will leave this to hap-hazard, but will try and know all about it before the snows of winter have disappeared.

So, too, will the judicious grain-grower lay his plans, and with equal care. He will see to it that a careful rotation is laid out, and that all necessary arrangements are made therefor in good time.

It is true that peculiarities of weather may necessitate some modification of plans as the season moves on, just as unlooked for contingencies may lead the general to modify the details of the campaign, but in its essential features the one plan will be adhered to throughout. Those who are to succeed well in the great work of agriculture will try and hold the injunctions just laid down; those who will take a stand beneath them will not hold them. Experience has proved that the man of oneness of purpose wins the race when this is accompanied by untiring diligence directed by provident forethought.

### The Provincial Exhibition.

The forty-first Provincial Exhibition has come and gone, and in the character and extent of the exhibit in all manner of farm products, it has never been surpassed nor even equalled by any of its former selves. The show of live-stock, for extent, quality and variety, has, in the opinion of good judges, never been outdone by any exhibit on the American continent. And yet the attendance was slim enough, which makes it more and more apparent that to win large gate money many forms of attraction are necessary to magnetize the children in stature, and the children in mind.

For a Government exhibition to resort to this would be out of the question; which but confirms us in our opinion, that this venerable exhibition should be made *exclusively* a farmer's fair, so far as the exhibits are concerned, supported by a good stiff grant, which would enable the board to offer prizes that would call out a splendid exhibit, to a considerable degree independent of gate money. In such an event, a stamp, *Provincial* in its character, would continue to be put on every prize won at its meetings, and every visitor would come to learn and carry home only useful lessons. The two hundred thousand farmers of Ontario should never think of surrendering this bulwark of their exhibition privileges, because it was not self supporting, but they should of course see to it that all economy consistent with the dignity of the institution should be used in its management.

On the morning of the 22d of September, a meeting of the Clydesdale Association was held in the city hall, the president, Mr. D. MacCrae, of Guelph, in the chair.

Two important resolutions were passed:

(1) That the directors be authorized to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a spring stallion show, and submit the same at their December meeting.

(2) That the directors of this association be requested to call the attention of the railways of this country to the great lack of facilities for carrying horses with despatch and safety, and that they urge upon said railways to make arrangements for carrying a limited number of horses on passenger trains.

The annual meeting of the Council was held on the evening of the 24th September, when the address of the president, H. Parker, Woodstock (given on another page), was read, and the report of the farm judges announced, which declared the first prize as given to Mr. Simpson Rennie, Milliken, Scarborough, County of York; the second to Wm. Donaldson, South Zorra, County of Oxford, and the third to John Fothergill, Burlington, County of Halton. The fourth and fifth in order were those of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Toronto, County of York, and John Campbell, jr., of Woodville, County of Ontario. The prizes, consisting of silver plate in value \$100, \$60, and \$40, and appropriately inscribed, were presented to the successful competitors amid loud cheers.

Mr. Hobson, Mosboro', the senior judge, was highly complimented by the association for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties during seven successive years in which he had acted in that capacity.

Mr. Shaw expressed deep sympathy with the unsuccessful competitors, as almost without a single exception they had farms of which not only they, but the country in which they lived, might well be proud. He regretted that there was no adequate means of making it known to the whole Dominion that in nearly every instance they scored high, and that of the four standing highest there was only a difference of seven marks in a possible two hundred.

Mr. D. Nicol, Catarqui, carried the first on the essay on grasses, and Thos. Elmes, Princeton, second; Mr. Shaw the first on that on farm labor, and John Campbell, jr., second.

The meeting, which was one of the most interesting ever held by the association, declared itself in favor of a continuance of the three judge system, and opposed to the selection of judges on stock by a representative committee.

Following is a brief description of some of the animals exhibited:

#### SHORTHORNS.

This standard breed was out in royal style, the walk from one end of the range to the other being a tire-some one; and the quality was almost beyond compare in many of the exhibits. We take them in the order of range rather than that of merit.

Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., came out with eleven head of young animals from his herd of forty or fifty head of Scotch Shorthorns, much thinned by the steady sales of the past season; but the fine appearance of these young animals, sired by Vansgarth (47192), made it quite apparent that he has lost none of his skill as a breeder.

Messrs. J. R. Davis & Son, of Woodstock, were on hand with their recent purchase—the one-year roan imported bull, with his ample furnishing; a beast that will do good service in their young herd.

Mr. James Hunter, of Alma, with his eleven head of home-bred Shorthorns, made a splendid exhibit, notwithstanding that some sixty head were left behind. This herd were more than victorious, carrying third on aged bull, second on bull calf, third on aged cow, second and third on two-year heifers, and first on best herd, bred and owned by exhibitor, and Prince of Wales prize on best five females, three years old, sim-

ilarly bred; thus adding fresh proofs of skill in breeding to the long array already furnished by this champion of the Booth Shorthorns.

Messrs. Thos. Ballantyne & Son, of Neidpath Stock Farm, Stratford, brought two bulls and a heifer of quality, which do honor to the stock bull imp. Methlick Hero, and forecast a successful future for this newly established firm with their foundation of Cruikshank blood.

Messrs. Thos. Nicholson & Sons, of Sylvan, Ont., with their six head from a herd of fifty, well led by Prince Albert, bred by Mr. Alexander Brockie, Ferguson, and sired by Barmpton Hero, were strong competitors. The heifer calves of Prince Albert, who carried second here, were also prize winners.

Mr. Jas. S. Smith, of Maple Lodge Stock Farm, Maple Lodge, fought the battle of the aged bulls bravely with the finely bred and finely finished Bates bull Baron Constance 5th; and the three bull calves in stalls beside him gave one a high idea of the thirty head of Shorthorns now at the Maple Lodge.

Mr. George Keith, Elora, with a one-year Short-horn grade heifer, by Barmpton Hero, and two grade calves, came off with high honors; and Graham Bros., of Ailsa Craig, made a creditable commencement in showing young Shorthorns in rings where all the lions meet; and more of Barmpton Hero's calves came from the herd of Messrs. J. & W. Watt, of Salem.

Bow Park carried the day with their imported, the unbeaten Sir Arthur Ingram, leading the way. This enormous herd now numbers 265 head, the food for which, Mr. Hope assures us, is nearly all furnished from the fatness of Bow Park.

Mr. John Currie, of Everton, with his fine young imp. two-year-old Kinellar bull, on short feet and possessed of immers bosom and fine broad back, made a strong stand against the beautiful two-year bull Sir Christopher, bred by John Isaac, of Bomanon, and shown by Messrs. Simmons & Quirie, and finally carried away first honors.

The Messrs. H. & I. Groff, Elmira, were out in strong force with twenty-four head of Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades, loaded down with flesh. They carried a fair share of prizes in both classes.

Other good animals were shown, but as we publish the prize list in next issue, all good animals that may have escaped our ken will receive due notice there.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS.

The principal competitors here were the Messrs. M. Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, and the Geary Bros. Imp. Co., of Bothwell. From these grand herds, both of which are more than one hundred strong, a number of fine animals were on the ground. The contest proceeded with varying fortunes, but the Geary Bros. carried the herd prize. Their aged bull Rugby is a beautiful fellow from beyond the sea, and was more than a match for Mr. Boyd's grandly bred Erica bull King of Trumps; but in one-year bulls the Bobcaygeon herd carried both first and second. In the female classes Geary Bros. came first with the lovely cow Favonica, closely followed by Mr. Boyd's Wanton; and in the three-year class the result was similar, and also in the two-year class; but in the one-year-old class, Pride 2nd, of Big Island, was victorious, and in the class for heifer calves, Mr. Boyd was first again. In the ring for fat, the cow of M. Boyd & Co., with her grand load of flesh on a well-covered frame, worsted the pretty Shorthorn of the Messrs. Groff.

#### HEREFORDS.

All the Toronto exhibits in this class, with the exception of Mr. Benson's lot, were on the ground. The judging commenced on Wednesday, when the Toronto decisions were confirmed, with the exception of the medal for the best bull of any age, which here went to Mr. Mackie's aged bull, Mr. Fleming's calf not showing to the same advantage he did in Toronto. In three-year-old cows the first and second prize animals at Toronto were reversed, as also were the first and second prize two-year-old and yearling heifers. The diploma for the best female of any age was rightly awarded to Mr. Fleming's cow, Miss Brodie. Three herds competed, the red ticket going to Mr. Stone, in which many onlookers thought the judges erred, as Mr. Mackie's were a very even lot, and were headed by the silver medal hull. With this exception we think the judges are to be congratulated on the way they performed their onerous and often thankless duties. The judges were Messrs. Gibson, Carpenter and ———

#### GALLOWAYS.

In this class the exhibit was very much crippled in consequence of the tragic enactments at the Quebec quarantine; but some good animals were on the ground in the exhibits of Mr. Thomas MacCrae, of Guelph, Mr. Harold Sorby, Gourock, and Mr. Wm. Kough, Owen Sound (see stock notes) Mr. MacCrae has some fine females with the rich blood of Scotland's best breeds flowing in their veins, and carried a fair share of the honors. Mr. Sorby has still 25 head, though the best were consumed in the unfortunate burning of last summer. The two-year Cherry came in for first both in Toronto and Guelph, as best female, and the imported bull Stately Highlandman (4054), was first prize winner. Mr. Kough is fast coming up in Galloways. His bull (imp.) Closeburn was first all round, and his Galloway grades drew much attention. Altogether it has been an unfortunate year for Galloways, but we are quite sure that the gentlemen who are fighting their battle in Ontario are made of that rock-like stuff on which the tidal wave of misfortune will make no impression. Fire, and wave, and disease that alk in darkness, have been against them, but when another season dawns they will come again, we are told, in ever-increasing numbers.

#### SHEEP.

*Lincolns.* Mr. Wm. Walker, of Ilderton, from a standard flock of 25 breeding ewes was out with a fine lot, all bred by himself, though from imported stock. For 27 years Mr. Walker has been fighting the battle of the Lincolns. His exhibition ewes were immense creatures.

Wm. Oliver, of St. Marys, came in the ring with 16 strong specimens of this strong breed, his 3-shear ram bred by Geary Bros., and from imported stock, as are all Mr. Oliver's sheep. His first prize-winning ram lamb weighs 180 lbs. Except the ram these were all bred by the exhibitor.

E. Parkinson, Eramosa, contended manfully with some 16 head of Lincolns, though some 50 head had been left at home. They were all of his own breeding. The whole flock was grounded on a ewe imported by Jos. Kirby, of Guelph, some 20 years ago. The young stock are from a ram bred by Henry Smith, Nottinghamshire.

*Leicesters.*—William Oliver, whose Border Leicester sheep are very pretty and true type, brought five specimens from a standard flock of thirty head. His two-shear ram is a grand handler.

Wm. Somers, of St. Marys, with 22 Bakewell Leicesters from a flock of 70, made a strong fight. His sheep, all of his own breeding, are in good shape.

W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, as usual, brought out a fine contingent, 10 in number, from a breeding flock of 45 ewes. They are pure Border Leicesters, clean in the head and possessing a mild expression of face. For the last 15 or 20 years Mr. Whitelaw has bred from imported Border Leicester rams.

J. Kelly, of Shakespeare, whose usual strength in breeding ewes is 30 head, came out with 23 specimens, all home bred but one. The four-shear ram is certainly a model. He stands on strong limbs and has cleanness of outline, with shoulders and back like those of a little ox. His weight is over 400 lbs, probably the heaviest sheep on the ground, his one-year imported ram bred by Samuel Jack, Crichton Mains, Miulothian, Scotland, and descended from famous prize-winners of Lord Polworth's breeding.

*Cotswolds.* Mr. James Main, of Boyne, showed 19 head of Cotswolds, all imported, and consisted of an aged ram and 2 shearlings, 3 ram lambs, 2 pairs of aged ewes, 2 pairs of shearlings and 4 ewe lambs. They were bred by Mr. Gillett, at Kilkenny, England, and a number of them winners at the Royal, England.

Messrs. Jackson & Laidlaw, of Wilton Grove, were to the fore with 17 head out of a flock of 50 ewes, all grounded on imported stock bought from Mr. Cole, Lancashire, five years ago. The lord of the flock, 4 years old, was first at Toronto, and now goes to Mr. Henry Arkell, Teeswater.

*Southdowns.* J. Jackson, of Woodside, Abingdon; R. Marsh, of Lorridge Farm, Richmond Hill; E. Stanford, of Markham, and R. Shaw, Renton Station, were the principal competitors in this breed.

Mr. Jackson, who was so successful last year, carried the flock prize for homebreds, and Mr. Stanford for the imported pen, as according to the terms of the prize list Mr. Marsh could not mass his best sheep in either of the pen-prize contests. At Toronto he

was a great prize-winner this year. The contest between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Marsh is a noble one—a prolonged fight with ever varying fortunes, and though Mr. Jackson was ahead last year, this year Mr. Marsh has pulled him back. Their flocks number about 100 in all, and are certainly of very fine quality. Mr. Stanford's are all imported. Mr. Shaw has a ram lamb which at the first of the shows weighed 178 lbs., and was the easy first prize-winner. Mr. Stanford also showed a pen of the Dorset horned, in addition to his exhibit of 9 rams and 13 ewes from the Steyning flock.

**Shropshire Downs.** John Harrison, Owen Sound, came out with seven head, all of his own breeding, except the stock ram, which was bred by the Bath and West of England prize-winning ram of Mr. John Cranworth, of Paris. The foundation of this flock came from one of the importations of Mr. James Glennie, formerly of Guelph. The ram carried a first.

John Campbell, jr., of Woodville, Ont., with 18 head, of which 4 were imported, carried first honors both here and at Toronto. Those not imported were bred direct from stock of J. Bowen, Jones, Farmer, Crane & Tanner, and T. S. Minton.

John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, was also strong in Shrops, all either imported or on imported foundation, and shared the honors, which in most cases were strongly contested.

Mr. J. P. Phin, of Hespeler, had two or three good pens, too, but did not show in Toronto. His sheep, though not in so high condition as some, were very useful breeding animals. James Hunter, of Sunnyside, Alma, and Abram Rudel, Gourcock, were also amongst the exhibitors of Shrops.

**Oxford Downs.** Peter Arkell, of Teeswater; Henry Arkell, of Arkell; Smith Evans, of Gourcock, and Messrs. T. & W. Meadows, of Maplewood, were amongst the principal exhibitors of this breed of large strong downs. Mr. P. Arkell showed 16 head, imp., and 14 head bred at his Summerhill farm, Teeswater, Ontario. Six shearling ewes, bred by Mr. Adams, of Oxfordshire, very beautiful specimens, and three of the ram lambs, were from the Royal, England. He is the strongest exhibitor of Oxfords in Ontario, although his brother, of Arkell P. O., brought out 18 head, imported or from imported stock.

The flock of Mr. Evans numbers 32 head, of which 11 were on exhibition. The Maplewood flock, of the Messrs. Meadows, furnished five head, nearly all imported. One of the rams has a wonderfully well-furnished back. These and others not here came from the flock of Lord Polworth, Mertoun Lodge, St. Boswell's, Scotland.

#### PIGS.

**Berkshires.** In this breed Messrs. Simmons & Quirie were strong, having 10 head on exhibition out of a possible score or two. They carried a first along with other prizes on a very beautiful home-bred boar. George Green, of Fairview, carried six prizes out of a lot of seven selected from his herd, 40 strong, and all on an imported foundation. Four of the breeding sows were imported and also a stock boar, bred by Mr. Stewart, of Stonebridge, Gloucestershire, Eng. Messrs. W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, came out bravely from a section of country which should feel proud of the enterprise of those young men with, fifteen head out of a herd of fifty, and carried away some of the prizes from Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro., which is saying a great deal.

John Currie, Everton; Thomas MacCrae, Guelph, and Mrs. John Hewen, Guelph, also took part in the contest and shared the prizes.

In **Suffolks**, A. Frank & Sons, of the Grange, were strong in numbers, and were also a good lot. Mr. Frank has stood bravely by the Suffolks many years, and has had the usual reward of the industrious and persevering—success. Wm. McClure, of Elders Mills, did well in both Yorkshires and Suffolks; showed 13 head of the former and 6 head of the latter.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont., in Yorkshires, huge Poland Chinas and Suffolks, were strong. In Suffolks they took all, or nearly all the firsts, and shared the honors in the other classes. John Hord & Son, of Parkhill, Ont., carried five prizes out of seven entries. His stock of some 25 or 30 head of the large York breed are all grounded on importations and with some of his own breeding this year he put imported pigs into a second place.

The two strongest exhibitors in the pig classes were Joseph Featherstone, Credit, and J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonon. The former showed a magnificent lot of

imported Essex, Suffolk and Yorkshire breeds, and was very successful in prizes. The Yorkshire sows are grand specimens. He had 45 head on exhibition. The latter had a collection of Berkshires that cannot easily be surpassed, and as in former years was the leading prize-winner in this class. Mr. J. P. Anderson, of Guelph also did very well with his exhibit of Essex pigs.

#### THE DAIRY BREEDS.

**Ayrshires.** Mr. Thos. Guy, of Oshawa, brought out from his fine herd this year 20 Ayrshires, leaving as many at home, and both at Toronto and Guelph carried the herd prize this year again. In Toronto he captured 17 prizes, carrying both 1st and 3rd on the herds, although this year there were no less than six herds in the ring. For six years in succession this prize has gone to Mr. Guy.

Mr. Beattie, of Omagh, and Mr. McCormack, of Rockton, also exhibited and carried some prizes with their substantial herds; and Mr. Gerard, of Hamilton, a new competitor, was out with a nice little herd of 10 head. Mr. Ballantyne, of St. Marys, with nine or ten head, carried some prizes; also Mr. Climie, of Maryboro, and Mr. Nankin, of Merivale. Mr. George Hill, of Delaware, with but three head, won 1st on a calf and 1st on a one-year bull, 16 mos. old, bred by the exhibitor and weighing 1,100 lbs.; he is a beauty.

**Holsteins.** It was evening when we reached the Holstein camp and milking was going on. Full pails of milk were sitting about on every hand, and an empty glass at the time would have been a great boon to one tired with the endless journeyings of a show-yard.

Messrs. H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., were out with two strong cows and the bull Barnton. They carried 1st and silver medal for bull, and 1st and 2nd for cows, and diploma. Mr. Dudley Miller, of Oswego, remarked in reference to this bull that he has but few equals in America.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, of New Dundee, Co. Waterloo, was on hand with 14 head from a herd of 26 head. They carried nine prizes, of which five are firsts. Polyanthus made a two year record of 13,160 lbs. milk. She has certainly a remarkable milk vein. Dreamy Eyes, of large size, two years old, has always conquered in the show-rings. The stock bull Aaggie Prince, one year old, is a stately, strong and handsome fellow. 1st and 2nd in heifer calves came to this herd. Mr. Hallman is keeping a high ideal steadily before him.

The Wyton Stock Breeders' Association have on exhibition 18 head from a large herd numbering 52 animals, strong and large. The stock bull, Sir James, four years old, weighs 2,350 lbs. A fair share of the prizes went to this herd. The young stock of this firm are increasing fast, and they have a nice lot of young bulls now on hand.

Mr. Lees, of Toronto, was out with 11 head, and took a share of the prizes with his cattle, not long in his possession. The stock bull Presto is a very large specimen of the breed.

Mr. P. S. Ramie, of Salford, was out with a one-year bull and a heifer, purchased from H. & W. F. Bollert. They were of the right sort, and the heifer carried a first.

Smith Bros., Mountain View Stock Farm, Dundas, Ont., also new exhibitors, carried some prizes on a one-year bull, a heifer and a bull calf.

The show of this breed was a very good one, although the Aultsville and Hallowell herds were not there. We could not but contrast it with the first exhibit of only three years ago, when there was less than a score of this milking breed in the country.

#### The President's Address.

Mr. Henry Parker, of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, delivered the following address at the annual meeting held at Guelph, on the 24th September:

It becomes my duty as your president, on this, the forty-first year in the history of this association, to address you briefly on matters pertaining to its management and welfare. With the knowledge of my own inability to do justice to the subject, I have undertaken it with great diffidence, and crave your indulgence while I refer to the various matters brought before your council during the year, and offer a few suggestions, as they have occurred to me in regard to future action. It will be remembered by many that at the

last annual meeting, a resolution was passed, requesting the council of the association to take the necessary steps to effect an amalgamation of the "Canada" and "British American" Shorthorn herd books. I am pleased to be able to inform you that after several meetings of the special committee—appointed by the two associations—a basis of agreement was arrived at, and the result will be, I trust, the issuing of a new herd book of a higher standard, and one which will give more general satisfaction. It is under the management of an executive committee composed principally of the leading Shorthorn breeders of this country, with Mr. Wade as editor, and headquarters in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto. Its title will be

#### THE DOMINION SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

I have heard that some breeders fear that the standard of the new book is placed too high; but I would refer them to the fact that one reason assigned by the promoters of the "British American Herd Book" was that the "Canada Shorthorn Herd Book" standard was too low, and we would never approximate perfection unless the standard was advanced. I am assured that the new standard is no higher than the one adopted for the "British American," and believing that it is in the interest of all breeders of this noble class of animals to aim high and maintain purity of blood, I trust that they will unitedly sustain the new departure, and we shall then have one of the most reliable and valuable records of Shorthorns in America, if not in the world. During the year a meeting of importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses was convened in the association's rooms at Toronto, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of opening a record and publishing a Clydesdale stud book. A large number attended and much interest was manifested. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of men who thoroughly understand the work in hand. It was determined to publish a stud book of that class of horses, and Mr. Wade was appointed editor of the same. This will be an acquisition to the books of reference, much needed, and in the careful hands of its editor may be thoroughly relied on.

It is known to most of you that this association, a few years ago, began a system of grouping six or seven counties together each year and offering premiums of considerable value, for the best managed and cultivated farms in such group. In this way the whole province has been gone over and the last group finished last year. To fully complete the competition, the council this year decided to offer three

#### GRAND SWEEPSTAKE PRIZES

of one hundred, sixty and forty dollars respectively, in plate or other articles, to be competed for by the medallists of the six groups of counties before referred to. Nearly all the former prize-takers entered for the sweepstakes. Competent judges were appointed at the expense of this association. Their decision will be made known during this present meeting and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors.

It may not be out of place for me to say here that in my own opinion this association has in this action accomplished a work that should be generally appreciated by progressive farmers—a work that will not only benefit those who engage in it directly, but all who have been fortunate enough to witness it, and likewise those who may have the opportunity of reading the very full and excellent reports of the judges. The value of this competition to agriculturists cannot now be estimated, for its results will be enduring. Each competitor has, in fact, established a model farm free of cost to the Government, and accessible to all comers as patterns of high-class farming worthy of imitation and emulation: It must be a matter of profound gratification to the older members of this association who can look back over the whole period of its existence and note the very great changes that have taken place and the progress made during the forty-one years since its inauguration. They must, I think, be all convinced of the wisdom of its originators in establishing it when they did, and on principles which have carried it through the period with honor and usefulness to the great farming and industrial communities. It has been stated that its usefulness is gone! This I deny, and assert, fearlessly, that it is more needed to-day than at any time in the past—that there is a greater field and a

#### GREATER SPHERE OF USEFULNESS

open for it now than ever, and if farmers are true to themselves and their own interests they will sustain it to the utmost of their ability, and in preference to

those so-called agricultural exhibitions whose managers traverse the continent in search of novelties and specialties to surprise and gratify the craving of city people and others, which, with speeding in the ring, are entirely out of place in an agricultural show. To a company of managers whose object is large gate fees this will work well; but to us who are entrusted with funds given for the purer objects of educating farmers to attain a higher position in the agricultural world, and lessen physical labor by the use of improved machinery, it behooves us, I say, to ignore the frivolous and fleeting side-shows of sensationalism and adhere to the solid and substantial advancements possible in the wide field before us. The present successful county agricultural societies owe their origin and promotion to the parent association, and if the wish of some who advocate the withdrawal of the Government aid were granted, it would be the death-knell of the county societies also. I therefore repeat, that it is for you to say through your representatives and by your determination to sustain this the parent society, that it shall go forward in vigor and usefulness, and with it the county societies, its legitimate offsprings. We have to express our deep sympathy with those enterprising stock importers who have suffered great loss by detention, and, in some instances by the slaughtering of their valuable and expensive cattle, to prevent the introduction of that fearful disease, pleuro-pneumonia. It has given me great pleasure to note the

#### LARGE-HEARTED PUBLIC SPIRIT

manifested by the importers in aiding the Government to stamp out the disease, even by the destruction of their own property. We may hope that the Government will at least indemnify them from serious loss, even if full compensation cannot be awarded, and in which the whole community will sustain the Government as well as in their well-directed efforts to prevent the disease from getting a lodgment in our country. We also note with pleasure that the Dominion Government have taken the preliminary steps to establish model farms in different parts of the Dominion, and trust that equally good results may follow their introduction, that are so manifest in the management of the Ontario Agricultural College and Model Farm, located so near this city. The Government are entitled to our thanks for their liberality and energetic efforts in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, now being held in London, England. Almost every department has been well represented, and marvelous results must accrue from such continued examination of our manufactures, our cereals, our fruits, our dairy products, our timbers, minerals, and the many other products of this vast colony. Our country is better advertised and resources made known than years of talk by emigration agents, and tens of thousands of dollars spent in printing pamphlets could possibly do. I cannot take up your time by mentioning in detail many of the results already accrued, but, as one instance only, I may state that one order was received which will occupy the labor of a very large factory two years to fill. While rejoiced to learn of

#### THE GREAT ADVANTAGES

it is bringing to manufacturers in particular, I regret to have to refer to two of our most important products that have been neglected, viz., bees and cheese. Had the Government complied with the request of our council and sent a representative exhibit of our fat cattle, as could have been done without loss, as the animals might have been sold there. We regret, also, that by some mismanagement on the part of the Dairymen's Association, into whose hands the Ontario Government entrusted the matter of cheese exhibition, or some one to whom they transferred the responsibility, not yet made known to the public, there has not, up to the present time, been an official exhibit. We are now informed by the public press that a proper selection of cheese and butter has been made by experts, and the samples forwarded, or will be immediately. Mr. Robertson, of the Guelph Model Farm, has been sent over to take charge of both, and no doubt will, even at the eleventh hour, remedy the unfortunate delay to the best of his ability. I am not surprised, however, to learn that the dairymen of this province are very much disappointed that their interests in this particular have been so neglected. I am informed, and believe, that if there had been a good exhibit of cheese on hand, as intended by the Government, at the opening of the exhibition, space would have been found; and a monthly supply to replace

the preceding month could have taken the place of that which would have found ready sale. This course would have resulted in large orders and enhanced prices for cheese, which, we are sure, no country can surpass in quality. Again, we have great reason for gratitude and thankfulness for an abundant harvest. Notwithstanding the severe drought there is an average crop in the province. What is lacking in quantity is made up in quality, and the probabilities for prices are as good if not better than last year. These, with peace within our borders, and surrounded with the necessities of life, and very many of its luxuries, we have

#### MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

Referring to our present exhibition, I may truthfully say that it is equal to any of its predecessors, and in many respects far surpasses them. In live stock, grain, fruits, cheese, butter, and other products of the soil, it has never been better. The display of horses in all classes has probably never been equalled at any exhibition in this province. Implements and other labor-saving machinery are the centres of attraction, while the carriages and other vehicles are models of utility and luxury. The fine arts, ladies' work, musical instruments, and the thousand-and-one useful and beautiful articles within the palace are, as usual, thronged with admiring crowds. Taken as a whole, our forty-first exhibition is a great success; the large attendance and, as a consequence, the large gate receipts, and the deep appreciation of the visitors, will give your council confidence and encourage them to press forward in the possibility of assisting the farmer in his desire to improve his methods of tilling the soil, improving his herds, increasing his profits and making farm life the most independent, healthful and happy. In this desirable aspiration we ask the farmers themselves to do all in their power to encourage, by their continued attendance and support, the institution whose objects is to foster and build up the great agricultural and industrial pursuits of the country. The Farmers' Institute meetings held throughout the province the last two seasons, under the management of the professors of the Agricultural College, have been very popular and largely attended by farmers and dairymen. A great deal of practical, scientific and useful information has been imparted, which must result in great good. Time will not permit me to refer in detail to all the matters that have been transacted by the council, or the work done for the advancement of the interests of the association, but I would refer you to the published proceedings in our annual reports from year to year, which will be found very full and instructive. In conclusion allow me to thank the members of the council for their kindness and courtesy extended to me during the year that I have presided over their deliberations, and to thank the members of the association for their attendance here tonight, and I trust that we may all be spared to attend many annual meetings of the association, and that you and it may abundantly prosper in the years to come.

### The Dairy.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### Dairying vs. Mixed Husbandry.

BY F. MALCOLM, INKERKIP.

(First paper.)

The comparative profits of these respective lines of agriculture depend not a little on circumstances.

I look upon dairying—at least in the sense in which I propose to treat of it, as (1) an advanced phase of agriculture, (2) that it is one of the lines into which agriculture is dividing; (3) that it cannot succeed unless conditions are favorable; and, (4), with favorable conditions the more it is run as a specialty the more profitable it will become.

Twenty-five years ago a great part of the counties of Oxford, Middlesex and Perth were farmed on the mixed plan. Here and there a dairyman specialist arose. The name of Hiram Ramsay will be long remembered as one of those. How did they succeed? I venture the assertion that as compared with their neighbors, who followed mixed husbandry, they became rich. During those years I farmed myself on

the mixed system. I commenced making cheese to save the milk of eight cows in the warm weather. Finding it more profitable, I soon became a specialist, and found it so much more profitable that I never went back to mixed farming.

A little later the factory system came into operation, when it was found that the community also could do special work. Great excitement followed, and much foolish work was done that may have resulted in loss. But why all this excitement? The mixed husbandry system had this advantage, it had been fully established. But people thought they saw something better in cheese-dairying, and as a rule added it to their previous work. They did not want to give up their old system altogether; and although this was dairying at a great disadvantage, still it was found profitable, and has grown steadily during the last twenty years.

Though this is strong proof that dairying has been found most profitable, it is not a fair test of comparison. We know that the profits of dairying increase as the quantity of milk increases in any given locality, but we know of no part that is not largely mixed up with other kinds of farming to the injury of dairying and the lessening of its profits.

We have therefore to imagine a state of things which we have not seen, a locality devoted entirely to dairying as against a similar locality following the old system of mixed farming. Any dairyman can at once say what advantage would be gained. Profits would increase in various ways, as might easily be shown, in which profits would increase; and as profits increased, land would increase in value.

I could mention localities where land sells for \$60 an acre, if anything, better than those in other localities which readily bring \$70 an acre. Now what is the reason? In the former case the husbandry is much mixed, in the latter dairying predominates. I believe that in my own county (Oxford) dairying has increased the value of every one hundred acres, to the amount of \$1,000 to \$1,500. I know localities where the land used to be considered well adapted to wheat growing. At one time those farms were considered more valuable than much of our best dairy land, now it is reversed. The wheat land is not worth as much by one-third. Then if we consider the great change in regard to the luxuries, conveniences and refinements of life that pertain largely in good dairy sections, can we doubt how much of this is due to the profits of dairying?

It is a frequent remark during the past two years, by those whose dairying is only a part of their agricultural efforts, that their profit was from their cows.

Fall wheat fails one year, spring wheat the next; peas are mildewed; horses will not sell; wool doesn't pay; beef is low, etc., but the cows have been a very sure thing. Notwithstanding the low prices of the past year, nothing else has paid better. Dairying is one of the best kinds of farming to keep up the fertility of the farm. Any kind of farming that draws heavily on the fertility of the soil without replacing it is a ruinous system, whatever the apparent profits may be for a time.

I do not say and I do not think that dairying will enrich a farm, yet it stands to reason that any system that requires the feeding on the farm of all that is produced is a much better system than that which necessitates the selling of hay, oats and barley. I have been in places where this system has been practiced for a number of years, and the fertility of the land is so reduced that dairying is now the great hope of restoring it. This can be done to a great extent by using the profits of previous years in bringing back fertility in the shape of bran and chop stuffs.

### Dairying.

BY C. E. CHADWICK, INGERSOLL, ONT., SECRETARY  
OF THE WESTERN DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from September.)

This is the plain teaching of vegetable physiology which, in connection with agricultural chemistry, really supplies the whole scientific laws of this grand department of agriculture, and we turn to that other great department which relates to the keeping of stock of all kinds, both for the supply of food and for assistance in labor, it will be found that here also the material principles which guide the practice of the skilful farmer, belong to the science of natural history. And that it is from the study of animal physiology and from diffused knowledge of its established principles that we must chiefly hope for the improvements which are to be expected and desired.

The whole theory of feeding and fattening and procuring the desirable qualities of individuals, is drawn from animal physiology. And when we take into account the great improvements made of late years in the management of all kinds of stock, which we know to have directly arisen from theoretical considerations, it would be unreasonable in us to call in question the practical value of scientific knowledge, as it is manifestly impossible for us to deny the relation of the scientific principles to the practical rules.

There is no greater enemy to improvement in agricultural science than your thorough going old-fashioned, self-sufficient farmer, whom you could as readily convince that he was his own plough-horse as to persuade him that smut in his wheat was a parasitical plant.

A farmer need not be a professor of chemistry to learn that carbonic gas is assimilated into woody fibre and becomes oak or beech or maple; that the straw of wheat is formed partly of flint; that the land he tills is decomposed rock or vegetable or animal refuse; that vegetables feed or breathe; that each particular species has its idiosyncrasies, its likes and dislikes. Yet he should know enough of chemistry to be able to define by what chemical or mechanical operation the refuse of animal and vegetable life is converted into the indispensable food of man. He should be able to detail with accuracy the causes of those un-deviating results with which his every day experience has rendered his eye familiar. An acquaintance with these fundamental principles of his calling would insure much larger profits and more certain results. We ought to know more of agricultural science than we do. We ought to know of the breeds and forms of different animals, and the characteristic qualities of each, the different modes of feeding and rearing them, the economical advantages of each, the most approved rotation of crops, the different machines for abridging labor and how to apply mechanical power to the best advantage. And how is this to be effected? We say it can largely be done by organization, where we can meet and discuss such matter and such knowledge from books and practical experience, as will tend to improve us in any branch of agriculture we are making a specialty of. Organizations may be said to put each member in possession of the knowledge of all the rest; and to those who have no taste for reading, they must prove useful in the extreme. We have resources amongst us we know not of, and resources unrealized is money lost.

And now, Mr. Chairman, before closing the agreeable duty assigned to me on the present occasion, I desire to thank you for this opportunity of mingling my voice with yours, in behalf of that great national interest which was my vocation in early life. Pleasing to me are these associations which link the past to the present. It seems but a few years ago, though more than half a century has elapsed, since I first followed the plough in this county. But as my eye wanders over this audience in search of familiar countenances, as I behold the changed physical condition of your community, I am reminded that the wheels of time have been rolling swiftly on; that your seed times have multiplied and your harvests been numerous. Many with whom I was familiar in those days have gone to that silent bourne from whence no traveler returns. They have turned their last furrow; they have cast their last seed, and have themselves been gathered to the great harvest by the Great Reaper. Soon, we, too, shall be gathered in; and whether it be in the morning, at noon, or as a shock of corn fully ripe, may our aim be to leave an impression behind us that the world is better for our having lived in it.

A word to the ladies and I have done. I trust, because they are reserved to the last, they will not think they are the less thought of. Rather than this I am ready to adopt the language of the Psalmist of old, and exclaim, "If I forget thee, let my right hand forget its cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." Your presence has given interest and gratification on the present occasion; your knowledge is power; your mission is one of love; your influence may be wielded for the best interests of this organization. The farmer's wife, so patient, so loving, so uncomplaining, may well claim our most devoted admiration. Few things will bring a more certain and happy reward to the farmer than for him to remember that his wife and daughters are intellectual social beings, that they are not mere machines and therefore need mental and physical recreation and change. The housewife, with her needle and her broom, her churn and cheese-press, diligent in labor making home bright and clean and sweet, filling it with the cheerful light of love, may be far more worthy of honor in her humble station than the jewelled princess or the queen of a hundred isles.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in drawing my remarks to a close, I would ask, what has agriculture already done for our country, and what may it still be expected to do? A short glance backward at the past tells us that this country, which now sustains several millions of inhabitants in comfort and plenty, remitting large supplies to other countries—I say but a few years back this great territory was traversed by a few wandering tribes, who with difficulty procured a scanty and precarious subsistence. It is to the introduction of agriculture that a change so great in its results is to be mainly attributed. Our progress since has been rapid, almost beyond precedent. Springing as it were at once from infancy to the full possession of the knowledge of manhood, having access to those treasures of knowledge that have been gathered up by the labor and toil of earnest and thoughtful men throughout a series of generations.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I feel that I must not detain you any longer. I have only to add in conclusion, my earnest hope that our success as a people may continue to be marked by an increase of intelligence, high-toned morality and patriotism. May the flag, under whose folds it has always been our pride and our boast to rally, long continue to wave over us. Let us yield a willing and cheerful obedience to the constitution and laws of our country, as the bulwark of our liberty and the liberty of our children, remembering that he who by precept and example teaches disrespect for them undermines the very foundation of agriculture, prosperity and society. May our loyalty and attachment to our beloved and most gracious sovereign, whose virtues have added lustre to the British crown, and who lives in the hearts and affections of her people, prove us worthy to be held in high estimation by her, and strengthen, if possible, the ties that so happily bind us to the mother country. May it be the desire of every true Canadian to work our institutions in intimate connection with the British throne, and from the boundary of the American republic to the Arctic circle, from the Amen of Niagara's thunder to the lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains and the music of ceaseless streams from the camp of the solitary settler in the far off Provinces to the crowded city, and the congregation where they have the polished and the intellectual, may we ever pray,

Send her victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the Queen.

### Jersey vs. Holstein Controversy.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—When in your August issue on this subject I used the following language—"I trust Mr. Miller is not preparing the public for a back down at these fairs by refraining to enter the Holsteins" (I therein referred to the Toronto and Guelph exhibitions), I was not prepared for so ample fulfilment of my predictions contained therein as has been shown by the tests at Toronto and Guelph. At the former they entered ONE, and at Guelph, although for the test there was a separate class for the Holsteins, they did not enter a single animal. I hardly conceived it was possible that in the face of the strenuous efforts that have been made to induce Holstein breeders to join in public tests and not to rely upon the evidence

of private tests, and when these private tests have been so often called in question that discredit has been cast upon them through the Holstein breeders not substantiating them by public ones, and when the reliability of these private tests must be largely judged by the willingness or the reserve of the Holstein breeders to make good such private claims by such public tests, they must have known that by their unwillingness to submit any of their cows, save one, to public competition, they acknowledged their inability to make good their marvellous claims for this breed. When Holstein breeders refused to bring forward their cows at Guelph (although I understand several were entered), what conclusion can the public come to, save that they fear the public tests will (as it has) weaken the reliability of the private ones. What a sorry spectacle is there presented of twenty-eight Holstein cows and heifers on the Toronto Exhibition Grounds, in milk, and out of these twenty-eight the Holstein breeders admitting that they have only one upon whose actual performance as evidenced by public tests they are willing to let in the light of day! Mr. Dudley Miller and Mr. Cook have been the champions of the Holsteins in this country, and in the *Dairyman* of March, 1886, the former uses these words:—"We have every confidence that the Holstein can and will maintain her reputation here in Canada in competitive tests or otherwise. All we ask is time and fair play." And the latter in your issue of July, 1886, writes:—"Mr. Fuller says that we cannot take individual tests as proving the average of the breed as a whole. This I have always maintained."

In view of so plain and strong expressions as have been made by both these writers and myself as to one animal of a breed proving nothing as to the capabilities of the whole, when Mr. Cook has occupied page after page of your JOURNAL to convince the public how misleading was the test of one single cow, by which to judge the whole breed, and on that ground claimed that no judgment should be passed upon the Holsteins as a whole, it is a remarkable fact that the Holstein men should have conceived that when they attempted to put forward one cow out of twenty-eight (as representing and sustaining a whole breed), that would be accepted by the public as demonstrating the capacity of the whole breed, they must place the intelligence of such public at a very low standard.

The fact that the Holstein men dare not, out of 28 cows and heifers in milk at Toronto (the pick, as it must be conceded they are, of the herds of Ontario), submit more than one cow to public test, and dare not at Guelph even submit one, proves conclusively that they cannot produce a sufficient number of cows in Ontario to sustain the accuracy of the enormous yields which they state the Holsteins make in their own barns, and they thereby admit that such reputed yields will not bear the test of public competition.

Such a charge can certainly not be laid at the doors of the Ayrshire or the Jersey breeders, for out of 26 cows and heifers in milk at Toronto, the Ayrshire breeders submitted five, and the latter out of 22 Jerseys submitted five to public tests. The owners of both these breeds thereby show they are prepared to submit their cattle to public test to demonstrate the accuracy of their private tests, while the Holstein breeders are compelled to admit, as they have done at Toronto and Guelph, their fear to so submit them, and their utter inability by public tests to demonstrate their private claims.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Hamilton, Sep. '86.

P.S.—Since writing you my previous letter, the results of the tests made at Toronto and Guelph have been concluded, and the Jerseys have intensified the victory they won at the Provincial and Toronto exhibitions last year, and demonstrate their ability to maintain it throughout, when brought into public competition with the Holsteins.

There were five Jerseys entered at Toronto and one Holstein. The Holstein (Glenburine) was as fine a type of a Holstein dairy cow as I have ever seen. She has a reported milk record of 82 lbs. daily for seven days and a reported milk test of 82 lbs. in a day, it taking (it was claimed) but 25 lbs. of milk to a pound of butter, when the cow was much fresher than at the present time. To accomplish this, her milk should then have shown 4 per cent. of fat in analysis. That the Holstein was as good a cow as could be produced is evidenced by her being ALONE picked out of ALL the Holstein cows in the vain at-

tempt to regain their forfeited position. The results of these tests are of such a nature that generous impulses ought to tempt one to allow them to pass without comment, but I would be doing an injustice to those of your readers who have taken an interest in this controversy, did I not give to them the results of the tests, which were as follows: There were entered five Jerseys and one Holstein at Toronto in the milk tests for "quantity and quality of milk." The cows stood as follows: first, Jersey; second, Jersey; third, Jersey; fourth, Jersey; fifth, Holstein; sixth, Jersey.

At Guelph the Jerseys stood at the head of the lists.

I have always claimed that though there are Holstein cows giving a large quantity of milk, such milk is entirely lacking in butter qualities—namely fat. When it is borne in mind that the Holstein Glenburne was put forward as THE champion, that she has a reported test of 3 lbs. 4 ozs. of butter in a day; that she was reported to have made 1 lb. of butter out of 25 lbs. of milk (which was equal to 4 per cent. of butter fat), it was to be expected that she would disprove my claim in this respect, yet on analysis by Professor Shuttleworth (the assistant Government analyst) at Toronto exhibition, her milk showed but 2 and 19 hundredths per cent. of butter fat, in place of 4 per cent. the amount of fat required to produce 1 lb. of butter to 25 lbs. of milk.

Mr. Cook has endeavored to make your readers believe that in some mysterious manner the results of last year's public tests were owing to Prof. Brown having had charge of same. This year they were conducted by different committees (none of whom so far as I know are in any way interested in Jersey cattle), and Prof. Brown was not in any way connected with them.

When all the figures are before me I will give to your readers a synopsis of same.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Sept. 25th, 1886.

### The Possibilities of the Dairyman.

THIS PAPER WAS READ BY THE EDITOR AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION, HELD IN WOODSTOCK, IN JANUARY OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

(Continued from September.)

A representative meeting of dairymen from the Eastern States was held in New York last summer, with a view to rouse the countrymen to make fresh effort to retain the English cheese market and, if possible, to regain lost ground, which was being occupied by Canadians. They might save themselves the trouble if they could but persuade our dairymen to give up their associations. The sun would at once go backward in the bright Canadian dairy sky, and set amid the shadows of a ruined industry.

Mr. R. J. Drummond, a Canadian cheese-maker, at present teaching the Canadian system in Ayrshire, Scotland, announced in the British agricultural press more than two months ago that he was prepared to stake from £20 to £100 against any Cheddar maker in England, who would make Cheddar cheese, equal in quality, and that will sell for as much in the London market as what he (Mr. Drummond) would make in the same factory on the Canadian system. The contest might take place in any factory in Britain outside the Cheddar-maker's own factory. To this day this challenge has been unaccepted.

That challenge could never have been given but for our cheese conventions. Uninstructed themselves, our people could never have sent instructors across the sea, to teach our fathers how the better to do their work, and but for these Associations our cheese-makers had remained very largely uninstructed themselves. No one conversant with the facts will presume to deny this. Britain and other countries supplied us with the machine to produce results, in the form of the dairy cow, and it certainly reflects credit on Canadian enterprise that we have made such use of this machine, that we have been able to send instructors back to Britain to show them how the better to run the original machine—a form of gratitude that is very substantial, but which we could never have shown, save through the influence of these conventions.

The age in which we live is pre-eminently the age of conventions. One is amazed to read that during the holding of the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago last November, which lasts but little more than

a week, more than twenty conventions were held, each representing some important branch of the great stock industry, evidently implying that the needle of opinion points to those conventions as the great valleys through which the principal currents of progress flow. These, being fed by the numberless little streamlets of private enterprise and experiment which join there at those meetings, soon form one broad and brimming river of progress, the flow of which is only accelerated by the increased interest which is taken in them by the parties for whose benefit they are intended.

These conventions may be compared to a great river-lake where the waters of all the little currents of discovery rest awhile, the sediment having time to sink to the bottom, and then they flow on again thus purified, through the medium of the annual reports, for the benefit of mankind, and more especially for the benefit of dairymen. Were it otherwise, those little streamlets would be known to few, their waters would be drunk by few, and the probabilities are strong, that soon they would be lost in the dark tangle of the under-wood of some local Canadian swamp. We would not like to over-rate the value of these conventions. No good can result from exaggeration. No advantage can flow from over-statement; but, wherein have we exaggerated? If any one, present or absent, can show us one syllable of over-statement, we shall apologise for insulting the intelligence of the dairymen of Ontario.

If we have not used the language of extravagance, why then is it that this room is not filled to overflowing? Why, we ask, in this beautiful town, in one of the banner counties of Ontario, is there but a representation of a few hundreds out of the thousands engaged in the great dairy enterprise? Why are these ready with one accord to make the excuse that they regard their own business as more important? Why this culpable indifference, so culpable in the sight of God and man, to what is surely in the line of progress?

If dairy conventions were of even doubtful utility, there would be a partial justification for neglecting them. If they cost more than they are worth to the country, it is the duty of every patriotic dairyman to try and put them down; but if, on the other hand they are the spring from which nearly all the radiating streams of dairy progress flow, the very dairyman who neglects them, or views them with indifference, is recreant to the duty he owes his country and himself, and just in proportion to the degree of that indifference or neglect.

The dairyman who has no difficulties to overcome is not a progressive dairyman. The man who sits down contentedly 'neath the shadow of his own little attainments, in the vain belief that nothing more is to be learned in cheese-making, will never be able to make cheese that will be eagerly sought for in the markets of Liverpool, unless some one else does the work.

Let him then who has met them bring his stumbling-blocks to these annual conventions, which are in themselves the embodiments from year to year of the different stages of dairy advancement, and have them all removed. If they cannot be removed at once, he will concentrate the attention of others, gifted as himself, until some one finds the hammer that crushes the stone to powder.

Make no mistake here: The dairy world has not yet attained. Its leaders are treading in the shallows along the shore of the great sea of the undiscovered. Better cheeses will be made in the year 1900 than in the year 1886, unless dairymen's conventions shall be allowed to die. A few years since it would have been thought incredible that cream, which usually takes from twenty-four to forty-eight hours to eliminate itself, by the old process, could be separated in as many minutes, but such is the fact; so that while we admit that advances will not be so rapid in cheese-making in the coming years, we cannot believe, but that advances will be made, and very great ones too.

Let the dairymen enthusiastically sustain their conventions, and when they do not attend them let them diligently make their wants known, that these may be supplied. If they have any knowledge that would be useful to the dairy world, let no false modesty, or sense of lack of ability allow them to keep it back. Truth, however homely its dress, is always truth, and like honesty it has an attractive charm though clad in rags.

Let the humblest dairyman keep prominently before him the important thought, that ten sentences of unlettered speech may be of more value to the convention than an hour of the most flowery rhetoric; and

that in this age of printing presses the thoughts which he utters will get their true place in the archives of useful knowledge, when men get time to place these utterances in the crucible of reflection, and while the flowers of the orator may all perish with their utterance, the flower of his little thought, as he deemed it, may light up the dairy world, and certainly it henceforth becomes the possession of mankind.

It is possible then for nearly every dairyman to attend these conventions, and to bring his wants and possessions in the line of dairy light with him, and to go home in every instance a wiser if not a happier man.

(2) It is possible for dairymen to read the reports that are issued by their associations. Some do read them and some do not, and though we cannot give the names, we make bold to say that those who do read them comprise the bulk of intelligence that is to be found amongst dairymen.

It is inexpressibly regretful that our dairymen and farmers read so little in reference to what pertains to their respective callings. It is simply sorrowful to hear the interminglings of the numerous voices, lifted up to decry book-farming and book dairying. That man who, living within the little horizon of his own attainments, and those of his neighbors, and who amid the dull glare of his own self-conceit, tells you that he knows more about his business than books can tell, is a fit subject for the compassion of those who know him.

Is it not a bounden duty these men owe their country to try to get that man to read, and failing in this to come to the rescue of his family? True, there may be much in his practice that is commendable; he may even go ahead of some of his neighbors, who read more but labor less, but this owing more to natural inherent energy, which others gave him, and for possessing which he deserves no further thanks than for the good use he has made of valuable legacy. Nor must we overlook what in his practice he has gained from that of his neighbors, taken from books; so that practically he has gained this book knowledge, and unconsciously woven it into his practice, and is therefore, largely indebted for his success to that which it is his proud boast he is independent of.

To place the matter in its true light, we may make the following comparison: It has been said that the Christian Church has been a failure, and that other methods of arresting the downward tendencies of the race would prove more effectual. The best method of meeting that argument that we have ever heard is this: Take out of the world all that the Christian Church has ever done for it in the past, and all who have professed to be influenced by its teachings, and all candid men must admit, that we blot out the sun from the sky of the past, and leave it to the light of the feeble torches hung out by such men as Zoroaster, Buddha and Mahomet. At this present time blot out from existence all praying Christians and the work they are trying to do, and the benign influence that Christianity is having even upon its enemies, and candid men must acknowledge, that though much that is good in the wild flower state might be left, that the world would be like a storm-tossed ship, without moral ballast and from which the good anchor had broken away.

Similarly we can only get a true idea of the value of book and newspaper literature by supposing that it had never been. We would at once be carried up the stream beyond the days of the Druids and the bards, to the ages where muscle was dominant over mind—the time, when an Achilles dragging a dead Hector at his chariot wheels, was a thousand times a greater hero than the blind poet with transcendent genius, whom the men of his age allowed almost to starve, but around whose memory every modern generation has woven an unfading garland.

If the sound of the printing press were to cease in the land, the mighty ocean of inter-communication between mind and mind would be cut off, and all that endless expansion of intellect that arises from drinking of its waters would cease. The polishing growing out of the friction of mind rubbing against mind, would in a great measure cease, and the relapse into the barbarisms of the mediæval ages would only be the work of time, we make bold to assert, and without the fear of contradiction, that the giants in our midst who have done so much toward the development of this great dairy tree—now acknowledged to be the fairest in the land—owe much to the thoughtful reading they have done on the subject, and much of the useful dairy literature that has been created in recent

times had been still in the embryo of the non-existing but for the reacting influence of mind upon mind through the medium of the press.

Reading places all the knowledge of the subject yet obtained by the fireside of every dairyman, but what will this avail if he does not read? Tell me not that you can't find time. We have gone through all the outs and ins of farm life, and know well its requirements, and hesitate not to tell you that *you can*. It is only a matter of will, not of opportunity. That person never lived who would not find time to visit the personal object of his attractions, providing these were deep and strong. We trust, therefore, that every dairyman in the country will make many a repast upon the reports of this association.

(To be continued.)

## Poultry.

THE favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at the fairs, farmers' clubs and institutes, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of five for \$4, and in clubs of ten for \$7.50. The names may belong to different post-offices. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the JOURNAL the rest of this year free.

## Brooders.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Thinking that the original description of the brooder, mentioned some time previous in the JOURNAL as the one that I am using, would be better than my own, have deferred writing until I found the mislaid paper.

It was originally made by Mr. W. O. Dakin, of Toledo, Ohio, and is thus described by an American poultry journal:

"The brooder is two feet wide, four feet long, and sixteen inches deep, and will easily accommodate fifty chicks. Make a box of this size without a cover, cut an opening six inches high and eighteen inches long (for the hot water can) in one side near the end and close to the bottom. Put a partition in the box across the center, first cutting holes in the partition for the chicks to run through, the bottoms of the holes to be nine inches from the top edge of the partition, and the size may be three and one-half inches wide and five inches high. Above these holes cut out for a strip of glass two inches wide and eighteen inches long, for light in the "mother" in case the holes are closed. Fasten in your partition, which divides the box into two parts, each two feet square; lay a floor in the part opposite the one you intend for the water can, and have the floor even with or a little below the bottoms of the holes in the partition. This completes the "run" part. The "mother" comes next. Make a box twenty inches wide, twenty two inches long, nine inches deep, outside measure; this needs but one side, two ends and no top. Place this in the half of the large box back of the "run," with the open side to the partition, and have the floor of the "mother" on a level with the floor of the "run." The "mother" may be held in position by placing posts, of the right length under it in the corners, and the top should be an inch below the top of the large box, and there should be an inch space between the two boxes on the two ends and back. Make hinged covers for the "mother," and fasten them to the top edge of large box. You will also need a wire screen over the run to prevent the chicks from flying out; and a frame fitted in the "mother" with thin muslin or cheese cloth tacked on loose enough to "bag" down, for the chicks to hover under, and a few small holes bored in the bottom of the large box, under the can, for the fresh air to pass through. Fit and hinge on a little door for the can opening first spoken of, and if you wish the brooder raised up from the floor you must put legs under it. Your brooder is now complete with the exception of the can, which should be four inches deep and sixteen inches square, with an oil can screw top soldered in one corner. The principle of the brooder is that the heat warms the floor of the "mother," and also passes up the spaces between the two boxes, and over into the "mother" thus giving an even temperature throughout the same, the surplus heat passing out the entry holes into the run. On very cold nights we lay a newspaper over the run to prevent the heat from escaping too fast, but openings

must be left for ventilation. In these brooders I am never troubled with chicks "piling up," and it is for this reason that I favor under and over heat. If the floor is warm the chicks will spread out; if it is cold and the heat comes from above, they will climb up on each other to reach it, and of course the weakest chicks are at the bottom of the pile, and will require the "sad service" in the morning. This brooder can be made at home by anyone who can use a saw, hammer and plane. The cost, including the can, need not exceed three or four dollars, and will answer the purpose of any breeder who wishes to try raising a few chicks without the hen to care for them. The brooder may be increased in size, and may be improved and made expensive. We have one with glass covered run and tight roof over the "mother" to shed rain, and heated by circulation of hot water forced through a coil of pipes by a lamp boiler. The brooder is mounted on wheels and can be moved from one place to another very easily. Would advise anyone attempting to make a larger size than the one described to arrange the water can to be filled without being removed, and to have some non-conductor packed around the can to save heat.

The improvements are as follows:—Two false bottoms to both run and "mother," so that one can be taken out and thoroughly cleaned before using again. The top of "mother" is made so as to take off, thus: A bar runs across the center, let in at each side, and to this are attached the lids by hinges; this can then be removed without any trouble, so as to take out false bottom to clean. The tin for hot water is better made into two separate tins, so that a woman or child can move it about, as the one large tin is too heavy when full of hot water to be handled with ease. The brooder proper should be made separate and distinct from its stand, so that in warm weather it can be used out of doors on the ground. The end of run in brooder is made to open, having hinges at the top so that it can be raised, allowing of chicks to run in and out.

It is a perfect machine. I used it through the extreme cold of February and March and did not lose one chick, and their growth was all that could be desired.

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, Ont.

## The Apiary.

### Marketing Honey.

There is a great deal said on this subject. It is discussed at all meetings, and through all bee papers, and still it is a difficult problem to solve. I notice that there are two things that are kept in view, and sought by bee-keepers. First, a desire to keep up prices, and, second, to increase consumption. It will be seen that this cannot be done, because one works against the other. An increase of consumption would tend to raise the price, but the most effectual way to increase consumption is to lower the price.

When honey was 15 cts. per lb. a small quantity was consumed. The high prices stimulated production, so that the equilibrium was destroyed; then the opposite force came into play—the price was lowered and the consumption increased. If the supply is still above the demand, the demand can be increased by still lowering the price, which will have the opposite effect of reducing the supply. In this way supply and demand are equalized by inexorable law. Of course a great deal more honey can be consumed by opening up new markets, shoving it into localities where it is not produced, but this cannot be done, except by lowering the price, in order to induce men to take the trouble, for the sake of the margin of profit. A man told me that he bought honey (I think at 10 cents), and took it to Winnipeg. After a good deal of trouble he succeeded in saving himself. Of course he would not try again. But if he had bought at 8 cents, he would have had a profit that would have induced another trial.

To most bee-keepers the marketing of honey is the

most disagreeable part of their work. A great deal is sold by peddling from house to house. If the seller is among his friends and acquaintances, he feels that it is sometimes bought, not because it is wanted, but because it is offered. This, to the writer at least, is not pleasant work. Up to a recent date most of the honey was produced in a small way. Bees were kept in connection with some other calling, and the honey found a market in the locality where it was produced, at prices ranging from 15 cts. to 25 cts. per lb. The brimstone, box-hive method was generally practiced, and the honey was of a dark, inferior quality. With the introduction of improved methods, and bee-keepers as specialists, it was found that honey could be produced in much larger quantities and of finer quality. Those who first went into it made a very good thing of it, finding a ready market at what would now be regarded as high prices. The effect of this was competition, or as before stated, an increase of supply. So that instead of a few hundred pounds being produced in a locality, say a school section, there may be several apiarists producing it by the thousands of pounds. Of course the price comes down, but the locality can no longer take all the honey. The surplus is taken to town or city, and there met by like surpluses from other localities. Grocers buy, but soon find producers peddling at prices as low as they have already given. This demoralizes the market, and further reductions must take place. Unlike other articles of food, such as butter and cheese, no one can tell what honey is really worth. The prices are not quoted, except in some of the large cities in the United States by some of these bee journals. The fact is, we have not yet in Canada a honey market.

If bee-keeping is to increase in the future as it has done for the last few years, prices must come down. Well, some will say, they must be kept up. My opinion is, they must come down to such a figure as will tempt the purchase of it in quantities for daily use, or a foreign market must be found at prices that will pay production. At present this is being tested under very favorable circumstances. A large quantity has been shipped to the Intercolonial Exhibition at London. It will there be sold at whatever price it will bring. This will have an effect on bee-keeping in Canada. If remunerative in a slight degree, the industry will increase. Dealers will arise and ship, as is now done with butter and cheese. But if it is found that we cannot get prices there that will pay for production, bee-keeping cannot expand to any great extent, for the reason that our limited market will be so glutted, and prices so low, that it will not pay, except under the most favorable circumstances.

Some may think that I speak very discouragingly. That is not my intention. I believe in bee-keeping. I believe that many will prosecute the business with benefit to themselves and the good of the country. What I wish to do is to correct erroneous ideas. This honey market business cannot be settled by simply talking and writing. We must meet the consumer with a good article, that, after having tried, he feels he needs, and is willing to pay for. I wish to correct the idea that honey can be profitably produced by simply having bees. Some localities will give much more honey than others; and then a great deal depends upon management, so that we need not wonder that so many, from one cause or another, lose money by trying to keep bees.

One of the difficulties as regards marketing at the present time is the prevailing ignorance in reference to quality. This, however, is being corrected. Consumers are finding out that there is a difference in honey as well as butter. As this difference becomes

better understood, the less difficulty will there be in marketing a fine article. As an evidence of this, I know a bee-keeper who has been supplying several gentlemen in a neighboring city for the past two or three years. One of these gentlemen was spending an evening with a friend when the subject of honey came up. His friend said, "I have never seen good honey here." The reply was, "I think I have some good at home. I will send you a sample." Next day the sample was sent. This resulted in the lady making inquiry where that honey could be obtained. She said they had never tasted any as good. I mention this to convince bee-keepers that if they are going to sell their honey at paying prices, they must work in the direction of quality instead of quantity. Why is it that comb honey will sell for one-third higher price than extracted? It is generally believed to be its fancy appearance that makes it so desirable; but I believe it is more due to the fact that it is of finer quality. And why is it of finer quality? Because it has gone through the whole process of honey making. It is generally supposed that bees gather honey. This is not strictly correct; bees gather nectar, and from this nectar honey is produced; but the change from nectar to honey must be performed by the bees—man cannot do it. Here is where the great mistake is made by many bee-keepers. If they are producing comb-honey they must leave it with the bees till the process of honey-making is finished, while if they are producing extracted, they take it from them in a thin, limpid state, part honey and part nectar. The result is inferior quality, unsatisfactory to the consumer and an injury to the honey market. Extracted honey should be as nearly as possible the same as comb honey, with the exception that it is extracted. If this were attended to by all bee-keepers, I question if we could produce more than would be required at moderately low prices. Fine quality and low prices will make a market for large quantities.

F. MALCOLM.

## Horticultural.

### Red Raspberries.

Although it is likely well known to gardeners that red raspberries flourish in the shade, it is probably not so well known to most farmers. We were so delighted with our success last summer, dry as it was, that we shall venture to make known to our readers our mode of cultivating them.

We usually grow them along a row of apple-trees, where the ground has first been turned toward the trees, and then from them as near as the plough will come by using an ordinary whiffletree with a double team. This leaves a ridge four to six feet wide, in the center of which the trees stand in a straight line. Before being ploughed the ground is well manured, and the surface made fine with a harrow. The ridge is usually prepared in the fall, and early in the spring the young plants are put in about a foot apart without any particular regard to straight lines, unless it be on the outer edges. Orthodox gardeners will lift up astonished hands on reading this, but we know whereof we speak, as there can be no mistaking the results of repeated practice. They would tell you to plant but one cane every two or three feet along the centre of the row. And if you wish to promote the individuality of the canes, and to have the plot kept scrupulously in order, they are right. But we are now writing for the rank and file of farmers, who do not spend much time in their gardens, and who cannot of necessity. Our reason for planting the canes closely

is this: At the end of the first year the plot will be filled with canes, and the second year the crop will be most abundant, so much so that for an ordinary family a strip of canes but a few rods long will amply suffice, whereas by planting the canes some distance apart, and preserving the individuality of the distinctive groups, the returns would be much less on the same plot of ground, while the labor of keeping the ground clean will be more; for after the first year the canes in the former case will so shade the ground that but few weeds will grow, unless along the outer edges of the plot. Indeed, the second and third crops may be reaped without much labor of any kind more than cutting out the dead canes and clipping back the living ones once a year.

There are but few kinds of fruit which flourish in the shade, but raspberries do, and a little reflection on their habits will teach us that it is what we might expect. Their favorite resorts are old "slashes," where there is more or less shade for the roots, and also for the canes.

During the past season much the finest of our berries were secured from the canes immediately under the densest and largest of the apple trees. Those exposed to the sun were small and shriveled in some instances, while those under the trees were as fine as we ever saw.

The labor of picking is also rendered more pleasant by the shade of the trees, inasmuch that where thus planted picking becomes a pastime rather than a labor. Where trees are not to be had, or where it is not convenient to plant them thus, a similar mode of culture will answer in any garden plot, with the exception that they cannot be kept so tidy as where planted, as it were, in hills in rows, but they can certainly be grown with less labor, for with the exception of the first season the ground will nearly keep itself clean.

Every farmer in the Dominion should have a nice little plot of tame raspberries. There is no kind of soil that we know of, that is reasonably rich, on which they will not grow abundantly, providing it is fairly well drained. The same cannot be said of strawberries, which do best only in lightish or loamy soils.

In some localities wild raspberries are abundant, but the work of picking them is a species of drudgery, and then they are considered in Canada common property to which every one has an equal claim. After a heavy shower one can pick them without any inconvenience at home, whereas in the bush the journey is usually long and the grass and bushes wet.

No farmer with young children should be without a plot of raspberries. They are a delicious fruit, and very wholesome. The thought of a good dish of them at tea-time will work wonders in the line of a willing obedience with the little folks. And the work of caring for them is so simple that the boys with their jack-knives can make short work of cutting out the canes, and the little girls can readily assist in pulling out the stray weeds.

As some of the varieties are tender, care should be taken to get such as are hardy, of which there is a full list, and they should not be grown many seasons on the same plot of ground, as the canes eventually become so thick that they dwarf themselves, and also the fruit which they bear.

### Grapes: Their Value and Uses.

(Issued by the Niagara District Grape Growers' Association.)

#### GRAPES AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.

The quantity of grapes, says DR. IRVING C. CROSS, of Washington, D. C., that one may eat with impunity, is something astonishing. Persons at European

Grape Cure Institutes consume from 3 to 6 Kilos (6 to 12 lbs.) daily. Grapes constitute a perfect nutriment, which includes in remarkable proportions the nitrogenous albumenoid and respiratory principles indispensable to a good alimentation. According to the analysis of a French chemist, a striking analogy exists between the juice of the grape and human milk. This chemist finds in 100 parts of each substance as follows:

	MILK.	GRAPE.
Albumenoid and nitrogenous matter.....	14	17
Sugar, Gum, Etc.....	0	16 0
Mineral Substance, Water, Etc.....		

Some of the affections which the grape may be used for, as a respirative medicinal agent of great value, are those arising from troubles in the digestive functions, diseases of the liver and spleen, female derangements, catarrh of the air passages and that state of general exhaustion that keeps up all troubles of the respiratory apparatus. The doctor also says: "Overworked persons may derive from vegetable milk of the luscious, but inoffensive grape, a rational means to re-establish the physiological conditions of clear thoughts and correct expressions.

#### MODE OF PRESERVING GRAPES IN THEIR ORIGINAL STATE.

1st—Take sound, ripe grapes, in baskets or boxes from 3 to 6 inches deep, set in a cool place to sweat, for one or two days, then line the baskets with paper and place in layer of grapes (removing all unsound ones), then a layer of paper and so on until the basket is filled, then cover closely with paper and keep in a dry place with temperature as near 35 or 40 degrees fah. as possible. Grapes thus put up will keep sound and fresh from two to six months. Even temperature is desirable.

2nd—Take grapes, set by to sweat as in No. 1, then take sand and wash until the water runs off clear, dry thoroughly in sun or oven, line box or basket with paper, then put  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of sand, then a layer of grapes (each bunch wrapped in manilla paper), then layer sand and so proceed until filled. Broken or unsound fruit never to be used. This process has kept the grape fresh to the following June.

#### UNFERMENTED WINE.

1.—Take sound ripe grapes from the stems, cover with water, heat slowly until thoroughly cooked, drain through flannel, do not squeeze or crush the grapes. Use one lb. of white sugar to gallon of juice, heat again until hot, not boiling. Seal up same as fruit, keep in a dark place. When wanted for use add  $\frac{3}{4}$  water and sweeten to suit taste.

2.—Take 6 lbs. grapes, mash well, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. water, let stand in an earthen jar for three days, then run off the liquid which is at the bottom, being careful not to disturb the skins and seeds that have risen to the surface, or strain through fine sieve or cheese cloth. Add one lb. of sugar to each quart of juice, bring to the boil and while at that temperature, can in self-sealing jars. Age improves flavor without fermentation.

#### GRAPE JELLY.

Take under ripe grapes, mash, boil three minutes, strain through flannel bag. To every pound of juice add one lb. of sugar, let come to boil, skim, boil one minute and run into moulds.

#### GRAPE RELISH.

(To be used with fruit.)

Take 10 lbs. under-ripe grapes (if well ripened add one box gelatine,) boil five minutes, strain, add 1 lb. sugar to 1 lb. of fruit juice, also 1 teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, allspice, boil five minutes, strain into moulds.

#### GRAPE CATSUP OR SAUCE.

Take 1 quart grape juice, 1 teacup sugar, 1 small teaspoon salt, 1 large heaping tablespoon ground cinnamon, 1 tablespoon even full ground allspice, 1 large teaspoon full ground cloves, boil slowly for 20 minutes and seal if for future use. Will keep for a long time open. Can be thinned with vinegar to suit taste when used. Very much liked.

#### CANNED GRAPES.

Take ripe grapes, separate skins from pulp, boil pulp three minutes, strain through leno or cheese cloth to take out seeds, add skins after boiling them twenty minutes, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound sugar (to suit taste) to one pound fruit, let dissolve, then boil one minute—not longer—as boiling too long destroys the aroma.

## CAUTION!

In preserving the juice or canning grapes, avoid boiling beyond the specified time, as further boiling carries off the flavor and aroma of the juice, also changes and destroys the chemical and food properties of the sugar used.

*The Home.*

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

**Between the Eternities.**

REV. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, D. D.

Between the past and the future  
I stand in a solemn poise,  
As a bird that tutters for flying,  
Aroused by a sudden noise.  
And I know, in the gone and the coming,  
The purpose of griefs and joys.

For life is not mine that is lent me,  
And thought is not mine to keep;  
Not mine are the hands that labor,  
Not mine are the eyes that weep,  
Not mine is the ear that listens,  
Nor the feet that climb the steep.

My soul, in a bundle of being,  
Has bound them, every one;  
And I am myself, thereafter,  
Because I have seen the sun,  
Because I have trodden the rain-paths,  
And heard the torrents run.

All things have come to my spirit—  
Myself who sits within—  
All things that tell of striving,  
And sweetness instead of sin;  
All things by which earth and Heaven  
Have pierced these elements thin.

And the face of God is distinct  
Beyond the outmost star;  
And he has He left behind Him,  
With the men that around me are,  
Until the day we shall meet Him  
When He cometh from afar.

And I sway the balance of duty,  
And I walk in the midst of the days,  
And I lift my heart in petition,  
And I utter my soul in praise—  
For He who has made me must keep me,  
And His are the whole of my ways.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

**Reflections on the Rain.**

BY REV. W. D. REES, BLACKHEATH.

"How beautiful is the rain?  
After the dust and the heat,  
In the broad and fiery street,  
In the narrow lane,  
How beautiful is the rain?"

—Langfellow.

The Holy Scriptures are our chief source of instruction in matters pertaining to morality and religion, and our chief regard must ever be "to the law and to the testimony;" yet geology has shown us the poet was right in speaking of "sermons in stones." We may add astronomy reveals sermons in stars, and to the careful student and devout listener the showers preach sermons. It is not the part of wisdom to ignore the teachings of nature. The Divine Teacher made frequent allusions to them. From the mountain and the flood, the flowers of the field and the birds of the air, he delighted to teach lessons of truth and love. We shall therefore be in some humble measure following his example whenever we strive to use the works of nature to profitable spiritual account. Let us then examine one leaf out of nature's copious volume, by asking and answering the question, What may we learn from the rain?

1 The rain is a blessing, though often attended with inconvenience and loss. It frequently puts us

about not a little. It plays strange freaks with us, by thwarting our plans, and frustrating our projects. It is inconvenient to us in travelling, rendering a journey that would be otherwise pleasant, tedious and troublesome. It is inconvenient in pleasure, sometimes preventing the enjoyment of a long anticipated recreation. It is often inconvenient in business, driving the laborer from the field, and injuring the crops. But the rain is nevertheless a great and indispensable blessing. We cannot do without it. Let the heavens become as brass, let the fountains of the sky be sealed, and misery, ruin and death would be the speedy, and terrible result. This fact serves to remind us that much present vexation, inconvenience and loss may come to us under God's moral government as part of that discipline, which is necessary to promote either our future happiness and usefulness in this life or our well being in the life that is to come. And it will greatly help us patiently and calmly to endure those afflictions and troubles to remember that the same wise and beneficent power which controls the elements of nature, orders the incident and surrounding of our mortal life, that they may work out our highest weal. There is a touching and beautiful incident related of a sailor boy, who accompanied his father on the treacherous ocean. During their voyage, a fearful tempest arose and the danger that threatened them caused the countenance of the hardy mariner to turn pale, and brought dismay and consternation to the stoutest heart, but amid all the distraction, the turmoil and terrible perils of the scene, this youth was seen undisturbed gazing calmly and with a look of confidence on him to whom had been committed the guidance of the vessel in that awful hour. When reminded of his danger and asked if he did not fear. "Fear! No," he replied. "My father is at the helm." What an instance is this of childish confidence and trust? The raging of the elements, the roaring of the tempest, the heaving and groaning of the shattered vessel brought no terrors to him. His father was at the helm. Confident of his affection, and kindness, ignorant of the weakness of trusting to human power, he could not believe that his father would suffer harm to approach him. We are on the stormy sea of life; shoals, quicksand, and ten thousand dangers are around us on every side. Storms and tempests assail us, and often death appears with all its terrors, but when almost ready to yield to despair, how cheering to remember our father is at the helm. The Lord reigneth, He rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm, the winds and tempests are in His hand, and the afflictions of life are at His disposal. Has disappointment marked you for its victim? Have you seen your prospects one after another fail, your sources of enjoyment disappear, and have those who commenced life's journey with you passed away like a dream, leaving you to pursue your dreary course alone? Have you been called to pass through the deep waters of affliction? Repine not. The Lord reigneth, and will do all things well. Are you called upon to suffer in your domestic circumstances, in your business or in your health? Do friends misunderstand you and forsake you? Do enemies gather strongly around you? Does the breath of slander and the pressure of human injustice threaten injury, still we may recognize the hand and voice of God through the veil of human agencies in the time honoured words,

"When men of spite against me join,  
They are the sword, the hand is thine."

As then the rain, though sometimes attended with inconvenience, is an unspeakable blessing, in like manner our trials often are. "All things work together for good to them that love God." Let this make us

submissive in sorrow, patient in suffering, truthful in tribulation.

"Often the clouds of deepest woe  
So sweet a message bear,  
Dark, though they seem, 'twere hard to find  
A frown of anger there.

"Kind, loving is the hand that strokes,  
How ever keen the smart,  
If sorrows discipline can chase  
One evil from the heart."

2. The rain is beneficial because it is pure and gentle. Were it impure it would not do the good which it now accomplishes. If each drop was unclean or charged with some noxious, poisonous ingredient, it would not be beneficial. Its purity has greatly to do with its salutary influence. Even from this fact we may derive instruction. As in the material, so in the moral world, purity is usefulness. Would we be blessings to "the field which is the world," we must be holy. Furthermore rain is beneficial because it is gentle. However pure it might be, if it descended violently, and with impetuosity, it would be injurious as well as useful. The mountain torrent, the overflowing river and the angry tide of old ocean often spread destruction around by reason of their violence. But the rain falling gently is life giving and refreshing. The doctrine here symbolized is that gentleness is usefulness. If humanity is to be made better, it must be not by severity and harshness, but by the gentleness of love. This is the Divine Plan. The new testament is full of it. If there is one fact that it brings out more prominently than another it is that men are made better by knowing and believing God's love. "Thy gentleness hath made me great." "He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass and as showers that water the earth."

3. The rain should teach us encouragement in Christian labor. We shall now have to take two things for granted: first, that we are addressing some Christian workers, and secondly, that they are sometimes disheartened in their endeavours. You are in earnest; soldiers of the cross, manfully using the weapons of moral warfare, husbandmen scattering with a liberal hand the seed of the Kingdom; builders busily engaged in upraising the temple of truth and piety. But ever and anon you are discouraged; you use the sword, but as fast as one foe falls another springs up in his place; you sow the seed but you fail to reap the yellow harvest; you labor at the building, but it seems to rise no higher. Now if you will, every shower that falls, each rain drop that descends may preach a sermon of encouragement, by reminding you of a glorious promise which God has given to you and all true servants of his. "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Remembering this cannot fail to inspire new hopes and courage. Thinking of it in our toils, in our prayers, and especially in our moments of despondency, it will shed a ray of heavenly light across our path. Because the Master has declared that labor for him shall not perish.

"Though scoffers ask, where is your gain?  
And mocking say you work in vain,  
Such scoffers die and are forgot,  
Work done for God it dieth not.

Press on! Press on! nor doubt nor fear,  
From age to age this voice shall cheer,  
What e'er may die and be forgot,  
Work done for God it dieth not."

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Summer Memories.

Day and night have succeeded each other and borne us through the winter, past the seed-time and another harvest with its landscape of varied green and golden hues is swiftly undergoing changes. The reaper has come and with dexterous art changed the rustling grain to classic sheaves, which, gathered in tens, stood monuments of the death of the seed until garnered by the husbandman.

Around the harvest how many thoughts gather, and how many recollections respond to the touching of memory's chords? Other harvests with other reapers and widely differing associations are called up from the past by the sigh of the pines, the rippling waters, the "waves of shadow" going over the wheat, or even the perfumed air, to the harvester of many years, bringing with them memories, sweet or sad, bright or bitter. To him who stands on the verge of manhood just leaving his boyhood behind him, and looking forward with hope's buoyancy, the harvest has no memories. He has wondered how the seed sown shoots up, why it is green first, when silvered ere it is gilded. His hat's broken rim might well be crowned with laurels, who, in harvesting could draw all the lessons his work might suggest, or follow out to farthest bounds the radiations of the analogy.

While the last sheaves of 1886 are being gathered, ere the harvest moon has shed her waning beams; while the whistle of the engine is daily heard which announces that another husbandman is rejoicing over his completed harvest; while the laborer is remembering that he is worthy of his hire, we beg to call to mind that Paul may plant and Apollos water, but there is but one Giver of the increase.

From the legendary lore of other days comes the story of the harvest home, when the heathen rites in their annual feasts took the form of thanksgiving for the favors of their gods. When their harvests were limited by ignorance of farming and implements, they rendered to the supposed giver their choicest first-fruits. With clearer light of science and religion, dispensing the gloom which enshrouded them, what, may we ask, is our duty in regard to altar gifts in the rejoicing of the harvest home? Had the Tishbite curse been pronounced, what would the sowing or the reaping have availed?

A picture is before us finished by a master hand. The harvest field is large, the ripened grain is strewn the earth with its golden treasure. The harvesters with sickles in hand are working here and there, but insufficient for the work. Looking more closely to examine the inimitable coloring and the faithful toilers, we discover these words, "The harvest truly is great but the laborers are few," and "The field is the world."

K. R.

### Warning Words of a Sporting Man.

Looking at the system of betting generally, not one man in five can afford to lose, and certainly not one in twenty can afford to win. This may seem a paradox; but few men, unless they have a very large fortune indeed, can take settling quietly. It can't be done. A young man drawing his first winnings is like a tiger tasting his first blood, he seldom stops again till he is brought to a headlock as a defaulter; his visits are extended from a few afternoons to weeks after weeks of race meetings, and the mind becomes untuned for anything else. These words are not part of a Puritan's diatribe against racing, but were written by a man who loved sport as keenly as Melville himself.

And we will cap his reflections by a remarkable passage from the diary of one of the most notable turfites of the century: "May 27, 1833—All last week at Epsom, and now, thank God, these races are over. I

have had all the excitement and worry, and have neither won nor lost; nothing but the hope of gain would induce me to go through this demoralizing drudgery, which I am conscious reduces me to the level of all that is most disreputable and despicable, for my thoughts are eternally absorbed by it. Jockeys, trainers, and blacklegs are my companions, and it is like dram-drinking; having once entered upon it I cannot leave it off, though I am disgusted with the occupation all the time. . . . While the fever it excites is raging, and the odds are varying, I can neither read nor write nor occupy myself with anything else."—*English Quarterly Review*.

### Drinking Hot Water in Summer.

An eminent physician says if persons would drink hot water instead of cold water in summer they would suffer less from thirst and from stomach disorders. In his practice he always orders hot water to be given to babies who are suffering from teething and the many attendant ills. It is really surprising to note how gladly the little sufferers will drink very hot water, and how great relief they seem to feel from its use. An ill child of eight months, with no appetite, was given as much hot water as it would drink. The little creature would drink the water with avidity and become quiet after the draught.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

### Largest Library in the World.

The largest library is the Bibliotheque National, in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 174,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals. The collections and engravings exceed 1,300,000, contained in some 10,000 volumes.—*Exchange*.

It is our own past which has made us what we are. We are children of our own deeds. Conduct has created character; acts have grown into habits; each year has pressed into us a deeper moral print; the lives we have led have left us such as we are to day.—*Dr. Dykes*.

### Prize Lists.

The prize list of Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, appears in this issue. The prize list of Provincial Fair, at Guelph, will appear in the November issue—to all regular subscribers of the JOURNAL. In addition to the above, we will strike off a very large number of JOURNALS for November, containing both prize lists. Parties desiring extra copies will please send in orders before 23rd October.

"I am very much pleased with the progress you have made with your valuable JOURNAL and the information received therefrom."—H. Wilmott, M. P. Kingston, Ont.

"I am well satisfied with your splendid JOURNAL. I believe there is no better Farmers' Magazine published."—J. W. E. Glenn, (1st Dep. Reeve, Ameliasburg), Coneseon, P. O., Ont.

### Jottings.

**Agent Wanted.**—An active club agent wanted at every post office. Send for sample copies, etc.

**Notice.**—Those who subscribe now for the JOURNAL for 1887 will get it the remainder of the year free.

**Personal.**—Mr. James Hunter, Sunnyside, Alma, has gone to the Manitoba Exhibition to be a judge on Short-horns. It is held in Winnipeg.

**To Canvassers.**—We want an active young man at every county and district fair this season to take subscriptions for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Write at once for full particulars to STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

**Fruits of Advertising.**—A prominent stock-raiser of the West said to us not many days ago that he inserted an advertisement in the JOURNAL last spring for three months, which cost him about \$5 and which sold for him stock to the amount of \$700.

**Fall Exhibitions.**—The dates of the following exhibitions have been sent us by Mr. Simeon Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.: North York and Newmarket, Oct. 5th and 6th; Beeton, Oct. 12th and 13th; Schomberg, Oct. 19th and 20th.

**Sale of Live Stock.**—The readers of the JOURNAL will not forget the sale of F. J. Ramsay, Dunville, which takes place, Thursday, 19th, October. A large number of Durham cattle, Berkshire pigs, Leicester sheep and fancy poultry are offered for sale. See advertisement on another page.

**Agents Wanted.**—In every locality in Canada to canvass for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Good salary to good reliable men. Sample copies free. Write for particulars, giving former employment, to the STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

**Improved Axle.**—The attention of carriage builders and users is directed to the Adjustable Sand-Box and Improved Concord Axle. Anyone addressing A. F. Miles, Stanstead, Que., will receive a cut showing the adaptability of the Sand-Box, and the preference for the Axle.

**Canvasser Wanted.**—If any of our readers, not having time themselves, know any person in their neighborhood likely to devote a little time in getting us a few subscribers or even in forming a club for next year, we shall esteem it a favor if they will kindly send us his name and address, when we will send them sample copies, etc., for the purpose.

**The Bain Waggon.**—The exhibit of the manufacturers of the Bain Waggon, Woodstock, Ont., made a good display this year at Toronto, Guelph and London. What pleased us very much was the Farm Truck Waggon, which is coming rapidly into favor. Mr. Bain can now furnish a rack, which makes it a good medium for drawing stock to the fairs.

**Prize Lists.**—The prize list of Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, appears in this issue. The prize list of Provincial Fair, at Guelph, will appear in the November issue—to all regular subscribers of the JOURNAL. In addition to the above, we will strike off a very large number of JOURNALS for November, containing both prize lists. Parties desiring extra copies will please send in their orders before 23rd October.

**Clubbing Rates.**—The favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at farmers' clubs and institutes, and other autumnal gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of five for \$4, and in clubs of ten for \$7.50. The names may belong to different post offices. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the JOURNAL the rest of this year free.

**Breeders' Directory.**—There are scores of stockmen in various districts who we believe would find it would pay them well to have a card of two or three lines in the BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. Oftentimes their stock is superior, but being known only to their immediate neighbors, they have little chance of getting its full value when placed in the market; whereas a card would get to the notice of thousands of readers throughout Canada and the United States. The cost is only \$1.50 per line per annum.

**Patent Waggon and Sleigh Box.**—This very convenient arrangement recently patented by James Cochrane, Kilsyth, Ont., was on exhibition at Guelph. It contains cast grooves in the corners which admits of the side and end pieces being taken apart in a minute or two, and by one person. The front end piece can be taken out one half of it at once, a great convenience in drawing roots, as it admits of using the shovel almost at the start in unloading. It precludes the use of nuts, rods and cleats, and is strong and durable.

**The Grove Sale of Herefords.**—The veteran breeder of Herefords, Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of The Grove, retiring from business, divided his herd between his two sons, who are still to carry on the work, one at the Grove and the other at Stansbatch, sold the surplus recently by auction with the following result:—31 cows averaged £41 12s 8d; 27 calves, £20 6s 9d; 12 two-year-old heifers, £42 5s 3d; 19 yearling heifers, £41 6s 6d; 9 bulls, including 7 yearlings, £43 12s 8d; in all 98 animals, averaging £33 15s 5d. Lord Coventry's sale was not so successful.

**Flies on Stock.**—In the summer season flies worry our cattle beyond measure and simply torment the horses. Sheets kept on the latter go far to mitigate the evil, and but for the trouble of putting them on and keeping them clean, would prove a great boon even in the case of cattle. Canvas or old sacking hung over the windows, by darkening them render good service, but unless managed with care interfere with the ventilation. The *London Live-Stock Journal* gives the following as a wash that

may be applied daily with a sponge, and which is said to be very effectual in keeping away the little pests. Water, 3 galls; carbolic acid, ½ pint; kerosene, ¼ pint.

**Berkshires at Saintsbridge.**—In the *London Live Stock Journal* of September 3rd, is an interesting description of the herd of Berkshires at Saintsbridge, near Gloucester, England, which was established about 1860, and is owned by the sons of the late Captain Stewart. Not a few of the fine Berkshires now in Canada came from this herd, as J. G. Snell & Bro., of Edmonton, Ont., have been occasional visitors there in selecting their importations. The stock is grounded on material purchased from the Hewers of Sevenhampton, and from the Studley Castle Herd. Pigs have frequently been sold from this herd at 100 guineas each. It numbers at the present time about 120 head of all ages.

**Cruel Practices on Cattle.**—Under the above heading the *North British Agriculturist* has an excellent article condemning acts of cruelty so often practised against dumb animals, and generally from the sordid love of gain. It justly commends Professor Walley for introducing the following subjects for discussion by the National Veterinary Association at its future meetings: "That the practice of overstocking the udders of cows for sale and show purposes is an act of gross cruelty; and that it is sufficient to prove cruelty when the udder is distended to its utmost, to be hard, painful, and unyielding to the touch, and when the animal shows signs of pain by uneasy movements of the hind limbs; that it is an act of cruelty to leave the udder of a newly-calved cow for a longer period than eight hours without removing the milk, or the greater part of it, therefrom. That the practice of dishorning cattle, by sawing or cutting off the horn through its centre or its base, is unnecessary and cruel; that for the purpose of preventing cattle from injuring each other, it is sufficient to remove so much of the horn as to expose the end of the core, or, in the case of young cattle up to nine months old, to saw off the end of the horn obliquely from before backwards; the latter process, as the horn grows, causing it to turn in a backward direction."

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**Married Couple Wanted on Farm.**

Man as working foreman, must be active, intelligent, energetic, industrious and sober. An Englishman or Scotchman with Canadian experience preferred. Wife to board the hands and look after poultry and two or three cows. None need apply but thorough workers, who can furnish good recommendations from former employers. Address, ROX 256, P. O. TORONTO.

**Stock Notes.**

Parties forwarding stock notes for publication will please condense as much as possible. If written separate from other matter, it will save much labor in the office. No stock notes can be inserted that do not reach the office by the 23d of the month preceding the issue for which they are intended.

**Horses.**

The sale of horses advertised in last month's *JOURNAL*, to be sold by H. H. H. J., at "Oakwood Farm" in October, will be postponed until after the November issue. The date of sale will be given in the next issue.

Mr. T. M. Whiteside, Ellesmere, imported first on a three-year general purpose filly at Toronto, which is home bred. This beautiful specimen is a dark iron grey, and was pronounced by the judges one of the finest specimens that could be found.

Mr. Wm. McClure, of Elders Mills, Ont., showed an agricultural mare of his own breeding at Toronto and Guelph exhibitions, that has never yet been beaten, although shown both last year and this at the above exhibitions. She is black in color, with fine gloss skin, and is registered in the Clyde stud book.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, P. Q., imported 10 head of Clydes this year from Scotland, six of which were exhibited at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke. He carried 4 firsts, including a Gold Medal, Diploma and 2 seconds. Two of the lot are already sold. Those shown elicited much admiration at Sherbrooke. Further particulars will appear in next issue.

Messrs. T. & W. Meadows, of Maplewood, Ont., are engaged in breeding pure bred Clydesdale horses. They have at present one stallion and three mares, three years old. The mares are carrying foal to Prince of Dunnotlar, imported by themselves. The mare, Lady Clyde, six years old, has already won 16 first prizes. She was first at the Provincial a year ago and the year before the medal as best female.

Messrs. Wm. Richardson & Sons, of Columbus, Ont., have added this season the fine compact two-year imp. stallion, Lawer's Baron Gordon—a horse particularly well furnished in his coupling. His sire is Sir Gordon 4028, vol. 7; dam, Lawer's Empress, by the Thane of Glamis 885; g. d. Rosie, bred by L. Drew's Prince of Wales 673. Sir Gordon's sire was Darley 222.

Mr. R. Miller, of Brougham, and Mr. Charlton, of Duncrief, have imported a fine two-year Coach stallion, which calls forth no stinted praise from those who see him. His name is Yorkshire Lad, and sire, Wonderful Lad, considered the best sire of Coach horses in England. A. H. Coult's paid 500 gs. for the net choice, and thus secured the medal for the best horse at the Yorkshire show. This class of horses is much needed here, and we wish the owners of Yorkshire Lad much success with him.

Fresh ground is constantly being broken in the advancement of the live-stock interest. Mr. Thomas Gowland, of Woodburn, Co. Westworth, purchased some time ago the imported Clydesdale stallion Barnour, now five years old, and introduced him into a section where this stamp of sires is much needed. We understand the venture has met with encouraging success. Barnour (1937) was bred by James Law, Boreland, Inverkeithing, Scotland. His dam was Snip of Boreland (1420) vol. v, and sire Lord Derby (1747) vol. iv, both of whom are of ancestry of much renown in the show-rings of Great Britain.

Mr. D. S. Legerby, Montreal, bought the little horse, Cyclone, near Dominionville, Ont., three years ago. Cyclone is by Quinn's Grey Eagle; he by Kaiser's Grey Eagle, by an imported Barb horse. Kaiser's dam was a black thoroughbred mare, imported by an English officer, of Quebec. The dam of Cyclone was a Morgan. He stands 15 feet 1 inch; a short rapid gaited horse, which goes with the utmost freedom, and is the admired of all when on the track. This horse won the stallion race in the Dominion Quebec Exhibition, Sherbrooke, in three straight heats, and in the 2:40 class, beating Molly Stanton, Avenue Girl, Spot and Butcher's Boy. Time, 2:31 ½, 2:32, 2:30. The driver, Mr. H. F. Pierce, Stanstead, whose driving was as much admired as was the speed of his white colored, light footed favorite, is confident that Cyclone can trot a mile in 2:26.

**Shorthorns.**

Mr. Thos. E. Kershaw, of Holstein, Ont., has made a commendable effort in Shorthorns, having some four or five females, and the bull, Zorr's Duke, bred by E. Jeffs, of Bondhead.

The Shorthorns of Mr. Richard Gibson, Iderton, are flourishing. The fine head of this year's crop are bulls, from the sires, Duke of Oxon and Baron Hocker, bred by the Duke of Devonshire.

The Messrs. Graham Bros., of Ailsa Craig, have been in Shorthorns for nearly 20 years. The 26 head now in the herd are headed by the Duke of Mar and the young bull, Prince James. The calves number 11 head.

Mr. V. Ficht, of Onel, has still 30 head of Shorthorns after the extensive sales of last summer; of these 9 are calves and 5 of them bulls, sired by Lewis Strathallan, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham. They promise well.

Mr. G. B. Bristow, Rob Roy, showed an 11 months Shorthorn bull calf in Toronto, a bull of much promise, which has since been sold to Mr. Hugh Thompson, of St. Marys. He is a son of Sir Arthur Ingram, and his dam is imp. Village Girl, a Cruikshank cow. Mr. Bristow's herd number over 20 head, all of the Village tribe.

The Messrs. Eastwood Bros., of Mimico, Ont., some years ago placed a splendid Bates bull, Lord Nelson, eligible for the N. D. B. at the head of their herd of grades. He was, this year, one of the "famous" in the Toronto ring. This firm have also introduced into a needy neighborhood an imported 2-year Clyde stallion, registered in the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, from the stud of Wm. Rennie, Toronto.

**Advertising Rates.**

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1.50 per line per annum. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents. Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE.**

**SHORTHORN COWS, HEIFERS and BULL CALVES.** Mostly of the imp. Sym and Mam strains, the latter from the herd of the late R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, all registered in the new Dominion Hero-book. Southdown sheep and lambs also for sale from stock imported from the flock of Henry Webb, Esq. JOHN MILLER, Markham P.O., Ont.

Markham Station, on the Midland R.R. and Green River on the C.P.R. sep-6

**BLOOD STALLION FOR SALE.**

**LORD ELCHO**

Dark Chestnut; 16 hands; weight 2000 pounds; rangy, and well put together. Sired by a champion (winner of gold medal at Centennial, Philadelphia, against the world). Dam, Lady Marsh, by Bob Marsh, Jr. Will be sold well worth the money. Address, W. S. MILLER & SON, Gables Corners P. O., Co. Oxford, Ont.

**SHEEP FOR SALE.**

**20 OXFORD DOWN AND 20 COTSWOLD RAMS**

All bred from my own importations. For sale at moderate prices.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL P. O., ONT.

**MORETON LODGE FLOCKS AND HERDS**

**75 THOROUGHBRED RAMS**

COTSWOLDS and SOUTHDOWNS, also EWES of both breeds. Season 1896. 7 Imported Rams in Service.

**22 Shorthorn and 30 Hereford Bulls**

and Bull Calves, also a number of Cows and Heifers for sale. The Shorthorn herd and Cotswold and Southdown flocks have been established over 30 years. The Hereford herd was founded in 1860. For individual merit and purity of blood these herds and flocks will compare favorably with any on the continent.

F. W. STONE,

42 Gordon Street,

GUELPH, CANADA.

**AUCTION SALE**

**THOROUGHBRED STOCK**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1888

**At Moultondale Stock Farm**

1 ½ miles east of Dunnville, Co. Haldimand.

**DURHAM** Cows, Heifers, Bulls, Bull and Heifer Calves, registered in Dominion Herd Book. Holsteins, high grade Durhams, pure-bred Suffolk and Berkshire Pigs. 60 pure-bred Leicester Ewes, Ewe Lambs, Rams and Ram Lambs, and Fancy Poultry. 12 months' credit on approved notes.

DUNNVILLE is a station on the G. T. R., half way between Brantford and Buffalo.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, immediately after arrival of 11:30 train from the west. Sale will take place under cover if weather is wet.

Parties will be met at trains and driven to farm. Train connects with Canada Southern and Air Line branch at Canfield, 8 miles west of Dunnville. Trains leave Dunnville to return at 6:20 p.m. and 9:33 a.m.

Catalogues on application after 25th Sept., to

**F. J. RAMSEY, Dunnville P. O., Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**

185 Prize and young birds. Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys a specialty. A list of varieties and prices will be sent on any one receipt of 3 cent stamp to Oct-1 MAJOR THOS. HODGSON, Myrtle P. O., Ont.

**PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE.**

12 early, good, large Ducklings. \$2 for three, one drake and two ducks. Cash to accompany orders. ROBERT M. BROWN, Clarksburg P. O., Thornburg Station, N. R. R. Oct-1

**DUCKS FOR SALE.**

Choice Rouen and Pekin Ducks at \$1 each. Write for wants. sep-2. WM. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE DOWN RAMS.**

A LARGE NUMBER OF A1 SHROP YEARLING RAMS

From Imported Stock,

**For Sale Cheap.**

ALSO CHOICE EWES AND EWE LAMBS

N.B.—Would also sell some Bates-topped registered Cows and Heifers cheap—part time—for want of winter stable room.

T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster, TORONTO.

**FOR SALE**

A SMALL HERD OF

**WEST HIGHLAND KYLOES**

CONSISTING OF

- One two-year-old bull Two cows (milking).
- One three-year-old heifer One bull calf
- One two-year-old heifer One heifer calf.

Pure bred and the very finest cattle of their kind. Price for the lot, \$450, delivered in Montreal.

ANDREW RADDICK, Care of JOSEPH HICKSON, Esq., MONTREAL.

N. B.—I have on hand the largest stock of Ponies and Donkeys in Canada. Aug-3

**FOR SALE**

A CHOICE LOT OF

**SHROPSHIRE**

Rams and Ram Lambs, including the imported ram YORK ROYAL No. 1668 in A. S. R., with a few imported ewes. Also a very large choice Southdown Ram, two years old, with a few very choice Southdown Ewes, two and three years old, which will be sold cheap.

H. H. SPENCER, DORSET FARM, BROOKLIN, ONT.

**Colonus Stock Farm.**

**Shorthorn Cattle**

of the highest breeding and individual merit, and

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

Young stock for sale of both sexes.

WM. MURRAY.

CHESTERFIELD, ONT.

**AUCTION SALE**

OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

Saturday, 16th October, 1886,

AT CLAREVILLE STOCK FARM,

Cayuga, Co. Haldimand, adjoining Cayuga Station, Air Line, and Deans Station, Canada Southern.

Durham Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull and Heifer Calves, all of high pedigree. Several high-bred Grades; Berkshire Pigs, 20 pure-bred Cots. Ewes, 30 Southdown Ewes and Lambs, also Ram and Ewe Lambs, 20 very choice Horses, Colts and Fillies, Roadster and Draft.

12 months credit on approved notes. Sale will commence at noon on arrival of trains, and will be conducted under cover if wet.

Several FARMS to be then disposed of, by lease or sale. Trains leave to return in the evening. Carriages will attend all trains and buyers shipping arranged. Catalogues at sale. Further particulars at sale.

J. R. MARTIN, CAYUGA P. O., ONT.

*Stock Notes.*

Mr. Alexander Norrie, of Paisley, has been breeding Short-horns since 1880. He bought from R. B. Fleming, Aberdour, and he from J. S. Armstrong, Speedside. Others came from the herd of J. & W. Watt, Salem, and that of Alexander Brockie, Fergus. The present sire was bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem, from the cow, Village Blossom imp. in dam, and the bull, Abbotsburn, imp. by Jas. I. Davidson, of Balmac. He is now one year old. The herd numbers about 12 head.

The Shorthorn herd of Mr. Thomas Graham, of Bell's Corners, Nepean, Ottawa, consists of four females and the stock bull Royal Irwin, bred by Wm. Linton, Aurora, and purchased along with three of the females from J. C. Snell, Edmonton. Royal Irwin is by Aurora Lad (49025), and the dam Lady Irwin by British Hero (30506), both sire and dam having been imported from the Sheriff Hutton herd, and related to all the great champion Royal winners there. The five head cost Mr. Graham \$1,157. He is thus supplanting his Short-horns that will not register in the new Dominion herd book with those that will make a splendid foundation on which to build.

We met Messrs. Green Bros., at the Provincial. They informed us that their stock was doing well, and that they have some fine calves on hand, but that, owing to the absence of one of the firm in England and to press of work altering some of their buildings, they had not prepared anything for exhibition this year. We see, however, that they took six head to Woodstock show, upon which they obtained eight prizes, winning with one exception all possible honors. Messrs. Green Bros., also corroborate our article on working brood mares, and say that they have two very fine colts from their imported Shire mares, which have been regularly worked the whole time.

**Herefords.**

Messrs. Sharman & Sons have removed from Stratford, Ont., to Manitoba, and have taken their entire herd of imported Herefords along—some 20 head. Through an oversight the address in their advertising card was not changed. Their future address will be Toddburn P. O., Manitoba.

**Jerseys.**

Mr. Albert P. Ball, Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q., or Derby Line P. O., Vermont, (the farm lying on both sides of the line) has a herd of Jerseys, about 20 head, which carried most of the prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, as noted in another column. The cows are now mostly in calf to Stoke Pogis bulls. There is also a Duke of Darlington bull in the herd, so highly in favor with the Americans. There is also a herd of Ayrshires at the Lee Farm, which numbers 25 head, all of which are registered. Mr. Ball has also some 20 head of horses, principally Hambletonians from Morgan mares. A cross which has produced some of the best specimens of road horses that are to be found anywhere. One of these, Mary L., a beautiful dark brown, with clean limbs and fleet as a gazelle, we greatly admired on the track at Sherbrooke.

**Ayrshires.**

Mr. David Smith, of Walkerton Ont., is breeding pure bred Ayrshires and Shorthorns, but intends giving most attention to the Ayrshires. His Shorthorn bull was in that famous ring of aged bulls shown this year in Toronto.

**Shoop.**

We learn from Mr. H. H. Hurd, Hamilton, Ont., that he shipped 27th Sept., a very choice Shropshire ram, bred from imported stock, to Louis N. Thibaudeau, Esq., "Sunrise Farm," Little Current, Algoma.

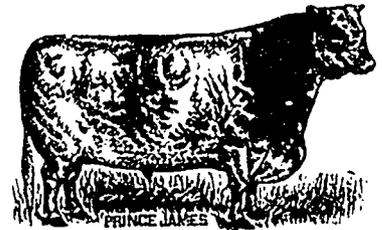
F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont., reports the following sales of sheep: To Messrs. Sotham & Stickney, Pontiac, Mich., 80 head of Cotswolds—9 rams and ram lambs, 61 ewes and 10 ewe lambs; to F. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., one Cotswold ram; to Mr. Hill, Morrisville, Vt., one Cotswold ram.

Mr. E. Stanford, of Markham, of the firm of Messrs. A. & E. Stanford, Steyning, Sussex, England, has, this season, imported Southdowns, from the flock of Mr. Ellis, Guildford, Eng., which were first prize-winners for Mr. Marsh, Richmond Hill; Oxford, bred by the Marquis of Comletown; Shropshires from Robert Loder; Hainpshires from Mr. Puoy, Keme, and a set of Southdowns from Mr. Toop, Chichester, Eng., all of which went to Mrs. Ann Newton, Pontiac, Mich., U.S.A. Thirteen head of Sussex cattle also came over; two of the steers intended for the Chicago Fat Stock Show, but now held in Quarantine. Mr. Stanford has still a number of Southdowns on hand. Was quite successful at Toronto and Provincial Exhibitions with these, and in Sherbrooke captured most of the prizes. (See Advt.)

Henry Arkell, Farnham Farm, Arkell, reports the following sales: Twenty Cotswold rams and three ewes to Geo. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; to Uriah Privett, Greensburg, Ind., 14 Cotswolds, 6 rams and 8 ewes. Those were fitted for show purposes, this being the sixth year he has bought his show sheep from Mr. Arkell. He has been very successful in show-rings of the principal fairs of the United States. Also one Cotswold ram to Jas. Bolton, Eramosa; also the following: Oxford Downs. One imported ram and ewe, to Wm. Young, Bridgton; one ram, Smith Evans, Gourock, Ont.; one yearling ram, Adam Armstrong, Speedside, one yearling ram, The Parry, Sound Ranch Co., one yearling ram, S. S. De Armon, Franklin, Penn., U. S.; one yearling ram and ewe, Thos. Temple, Fredericton, N. B.; two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, Anthony Tonson, Jarvis; one ram lamb, Jas. Talib, Salford; one ram lamb, F. W. Woody, Sarnia; one ram, W. F. Shantz, Petersburg; ram lamb, Robert Heslop, Ailto, Craig, also three imported ewes, G. H. Pugsley, Lockport, N. Y. These last were in show fix.

Those who subscribe now for the "Journal" for 1887 will get it the remainder of this year free.

**JOHN FOTHERGILL & SONS,**  
Burlington, Ont.



Importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln and Leicester sheep.

**PRINCE JAMES,**

The highly-bred Shorthorn bull, winner of 3 silver medals, 8 diplomas, and 20 first prizes at the leading exhibitions in Ontario, at head of herd. A number of choice young bulls and heifers, sired by Prince James, for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence invited.

**W. G. PETTIT,**  
BURLINGTON, ONT., CANADA.



**BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS,**

Has on hand and for sale, at moderate prices, six choice young bulls, from 20 to 20 months, sired by Mr. Fothergill's noted show bull Prince James—95—; also several cows and heifers in calf to my Sheriff Hutton bull The Premier—4757—

**J. & W. B. WATT**  
ELORA STATION, SALEM P.O., ONT.



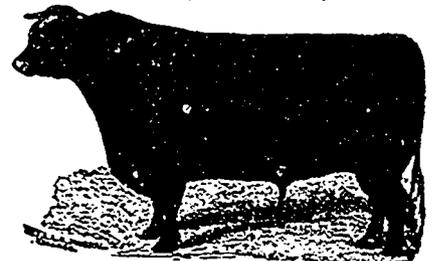
SIXTY-FIVE head of Shorthorns of the Cruickshank strain imported and Canadian bred. Winners of the Elkington Shield, value \$250, for the best herd of twenty cattle of any breed.

**OUR CLYDESDALES**

comprise ten mares, with the imported stallions Lord Aberdeen and Bravery.

A few choice **BARKSHIRES** kept STOCK OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

**MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,**  
Elmira, Ont., Can.,



Importers and Breeders of

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

The highly-bred Booth bull Lord Monrath—2298—, is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stokesserry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilma, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain. Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

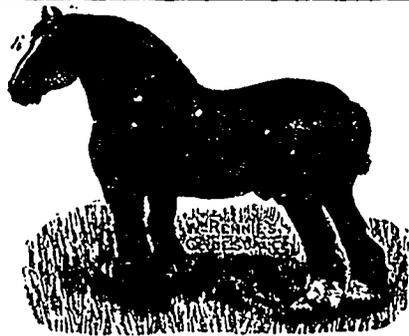
GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of



Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

A CHOICE LOT OF IMPORTED STALLIONS ON HAND and for sale as low as can be bought from any importers, quality and pedigree considered. Prize-winners at all the leading fairs in Ontario, first prize and sweepstakes at the Provincial 1883 & 84. Also a choice lot of half and three-quarter bred stallions, different ages. Also a few superior young bulls and heifers from our show cows. Personal inspection invited. Railway station at German Mills, on Galt branch Grand Trunk Railway.

T. & A. B. SNIDER,  
German Mills P. O., Waterloo County, Ontario.



Pure-bred (Imported)

**CLYDESDALE HORSES**

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES, QUALITY and PEDIGREE CONSIDERED.

At present I have the following

**FOR SALE**

Two 3-year-old Fillies (sired by Macarthur); three 2-year-olds and five yearlings; also two 2-year-old Stallions and three yearlings. Twelve of the above have recently arrived from Scotland, where they were personally selected by the undersigned.

I INVITE INSPECTION.

sep-1 WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**



CLYDESDALES.—1 stallion, 3 years, imported; 1 stallion, 2 years, imported; 1 filly, 2 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, Canadian bred, four crosses; 11 fillies 2 years, Canadian bred, three to five crosses, and two fillies, one year, Canadian bred. Several of them prize-winners.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—11 rams, one and two years old, bred from imported stock, and very choice.

This entire stud will be sold about the 12th of October next, of which full particulars will be given in next issue.

H. H. HURD, Oakwood Farm, Hamilton, Ont.

**GRAHAM BROS.,**  
CLAREMONT, ONT.

RESIDENCE ONE MILE FROM CLAREMONT STATION.

Importers of Registered

**CLYDESDALE**

Stallions and Mares.

We have constantly on hand and  
**FOR SALE**

At reasonable terms, a number of superior Clydesdale stallions and mares, registered, and which have been selected from the most successful prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland. Also a few choice

**SHETLAND PONIES**

Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.  
CLAREMONT, Feb 17th, 1886.

**COLDSTREAM STOCK FARM,**  
Whitby, Ontario.

We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home bred

Clydesdale Stallions

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ALSO A FEW CHOICE SHETLANDS.  
Prices to suit the times.

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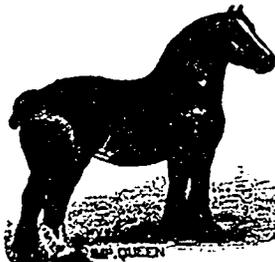
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Sixteen imported Clydes on hand, nearly all of them prize winners in Scotland, and of which four are stallions. The above are

**FOR SALE,**

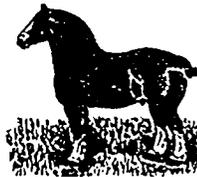
along with a few Canadian bred.

VISITORS WELCOME.

**CLYDESDALES**

FOR SALE

ON REASONABLE TERMS.



JUST ARRIVED, a superior lot of Clydesdale Stallions, ranging from one to four years old, including gets of the celebrated sires Druid, Lord Kirkhill, McCammon, Lord Erskine, Newman, Belted Knight and Garnet Cross.

Catalogues will be published shortly.

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**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**

Flock first established 1857. Commenced exhibiting 1867. Since then have taken over 1,200 prizes, including a large number of medals and diplomas.

Imported Rams used only.

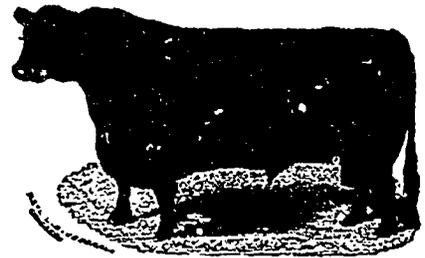
Stock for sale.

ROBERT MARSH, Proprietor.

RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 17th, 1886.



100 PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.



**MOSSON BOYD & CO.,**

BIG ISLAND STOCK FARM,

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Ericas, Prides, Windors, Victorias, Sybils, Kinnochtry Bluebells, Westortown Roses, Hallindaloch Coquettes, and Lady Fonnys, and animals of other good families, both male and female, for sale.

Bobcaygeon is in the County of Victoria, 90 miles east of Toronto and 20 miles east of Lindsay, and is reached from Toronto by the Midland Railway, a branch of the G. T. R., via Lindsay, with which the loan makes close connection, Telegraph and Post Office, Bobcaygeon.

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Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. A good selection of young bulls, from 4 to 20 months old, including the pure Booth Commander-in-Chief—the others are mostly Booth blood—are now offered for sale.

TERMS REASONABLE.

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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

Herd headed by the Bates bull Duke of Rugby, and bred with strict reference to individual merit and milking qualities. Animals recorded in both American and B. A. herd books.

My Berkshires are of the choicest breeding—large size and grand individuals. For prices and other information, address as above. Aug 7

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Two young bulls for sale, sired by

Brigade Major—599—

Two miles west from Paris Station,

on two lines of the G. T. R.

Visitors met at the station. sep-12



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**BREEDER OF MORGAN HORSES**

Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine,

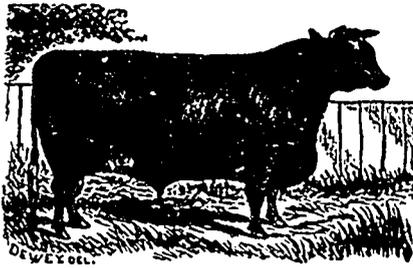
Shropshire Sheep, Dimon Creeper and

Other Fowls, Scotch Collie Dogs, etc.

WINDSOR, ONT. (Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep

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A CHOICE LOT of young Cows and Heifers, in calf by the young Cruikshank bull Crimson Lavender—3493—, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and some heifers and bull calves also from above bull and No. 1. All the above cattle eligible in the new herd book. Also a fine lot of yearling ewes and ewe lambs and yearling rams and ram lambs, and some older ewes, all bred from imported stock. Do not miss the chance if you want a ram, some ewes or some Shorthorns. Come and see us or write. Visitors welcome.

SETH HEACOCK,

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Stables one mile west of Lucan Crossing, of London, Huron and Bruce and Grand Trunk Railways.

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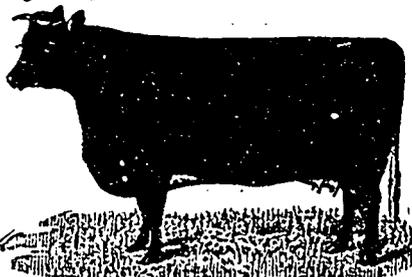
SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS and BERKSHIRES

The choicely bred bulls BARRON CONSTANCE 5th—2189— and DUKE OF COLONUS at the head of herd. A grand lot of young bulls on hand. 20 fine Leicester rams for sale now. Do not miss them if you want a ram this fall.

Come and see us. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

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Have a grand lot of bull calves sired by our imp. Cruikshank bull Vermillion (50587), and a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to Vermillion; also shearing rams and ram lambs from imp. sire and dams. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

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BROOKLIN, ONT. BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire Sheep.

Last importation of bulls and heifers arrived in Dec., 1885. Send for Catalogue.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

30



Imported Yearling Hereford Heifers

Eligible for entry in American Herd Book, all of which have been bred during the past season.

Will be sold from \$250 per head up.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE YEARLING BULLS



R. H. POPE, EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. O.

sep-6

KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM, THE GEARY BROS. CO'Y, Proprietors.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

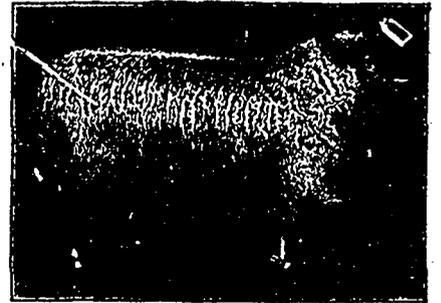
POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale.

The Geary Bros. Co'y, Bothwell, Ont.

BLI BRO STOCK FARM, GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

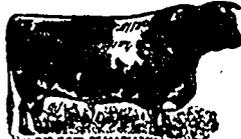
Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Lincoln and Shropshire Down Sheep. Young stock, imported & home-bred, for sale.

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THE GLEN STOCK FARM,

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS, ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES



SEVERAL grand Heifers and Bull Calves for sale at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (47851), winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 39th Provincial Show and First Prize at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported bulls, out of imported cows, for sale. Cronhill 8th (8461), our imported Hereford stock bull, was winner of silver medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the Industrial Exhibition, 1884, and also of the silver medal at the Grand Dominion and 40th Provincial Exhibition, 1885. P. O. and telegraph office at Innerkip. Farm is one mile from Innerkip Station, on C. P. R. (Ontario Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

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18 Aberdeenshire Shorthorn Bulls

(VERY FINE)

and heifers landed at Greenwood on Dec. 18. Twelve imported and six home-bred bulls for sale, besides cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Send for Catalogues. I have also imported Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale. Claremont Station on the C. P. R., and Pickering, on the G. T. R. Come and see me.

BOW PARK



THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

Parties on business will be met at the Depot. For further information apply to

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Correspondence solicited.

Shorthorns and Southdowns FOR SALE.

Three young cows, one heifer and three bull calves, all registered in the Dominion Herd Book. Bred from Campbell and Cruikshank bulls. Also my flock of Southdowns, comprising aged ewes, yearling ewes, ewe and ram lambs, one two-shear ram, bred by Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, the celebrated importer and breeder of Southdowns.

The above stock is worthy the attention of breeders, some of them are being fitted up for exhibition. Call and see or write

SIMEON LEMON,

KETTLEBY, ONT.

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Aug-3

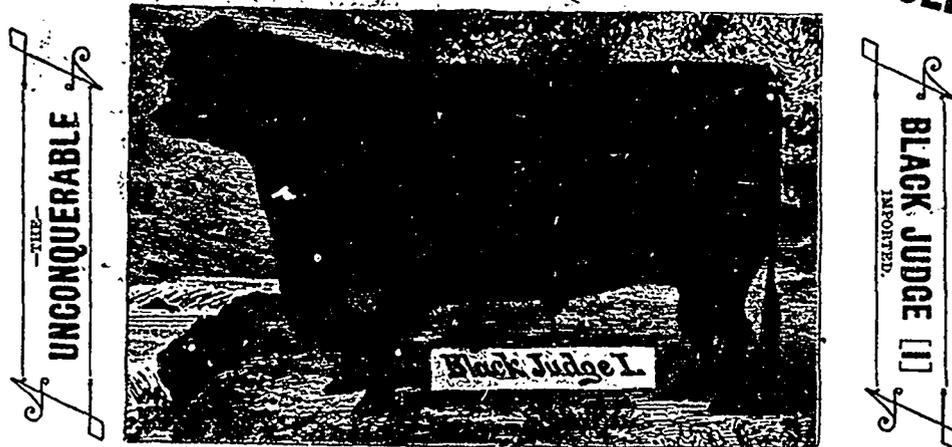
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HEREFORD,  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS,  
SHORTHORN  
—AND—  
JERSEY CATTLE.



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**KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM, NEW LOWELL, ONTARIO,**  
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WE have just landed safely at New Lowell, our first consignment of Aberdeen Polls, and on the 27th of June we shall have released from the Point Edward Quarantine the entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, lately the property of Messrs. H. Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont. The lot includes no less than 17 imported four-year-old cows, for which the Messrs. Walker, in 1883, paid the highest prices then ruling in Scotland. They are suckling a superb lot of bull and heifer calves, almost without exception after that grand Pride and Blackbird sire Waterside Standard (imp.) 3374. We are now able to supply anything in the Aberdeen-Angus line that can in reason be desired, and we may also add that we are in a position to sell at prices within the reach of all. We suppose no one will deny that the day of fancy prices has gone by, never to return, and we do not hesitate to acknowledge that we are glad that such is the case. In making our recent purchases we have kept this view of the matter steadily before us, and we have therefore the greatest confidence in asking intending purchasers to send for our illustrated catalogues and give us a call before investing. Our stock can be seen any day on appointment with our manager, J. G. Davidson.

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Glenburn, Macan Station, I. C. R. R., Nova Scotia,



**ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS**

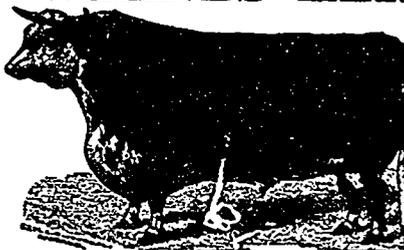
All stock registered in the A. A. Herd-Book. Imported Erica bull Marksman at head of herd. Animals of the Portlethen, Lucy, Matilda, Daisy and Ballindalloch families for sale, both male and female, at reasonable figures. Correspondence solicited.

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STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, and MARKHAM, CANADA, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF Clydesdale Horses, Sussex Cattle, South Down and Dorset Horned Sheep and Ponies.

A good selection of either now for sale. Correspondence solicited by E. STANFORD, Markham, Ont., Can. oct-3

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A CHOICE LOT OF **YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.**

All eligible for or already entered in the "American Herford Record." Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Careful, Hayden Grove, Downton Boy, King Pippin, and Cassio. Also a fine lot of imported

Welsh and Shetland Ponies for Sale. E. W. JUDAH.

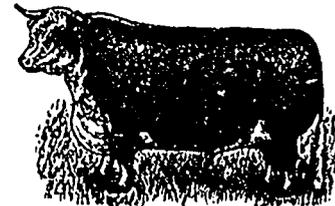
"Lowlands," HILLHURST, P. Q.

**FOR SALE.**

**YOUNG WATERLOO OF RIVERSIDE**, a roan bull calf by imported Waterloo Warden (7222). Good enough to head any ordinary Shorthorn herd in the Dominion. Price accordingly.

THOS SHAW, Woodburn P.O., Co. Wentworth.

**THE TUSHINGHAM HEREFORDS**



THIS herd, grounded on selections from the best blood in England, is remarkable for the number and uniformity of the good calves that it has produced during the three years of its existence, owing in a great measure to the excellence of the stock bull Tushingham (8127), by Charity 3rd (6350), by The Grove 3rd (5051). This bull is now offered for sale, with several young bulls of his get.

J. W. M. VERNON, Waterville, P. Q. Tushingham House. WATERVILLE is on the main line of G. T. R., not far from the United States boundary.

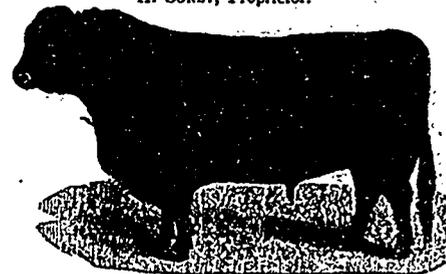
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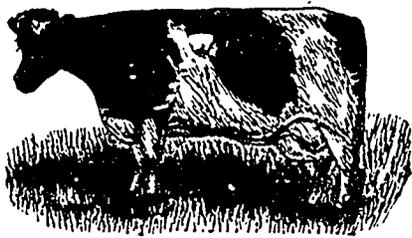
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GOLD MEDAL HERDS and FLOCKS

of Ayrshire Cattle, Chester White, Yorkshire, and Jersey Red Swine, Oxford Down Sheep, Scotch Collie Dog, and Fancy Poultry. Stock of all the above varieties for sale. Illustrated Catalogue free

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Holstein-Friesians at the Industrial and Provincial Exhibitions, Guelph and Toronto.



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Intending purchasers will do well to meet us at the exhibitions, consult our prices, and see what quality of stock we handle.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,  
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The Largest, Oldest and Leading Herd of  
HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS  
IN CANADA.

OUR HERD WAS AWARDED

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Write to us before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm  
(All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register).



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.

A herdsman always on hand to show visitors the stock, the stock-loving public are always welcome.

VALANCEY E. FULLER,  
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Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

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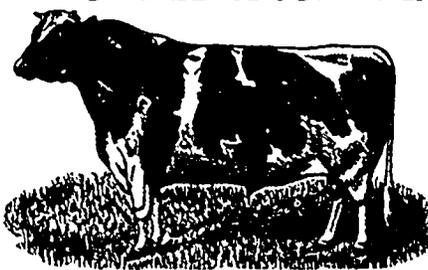
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John Miller & Sons,  
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HOLSTEIN BULL SIR ARCHIBALD No. 3045 H. H. B. The property of H. M. Williams, of the Hollowell Stock Farm Dam, Kintje, with a milk record of 90 1/2 lbs. per day, and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 ozs. in seven days.

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THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

Sir Archibald won the sweepstakes silver medal at Toronto Industrial, 1885 and also headed the sweepstakes prize-winning silver medal herd at the above fair, and also at London. The sire, Nixie L., in the above herd, also won the 1st prize for milk test, at London for quantity and quality. I have ten young thoroughbred Holstein bulls for sale, one and two years old.

All stock for sale. No reserve.  
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oct-6t

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BREEDING OF PURE

HOLSTEIN and FREISIAN CATTLE  
A SPECIALTY.

We have the only pure breed of Aaggie Stock in the Dominion, the head of our herd being Sir James of Aaggie, No. 1452, H. H. B., Vol. 6. Also Aaggie Ida, No. 2600, H. H. B., Vol. 6. This family is noted for its exceptionally fine milk producers.

We have also for sale six bull calves, from 4 to 8 months old, in good condition. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock at any time. Address

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Secretary, Wyton, Ont

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Fine Grade Herefords, Polled Angus, Jersey and Holstein Cattle.

Equal to registered stock in every particular except pedigree. Also for sale a prime lot of Suffolk Swine. Prices low considering quality of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can fill orders promptly. mar-6

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Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks.

IMPORTANT TO CARRIAGE DEALERS AND USERS.

THE ADJUSTABLE SAND BOX

CAN be applied to any vehicle in twenty minutes time by any ordinary mechanic. They are ORNAMENTAL as well as useful, and no carriage is complete without them. It is economy for every one to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons:

- 1st. You can save the wear of your axles 50 per cent; they are practical and are fast coming into use.
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6. The first and ONLY Sand Box ever invented to go on over a solid collar.

Livery-stable keepers generally are adopting them as a matter of economy. Every mail brings unsolicited testimonials from parties using these valuable improvements. Write for inducements, descriptions and cuts of the adjustable Sand Box and Improved Concord Axle; if your dealer does not have these goods in stock, send your order direct to me and I will forward promptly.

Don't Buy a Vehicle Without the Above Attachment.

Address, A. F. MILES,  
Oct-1 STANSTEAD, QUE.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed Tenders for Oakville Works, will be received until FRIDAY, the 22nd day of OCTOBER, next, inclusively, for the construction of a Pier at Oakville, Halton County, Ontario, in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen on application to Geo. L. Tizard, Esq., Oakville, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 20th Sept., 1886.

DAIRY FARMERS

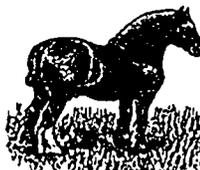
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and learn to make cheese at home. There is money in it. No one having six or more cows can afford to be without it. A complete set for from 6 to 25 cows for \$27.50, free on board cars. Warranted the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and BEST.

Address, J. M. JOCELYN,  
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MALTON, ONTARIO, CAN.



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Breeders and importers of  
CLYDESDALE & SHIRE  
HORSES,

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Terms reasonable.

JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS,  
MALTON STATION,  
Highfield P. O., Ont.

MANITOBA OIL CAKE, natted, crushed or whole.  
ROCK SALT, indispensable for Horses and Cattle.  
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