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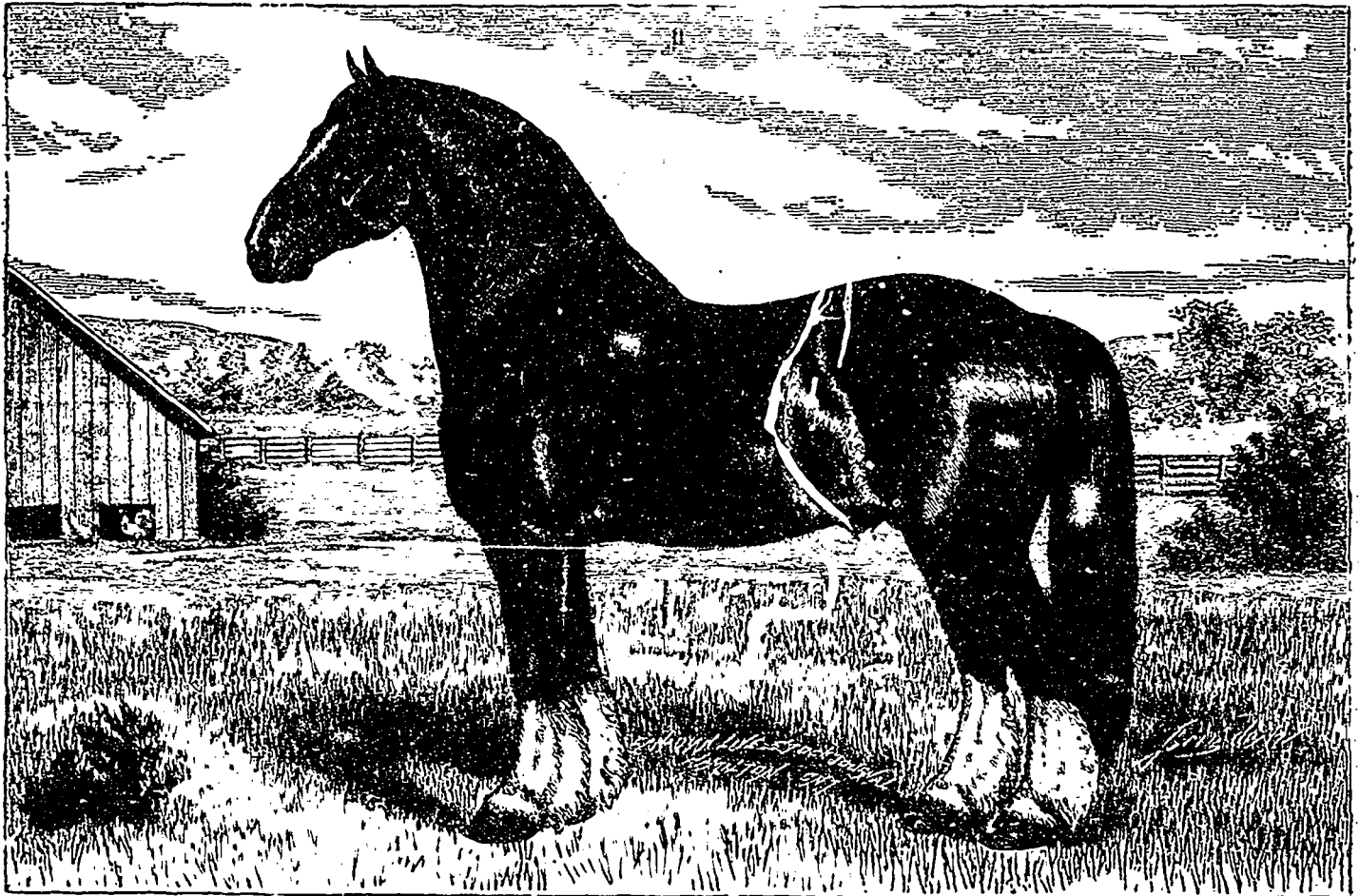
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

Vol. III.

HAMILTON, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1886.

No. 2



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION BLUE JACKET, AS A YEARLING,

Imported by, and the property of D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

Blue Jacket.

The Clydesdale stallion Blue Jacket, who figures so nicely in our sketch, was bred by Mr. James Biggar, Chapelton, Dalbeattie, Scotland, purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Burnfoot, by Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., and imported to their Woodland's stud in 1885. He was foaled 7th May, 1884, sired by Lord Blantyre (2242), Vol. v.—dam Kathleen (1003), Vol. v, and sire of dam Montgomery's Farmer (288), Vol. i. He is a beautiful bay, with a nice clean-cut head and neck, abundant promise of strength of breast and shoulder; is well coupled, well sprung in the ribs, and has plenty of heart-girth. He possesses sufficient bone rightly adjusted, and is, if we mistake not, a horse that will make his mark when more fully developed. There is a niceness of finish about him rarely seen in a young Clyde, and his vigorous style of action draws one's attention favorably at first sight.

Blue Jacket was a first prize-winner as a foal in 1884 in Scotland, and has been shown twice in this country, and carried off the red ticket both times. The North British Agriculturist (August 12th, 1885), says in regard to him, "that he is one of the best yearlings seen this season." Of the several good

horses in this stud Blue Jacket gives promise of becoming one of the very best.

To the Young Men of the Farm.

We would like to say a word to the young men of the farm as to the way in which they spend their winter evenings. The council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario are again offering certificates and prizes to young men who successfully pass examinations on farm topics, according to the course of reading prescribed by the association. As this course has a very direct bearing on the future life work of all who intend to stick to the farm, it is very important that our young men should busy themselves with the course of reading marked out, with a view to successful competition.

It should be the ambition of every young man on the farm to rise above the dead level of his profession, and even though he may not study for a certificate, reading the course assigned will prove of great benefit. Yet this should be remembered, that the thought of examination in advance will prove a spur, an incentive to study that will result in more of it being done than would be without this ob-

ject in view. The examinations are held at the same time and place with those for teachers, and all who intend to present themselves must signify the same not later than 1st of April next to H. Wade, the secretary, Toronto, from whom all particulars relating to the course of reading may be obtained. Why should not every county send up half a dozen young men for examination every year?

OUR sincere thanks are due those friends of the JOURNAL who have and still are aiding in extending its circulation. If it be any satisfaction to our readers to know, we are happy to say our daily list of subscribers for the past month has been more than double what it was during the same time last year. The JOURNAL is proud of the endorsement it is now receiving in the way of an enlarged subscription list, which is the best possible proof that the view it takes on the livestock industry meets with the hearty approval of the leading honest and intelligent farmers of Canada. Those who still feel inclined to help us, will please do what they can during this month, it being one of the best for getting new subscribers. Sample copies, etc., sent free to any one willing to assist.

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, nonpariel (12 lines make one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion, for six months, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines, \$1 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.

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, FEBRUARY, 1886.

Any subscriber who will forward three new names and three dollars to our address will receive his own copy of the JOURNAL free for one year, from the expiration of his present subscription.

SIR J. B. LAWES has come to the finding in his paper, in the *Live-Stock Journal Almanac*, that it "would be more profitable to carry across the Atlantic to Britain, the difference in weight between a store and a fat ox—which would amount to 300 or 400 lbs.—than the food which the animal would consume in laying on this weight of meat, which would amount to 1½ tons," or, in other words, that unless in seasons when crops in Britain are in excess of the demands upon them in feeding home-stock, it is not desirable to import stores from abroad. If it is not to the advantage of the English farmer to buy store cattle, it is certainly not to the advantage of the Canadian farmer to sell them. More than once we have raised our voice against this suicidal process, and now, if possible, more earnestly than ever. We want to retain all the fertilizers that grow upon our farms, and if possible, add to them. Canada, as a breeding and feeding ground—should be a leading ambition with every stockman and farmer.

In feeding stock it should be continually borne in mind that it is neither the kind nor the quantity of any one sort of food that produces the best results, but the proper combination of different foods adapted to produce the end intended. Oil cake is excellent as an adjunct, but fed in very large quantities it would be found at once too stimulating and too laxative. Roots form an excellent adjunct along with other nutritious food, but fed alone would be too expensive, nor would they furnish sufficient nutriment. Straw fed alone will not keep animals in good heart, but when highly concentrated foods are used it will be found an indispensable adjunct. From this it is quite apparent that the farmer who is alive to his best interests will make the subject of feeding his stock an earnest study, and will bring to bear upon it the most re-

flective and intelligent thought. It is simply sorrowful to toil hard late and early to secure a first-class crop and then to waste a large percentage from lack of a proper understanding as to how it may best be fed. A proper knowledge of the best combinations of feeding stuffs to produce a desired end will often enable one to tide over a season when one crop, deemed an essential, may have proved a failure.

FARMERS who turn off but a few head of beef cattle every year should make it their unvarying practice to rear them on the farm. When they are purchased, it is difficult to get them now without having to pay for them more than their worth. Then it is impossible to get them possessing sufficient quality. While two or three of them may be good, the balance are not of the right sort, as the owners will not sell the best unless the indifferent go with them. In a prize essay written on this subject two years ago we made it clear that farmers with 100 acres of ordinary Ontario soil could rear and fatten six head per annum at first, which number might ultimately be increased to ten head through the increasing productiveness of the soil. When brought in from abroad some time transpires before they accustom themselves to their new surroundings. The period of the continuance of this uneasiness is just so much time lost, as daring that term they will not push ahead. Then the man who breeds his own steers can have them usually to his liking. The perfection to which he brings them after a few years of breeding will only be limited by his skill and enterprise. The narrower the margin realized, the greater the necessity for only feeding the right class of cattle.

THE "stamping out" process seems to be the only way of getting rid of certain diseases that affect live-stock. It seems a pity that valuable herds must be sacrificed in this way, yet with our present light we fully concur in this method of ridding the country of them where they make their appearance. At the same time we heartily endorse the grand statement of one whom we take to be a grand man, Dr. A. P. Aitken, chemist of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, when he says, "The rough-and-ready process of stamping out is quite effective to prevent the spread of disease, but it is not one which does any credit to our skill." There is a wide field here for the ambitious veterinary to investigate and discover, and thus enroll his name amongst the benefactors of his country. There is no disease which does not spring from an exciting cause, and we are in no instance justified in concluding that this cause is beyond the power of human effort to discover. The day was when small-pox, like some ruthless avenger, walked its course, and none were able to bar its pathway. Now, like a caged wild beast, it can be chained where timely measures of prevention are adopted. May we not indulge in the hope that some day foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, and kindred diseases shall thus be held at bay? No one of the sons of the veterinary art should despair of hitting upon the clue that will open up the way to victory.

FAR be it from us to underrate the value of a good pedigree, but we do think that pedigree homage to the extent of leading the purchaser of a male to prefer an inferior animal of a certain strain to a good one of another strain for using in his herd, is a mistake. An inferior animal thus placed in a herd may be the instrument of working a deal of mischief, as owing to the fact of its having been bred pure so long it is more capable of transmitting its weaknesses, which may take

long years to remove. We doubt if it is to the interest of breeders to retain animals that are of an inferior stamp for breeding purposes, whether male or female, either for breeding in their own herds or selling to others. In the first instance the low standard specimens can only be expected to multiply, and in the latter the tendency is to drive away purchasers rather than to draw them. The ram-breeders of England have lately been taught a lesson in this line that they are likely to remember, as a large proportion of their pedigreed ram lambs were knocked down at prices in some instances, if anything, below rather than above the butcher's price. Only retain the best to breed from, and then, other things receiving due attention, there cannot but be an advance all the time.

The Improvement of Our Stock.

Of all material interests, this is one of the most important that can engage the pen of writer or the tongue of orator in this young land, striking out with the consciousness of a growing strength into the vigor of manhood. Improvement in the methods of grain-growing, horticulture, and other branches of farming are important indeed, but less so than improvement in stock-raising, as the former processes may be brought to a state of great perfection so far as methods are concerned, and yet the final end be impoverishment of the soil, but improvement in stock-keeping can only result in weightier pockets and larger bank books, and an increase of fertility on every hand.

We are not prone to take that gloomy view of things which perpetually keeps what would otherwise prove the out-gushings of a refreshing hope under pressure, like the contents of a silo, till it kills the germs of its own vitality by an inner fermentation. Yet we feel at the same time that hope which does not feed upon a reasonable quantity of probability is not hope at all, and must therefore ultimately starve. Of this latter class is the hope that would look for great improvement in the methods of a generation honored in their day, and worthy of sacred memories that have been well earned, but who are going down the declivity of life where the descent is continuous. Our hope of marked improvement lies in the generation that have come, and that are coming upon the arena to take the places of this departing generation—those young men who have kept their eyes wide open when treading the arena of our show-rings, and who have great faith in the power of the agricultural press to serve them with a rich repast whenever they may have time to partake of it, where meals may be had at all hours, and at a minimum charge; young men who believe that improvement is possible all along the line, that it is worthy of their effort, and that it is a special work relegated to them by the country whose welfare they are desirous of promoting.

The evidences of the need of improvement abound on every hand. We behold it in the farm horse, possessing length of limb and body, without any adequate coupling, and which therefore fails to do his work in the day of requirement. We see it in the lean, bony, wedge-shaped body of the scrub, which refuses to take on flesh, and which, like the locusts of the Nile country, are preying upon the land. It stands out in bold relief in the stable of the dairy, where the cow of but half the proper capacity is standing in the stall, and in the milk pail, shrunken in its contents to half its dimensions where it should be overflowing. It meets us on the pastures filled with grass roots, whereon the angular frame of the sheep is covered with a light fleece fitted tightly to its body by a netting of burs, which gives it the appearance of bed clothes well tucked in. We see it in the huge heads

of the swine that plough up our highways free of charge, and whose light hams sell in our markets at one dollar per hundred below the usual price, and we see it in the swarms of nondescript poultry, that are neither one thing nor another. It is thus apparent that the field for improvement is very vast. It is the great concern of agricultural writers in Great Britain, where the choicest of the choice are found, that the improvement is not more universal. How much more, then, should it be the concern of Canadians that not a day be lost in vigorously taking up the work.

The *methods* of improvement to be adopted are various. Most important, perhaps, is the adoption of improved methods of *breeding*, as without this, labor will be bestowed in vain—that is, the full results will not be obtained that would otherwise occur where the animals are properly bred, and with an eye to a definite end. The cheapest way of bringing about improvement here is by giving sufficient attention to the choice of a sire. It will not do though the females are what they should be, as an inferior sire will soon drag the progeny down to his own mean level. Parties who are penurious here, and who grudge the requisite outlay will, of course, reap as they sow. They must be content to witness no improvement while others have taken the forward march, and to receive but light returns when, the day of reckoning comes. We would sympathise more with those who are content with things as they are if females had to be secured as well as males, and while we feel that this is the short-cut to rapid improvement, we are convinced that the goal may be reached by the other course—that is, by using and persevering in the use of a succession of males of the right stamp.

But improvement of the breed will not avail without there is improvement in the methods of *keep*; indeed it is the necessary complement of the other. Good breeding will not put on flesh without hay and meal, nor will it fill the milk-pail if the fodder used is allowed to ripen before cutting. Nor, in the case of horses, can muscle of the right texture be formed without the growth of suitable grasses. Then if extreme cold is to be kept at bay by feed given in an open shed, instead of by the use of boards and mortar and stove, the former will be found a most expensive method. Fodder has always proved a most expensive substitute for fuel in warmer countries, but to use it for that purpose in our winters of low temperature means a shrinkage of pocket to the extent of emptiness.

But the great requisite, after all, that underlies all improvement, is a *knowledge* of the *requisites* and the *will* to apply this knowledge. Once furnish these to an average young man and the impetus of the current that will flow from them will soon clear the channel of improvement of all obstructions. This knowledge is to be obtained in various ways. It is partly to be obtained from reading, partly from observation, partly as the result of interviewing the successful, but more especially is it to be learned in the school of experience, where the truths thus gleaned are reduced to formulæ that bring the exact result sought after. The will to apply this knowledge must come from the hidden springs of inherent constitutional development, fed by the streams of continuous effort to keep these full to the overflowing. In some the springs of energy have been so well filled by inherent endowment, that, like the waters of a stream in spring, they overflow all their banks; the effort to improve in such a case is spontaneous, and such an one is perpetually on the forward march. But oftener inherent energy is a plant that requires most careful cultivation, and it is very cheering that it responds so well to the atten-

tions that may be bestowed in this way. The more we stimulate ourselves to activity within a degree that is reasonable, the more we enjoy it, till it becomes a part of our well being, so essential that we cannot live without it. We dwell upon a vital point here. Young men may pile their studies with useful agricultural works. They may follow the show-rings through the entire round of the seasons; they may interview the best feeders in the country, and they may practice after a fashion the truths they have gained, but, unless, like the strong man of the Hebrews, they awaken from the sleep that lethargy has bound them with, and go out and shake themselves, and throw their energies into stock improvement with a resoluteness worthy of the object, they will not attain to the first rank. It would be nothing short of a crime for our young men to be satisfied with the elevation of Mount Oxford when they might clamber to that rocky peak whence that unrivalled view might be obtained of which Professor Pantou speaks in terms so glowing.

Some young men may chance to read this article who may be strangely hindered from putting forth all the effort that they would like to make in the direction of improvement. Parents may take a different view, and prefer the old lines. We would say to such, "Honor your parents," but at the same time lose no opportunity of gaining useful knowledge, and bide your time patiently, for it will surely come. In the meantime make all the improvement you can. If you have but a scrub calf in possession, feed it to the full, and give it a comfortably warm bed to lie upon at night. The evidence that you make the best of present opportunities is the surest guarantee that you will make the best of future and improved ones, and they are sure to come.

Others may be desirous of adopting methods quite up to the times, but cannot, from lack of means. When the scales of old-time practice fall from the eyes of a stockman, he often finds himself in a strange plight. His buildings are wrong, his stock are not of the right kinds; his methods of curing fodder are wrong; the scorn of his neighbors no better than himself in the event of a mistake, when the forward march is taken, is to be considered, and it may be his present position has only been reached after one hard continuous struggle. We would say to such an one, do not be discouraged. There can be no serious risk in heading in a direction where the footing has been proved sure; but take care not to overstep your means. The loss of the gains of former years through advance that is made too hastily, would be a worse alternative than living and dying in the practice of old-time methods. Move only with a prudent haste, and as your means will allow. You will not incur any risk by cutting your hay in time. It will not cause much increased outlay to patronize males of the right type, while to put up expensive buildings at once might be too much for you. At all events do not sit still, nor remain one moment longer where you are. Let IMPROVEMENT be the watchword of 200,000 farmers in Ontario. Let them rise and go forward as with one mind; let the shout of their advance extend to the east and west till it is echoed from the ocean shore where men spread their nets on the Pacific and Atlantic main.

The West Highland Cattle.

This breed has now its own herd book, and there fore commences, as it were, a new era of prosperity. It has become so general over the Highlands that its origination can be credited to no one individual. But the Macnells of Barra and the McDonalds of Balran-

ald have had large and pure herds from time immemorial. Mr. J. Stewart, of Ensay, and the Earl of Dunmore, have two excellent herds at the present time, and many good animals are to be found in the Island of Skye. The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Safford, in Inverness, and the Duke of Athol, in Perth, have also good Highland cattle.

The herd book claims for the Highlander the grandest and most picturesque head of the bovine tribes. It is broad between the eyes and short from the eyes to the point of the muzzle. The forelock between the eyes should be wide, long and bushy. The eyes should be bright and full, denoting, when excited, high courage. The muzzle should be short and very broad in front, with the nostrils fully distended. In the bulls the horns should be strong and come level out of the head, slightly inclining forward, and slightly rising towards the points. In the cows, as a rule, the horns come square out of the head, rise sooner, and are somewhat longer, preserving their substance and a rich reddish appearance at the tips, although some prefer them coming more level from the head with a peculiar back-set curve, and very wide sweep.

The *neck* should be altogether clear and without dewlap below. It should form a straight line from head to shoulder in the cow, but in the bull should have a crest, which should come gracefully down to the roots of the horns, and well coated with wavy hair. The shoulder should be thick and should fill out greatly as it descends from the point to the lower extremity of the forearm.

From behind the shoulder the *back* should be fully developed and fully rounded. Any slight sinking or hollow is objectionable. The ribs should spring boldly out and be both well rounded and deep. The breadth should be great across the hips, and the quarters exceedingly well developed from the hips backward. The thighs should be well developed and show great fullness. Viewed generally, quarters should be square between the hips and the tail; from between the tail down to between the hind feet and legs, both before and behind, should be short and strong; the bones strong, broad and straight; the hoofs well set in and large; and the legs well feathered with hair. The animal should be set wide between the forelegs, and should move with great dignity and style.

The *Hair*, of which there should be a great profusion, more particularly on the parts indicated, should be long and gracefully waved, as in wavy-coated retriever dogs. To have a curl is to possess a decided fault. The usual colors are black, brindled, red, yellow, and dun; and breeders are not agreed as to which is preferable. The true Highlander in his native domain is not usually housed in winter.

The Shorthorn Herd Book Question.

AMALGAMATION COMPLETED.

The 12th of January was a red letter day for the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario, and one that we venture to predict will exercise an important influence for good upon the Shorthorn interest in the whole Dominion, for on that day the details of union between the hitherto rival books were decided upon.

The meeting was held in the buildings of the Agricultural and Arts Association. It consisted of the executive committees of the combined herd book associations, Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., the president of the B. A. S. A., in the chair. The following members of the committee were present: Chas. Drury, M. P. P., Crown Hill; Geo. Moore, Waterloo; D. P. McKinnon, South Fiach; Henry Parker, Woodstock; L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Stephen White, Chatham; Lieut. Gordon, R. N., Cooksville;

T. C. Patteson, Toronto; Wm. Linton, Aurora; J. Russell, Richmond Hill; E. Jeffs, Bond Head; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Wm. Porter, Hamber; J. Cowan, Galt; T. Shaw, Hamilton, and the secretaries, H. Wade and R. L. Denison, Toronto.

Mr. Wade read a paper prepared with a good deal of care, dealing with the difficult question of pedigrees, which, along with a line of action devised mainly by T. C. Patteson, led to the solution of the intricate problem.

After the most careful deliberations, the following resolutions were adopted:

(1). That a new book be established, under the name of *The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book*.

(2). That registrations in the book commence with number one, a new symbol to be adopted.

(3). That the first and subsequent volumes contain the full pedigrees of imported animals, a reference to which by their numbers in subsequent registrations of Canadian bred cattle shall terminate the printed pedigree table of such animal.

(4). That no animal shall be admitted to registry in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book except those whose pedigrees trace in all crosses to imported cows registered in the English Herd Book. The registry in the English Herd Book of stock imported previous to 1865 will not be required.

(5). That the pedigrees of all qualified animals at present entered in either the Canada Shorthorn or British American Herd books shall be printed gratuitously in the Dominion Herd Book.

(6). That the charge for registration be 50 cts. for members and \$1 for non-members. For special certificates, 25 cts. extra.

(7). That a special committee be appointed, consisting of the President and Messrs. Gordon, Drury, Patteson and Wade to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a charter of incorporation for this Association, and to solicit aid from the government to carry out the objects of the Association.

The revision of the constitution of the B. A. H. B. was then taken up, with a view to its presentation for ratification at the annual meeting to be held early in February.

H. Wade is to be secretary of the Association and editor of the herd book, and R. L. Denison, recorder.

Although some opposition had been manifested at former meetings, at this meeting there was none. So far as we know there was not a single member of the committee present dissatisfied with the final arrangement, and we feel confident that this arrangement shall meet with the approval of every Shorthorn breeder in Ontario.

That those who lived and labored before us have made grave mistakes in the management of the Shorthorn herd book cannot be denied, but these mistakes cannot be recalled no more than the leaf that floated seaward last autumn. To allow these to go on and multiply in the ratio in which pedigree mistakes increase, would be fatal to the Shorthorn interest in Canada. The 12th of January, 1886, stayed the murky tide that was discoloring the Shorthorn stream of purity, and placed upon it a perpetual dam. On that day the Shorthorn breeders, through their representatives, shook hands over the grave of tainted pedigrees, which have been deeply buried, "dust to dust, and ashes to ashes."

We are well aware that this burial has been attended with serious present loss to some, we fear a considerable number, in the lessening of the value of short or imperfect pedigreed animals, and for all such we have sincerest sympathy, but in the end we hope

it may prove even to their gain, as there could be no profit in multiplying animals with a view to breeding with pedigrees that placed them under the ban in the market.

It is matter of congratulation all round that we shall soon have one of the purest and best Shorthorn herd books in the world—one that we cannot fail to respect ourselves, and feel proud of, and one that cannot but call forth the respect of other countries.

The breeders of Shorthorns will require to exercise some patience as to the appearing of the forthcoming volumes of the new book. The labor entailed is something enormous—sufficient to discourage ordinary men—but we have every confidence that those who have the work in hand will do their best to complete it at as early a day as possible.

Stock Matters, etc., in Prince Albert, N. W. T.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The rebellion is over now, and we are getting into line again; but its bitter fruits will be felt for a good while. I do not wonder that it took place, as the half-breeds and the Indians were certainly badly treated at the hands of government officials. We have certainly come through a trying ordeal, but it is over now.

I can speak more confidently now as to the outlook for stock here. The Hudson Bay Co. monopolize the grain trade, and farmers have to take just what they can get. This company sometimes pay as much as \$1 per bushel for wheat (in trade mostly) and then charge \$7 or \$8 per cwt. for flour for the Government contracts, thus draining the cash from here and sending it to the old country.

We will have a market for good stock for years to come, I am quite sure. The country is better adapted to stock raising than anything else. There are bluffs for shade and shelter, any amount of water, and a great variety of grasses, and in this neighborhood they are exceptionally good.

The demand for it is good amongst the settlers, but their difficulty is a want of cash. Taking one year with another a steer can be raised to two-and-a-half years for \$15, and a good grade steer at that age will bring \$60 to \$80 without any stall feeding. All heifers are needed for breeding purposes. Cattle were turned out before April 1st last spring and have done well. Milch cows should be stable for part of November, but young cattle can live out until December.

Sheep do well here. Mr. James McArthur imported between four or five hundred from Montana, last year. One-half, purchased by Thomas Swanston, are now under the charge of Captain Hoey, formerly of Ontario. Our one year Shrop ram, purchased from yourself, sold lately for \$80 cash; one of our long woolled rams for \$40, and a cross-bred Shrop for \$30, to use in this flock.

Spring cattle winter nicely here at the straw-stacks, and come out fat in the spring. Native horses paw their living all winter and keep fat. Although we wintered 37 head of cattle, horses and sheep, the stables cost us but \$5.00, besides our own work, and were all built after the ground froze. The material is logs.

Our Prince Albert show gave a good deal of dissatisfaction. The judges didn't seem to appreciate good stock. Some of the awards went to stock owned by the judges.

We would like to have your opinion as to how we should manage in a country where scores of sunfish-backed, slab sided, runty scrub bulls run at large.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Prince Albert, N. W. T.

The problem raised by Mr. Thompson, in the closing part of his letter, is a difficult one, even in Ontario, where fields are mostly enclosed, and the good people of the North west will have to devise some means, based upon the conveniences of the country, to avert the scourge. The editor of the *Farmers' Advocate* would say: *let them run.*

"Your JOURNAL stands at the head, in my estimation."—A. Hodge, Eaton, Que.

The Moose Mountain Country, N. W. T.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Do you consider an average through a flock of Cotswolds of from 13 lbs. to 17 lbs. per fleece an unusual clip? We do this here regularly, and fully believe we can at next shearing take a fleece of 20 lbs. weight off some of our largest sheep. I have visited nearly every country in the world, but never in my life witnessed such a sheep-raising one as this. Sheep literally require no attention. They are always rolling in fat, never suffer from pests of any description nor contract any diseases. Fly, scab, foot-rot, etc., are unknown, and they evidently thrive upon that twaddle (which popularly amongst the ignorant is supposed to annihilate them) "spear grass."

There is no land that can grow finer crops of grain, or raise better cattle or horses than this Moose Mountain country, which should be speedily sought after by farmers who can command capital. The Hudson's Bay route will be opened up within a year or two as sure as death and taxation, when all we can raise here will be run across to Liverpool or London in about the same time as it now takes to reach New York or Montreal! The marvel is that tenant farmers of Great Britain do not come out here in a body and take up this rich country, instead of laboring on heavily handicapped, and by rates, rents, taxes, etc., to say nothing of the burden they have to bear in competition against the world—"free trade." Farmers here ship home by the Hudson Bay route, thus avoiding their crushing rates.

Have you, Mr. Editor, at any time portrayed and described a celebrated Clydesdale stallion known as Abbotsford? [No.—Ed. JOUR.] If so, I shall esteem it a great favor if you will send me the number of your JOURNAL which contains the article. Abbotsford is by Ivanhoe, and comes of the old Druid strain.

MICHAEL PIERCE.

Carrington, Moose Mountain,
Assiniboia, N. W. T.

Amongst Our Friends.

"I have been a subscriber to a number of stock and agricultural papers, but in my opinion, yours excels them all. The zeal you manifest for the promotion of the stock and agricultural interests of Canada, which are her greatest, entitles you to have the hearty support of all her well wishers."—A. Gunn, V. S., Woodville, Ont.

"Your JOURNAL was excellent at its birth, and still it keeps improving, each issue seems more interesting than its predecessor. I wish you every success."—John Fennox, Churchill, Ont.

"Your JOURNAL is just what is needed, and if once introduced into a farmer's home will be sure to remain."—Duncan Robertson, Blantyre.

"I think a great deal of your JOURNAL, it is the best in Canada, would not like to be without it."—Clark Playter, Pine Orchard

"I think your JOURNAL is the best one published in Canada. It is good value for the money."—A. W. Newell, Springfield

"Can't well do without your JOURNAL."—W. H. Stevensö, Fenelon Falls.

"Am much pleased with the JOURNAL, and will try to send you at least one new subscriber each year."—E. A. Petrie, Cumberland, Ont.

"I like the JOURNAL well, it is getting better all the time."—George Hickingbottom, Whitby, Ont.

"Am exceedingly well pleased with your JOURNAL. It certainly merits the support of every stock-raiser in the country, and should be in the hands of every farmer."—John Douglas, Tara

"I will do everything I can to get a circulation for your valuable paper."—Dan. E. Rankin, Compton, P. Q.

"I am highly pleased with the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. I think, considering the information given on agriculture and stock, that every farmer should have one."—Thos Walker, Wellman's Corner.

"After taking the JOURNAL two years, I feel justifiable in recommending it to be the best that has come under my notice. I trust the time may soon come, when it will be welcomed in every farm house, as the farmer's friend."—Owen Robertson, Mansewood, Ont.

The Woodland's Clydesdales.

Guelph, with its stately dwellings on the hills and in the hollows upon which it is built, is no less busy than it is fair. It is one of the most important stations on the G. T. R. west of Toronto, and also of the W. G. & Bruce, and is soon to have connection with the C. V. R. Four miles south from Guelph on the Waterloo road, is Woodlands, the bronze medal farm for Wellington for the year 1882. It comprises about 200 acres of rolling land, such as abounds in Wellington, and owing to the untiring efforts of its present proprietors to beautify and adorn it by tree-planting and in other ways, it now presents an appearance from the front entrance, and from the rear as well, quite in keeping with the name. The massive stone posts, the iron gate, the beautiful park-like drives leading to the chaste stone dwelling—the belt of evergreens on its windward side breaking the fury of the tempest, the beautiful garden and hothouse, all speak of English tastes, which in the creation of a landscape, at once ornamental and useful, has, through numberless imitations, been stamped with the approval of a large portion of the human family. Set one down in the centre of Woodlands without any previous knowledge of the surroundings, and he might well fancy himself in the domain of an English gentleman on the banks of the Trent or Ouse. And what must give unmingled satisfaction to the dwellers in Woodlands is to reflect that all this pretty wilderness of quiet beauty, and those comfortable outbuildings for beast and implement are the work directly of their own minds and hands.

We were not surprised to hear that during twenty-two years past (since 1863), the inmates of this quiet retreat had with one mind done all in their power to render it in every way worthy the name of home, a home from which it would be almost impossible for any farmer's son to come down from, to engage in pursuits in the city.

But it is more particularly of the handsome and well-chosen Clydes of Woodlands that we wish more especially to speak. The Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, the owners of these (Guelph or Geurock P. O.), have kept good draught horses for many years, but only commenced the work of importing Clydes in 1882, yet already they have more than a dozen of these really well chosen, with faultless pedigree, and of the medium-sized type, and evidently possessing the requisites necessary to the production of a useful class of this grand breed of draught horses. They have also a number of Canadian bred, as will be seen further on, and which are now in the market. The first Clyde imported was brought out in 1882, when Princess, sire Prince of Renfrew (664), and dam Susie by Lechend Champion (448), arrived as a four year-old. She was a first prize-winner at the Royal, 1880, and also at the Glasgow and other shows the same year. She is a nice stamp of a brood mare, strong, of the moderate sized type, and is now carrying foal to Farmer Lyon (3340), one of the stallions referred to below.

In 1883 Lady Jane was imported, sired by Lord Lyon (489), dam Nell, by Clansman (150). Her one-year filly, Daisy, imported in dam, by What Care I (912), g. sire Prince of Wales (673), is an improvement on the dam.

In 1884 seven animals were bought in Scotland, of which one, a two-year stallion, was lost in the deep. The remaining six comprise a four-year mare, 2 two-year-old fillies, Fair Helen and Corsock Daisy, two yearling fillies, Lorna Doone and Mignonette, and the two-year-stallion Farmer Lyon (3340), a nice, thick, low, neatly finished horse, not over large, with pretty head, and neat, clean legs; a prize-winner at the

Highland and Agricultural Society at Edinburgh in a class of sixty-four, and also at Ayr. He is by Lord Lyon (489), dam Nell of Milton (2650), by Drum-flower Farmer (286), hence his combined name.

Kate Hill, the four-year-old mare, suckling a foal, is a useful, bright-eyed stamp of a beast. She was sired by Young Surprise (1034), and her dam is by Prince of Wales (674). Fair Helen, by Sir Michael (1530), dam Barlae Doll (344), by Victor (892), has a large frame, and Corsock Daisy, by Corsewall (1420), dam Corsock Dandy (976), by Dandy Jim (221), is a bright little mare with fine fore and aft, which Scotchmen would characterise as "a thick ane." Lorna Doone by the Great Macgregor (1487), dam Brisk the 2d (618), by Pride of Galloway (601), is a little high, but, like the rest, nice; and Mignonette, by Blue Ribbon (1961), dam Auchneil Fancy (298), by Farmer's Fancy (300), would make a good show beast if fitted. All these are now with foal. The same year Duke of Kelso (2075), sire Sir William 1305, an imported horse, was bought from Powell Bros., Springboro, and has since been sold to Mr. N. T. Parker, Simcoe, Ont.

In 1885, seven individuals—the four-year mare Queen, the three-year filly Jane Eyre, the two-year filly Lady Emma, the one-year filly Moss Flower, and the two-year-stallion Gallant Boy, the stallion, What's the Odds, the same age, and the one-year stallion Blue Jacket, perhaps the plum of the lot, were brought to the Woodlands.

The highest tribute that can possibly be paid to the Queen, is to say that she is the mare that, as a two-year-old, beat Moss Rose, the 1,000 guinea mare, at the Inverness Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, 1883. She was bred by Mr. Taylor, of Belisle, and sired by Darnley (222). The Prince Charlie (634) is the sire of her dam. Bye and bye we shall present our readers with a sketch of this beautiful mare, which is now supposed to be safe with foal by Farmer Lyon (3340). She has a nice, clean-cut head and bright eyes—very perfect in body and limb. Short in the back but not too short; capital in the breast, and though strong, a stylish mover. She is one of those useful animals one never tires looking at. Across the water they would term her a "right ane." Jane Eyre by King of Kintyre (661), dam Mary of Galdenoch (2535), by Old Times 579, possesses handsome flat legs, carrying a neat body. Lady Emma by Prince Charlie (629), dam Dumbarton Bell (1926), by Topsman (886), was highly commended at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in 1885, and deserved the commendation. Moss Flower is a good-breasted beast of the now neat Woodlands' type. She is by Macgregor (1487), dam Darling 2d of Balig (374), by Glenlee (364). The stallion Gallant Boy, by Top Gallant (1850), dam Jess of Boreland (2093), by Briton (2639), used in the stud, is from a grand ancestry, to whom he does no dishonor. He is a strong type of a good stock-getting stallion, well ribbed and will weigh well. What's the Odds, by What Care I (912), dam Darling (3679), by Lord Lyon (489), a strong upstanding stallion, possessing range without weakness, is an exceptionally good mover. Blue Jacket, a one-year, sired by Lord Blantyre (2242), is more fully described on the first page, where his sketch appears.

There are also three or four young Canadian bred, which, as will be seen in the advertisement, are held for sale. We may here mention that nearly every one of the imported horses were prize-winners in Scotland, some of them at leading fairs, and that in the stud there are no less than seven individuals descended from Darnley (222).

One principal object the Messrs. Sorby have in view is the establishment of a breeding-stud, composed of

individuals of a certain type, and descended from the purest and most famous strains of Clydesdale blood. Those imported in 1884 and 1885 were selected by Mr. O. Sorby in person, and are of a type that do credit to his judgment. They have not been chosen as one chooses butcher's meat—by the pound—but great stress has been laid upon cleanness of limb and freedom from every form of hereditary disease. Hence we find a stud of strong but not coarse-bodied nor coarse-limbed horses, with a neat type of head, well-ribbed, close-coupled, and strong flat bone and legs, only heavy enough to be linked with plenty of spirit and fine action.

Stables have been fitted for their reception, at once strong, spacious and well lighted. One of these, the entire basement of a large barn (84 ft. x 60 ft.), with a very high ceiling, is divided by a passage of 11 feet in width, with cedar block pavement. On each side are seven apartments, 24 ft. x 12 ft., on the one side, and 21 ft. x 12 ft. on the other side. The walls and partitions consist of strong and smooth masonry. Quite apart from this, on an adjoining upland, is a neat, spacious wooden building, 75 ft. x 32 ft., with apartments 12 ft. x 15 ft. five on each side. The partitions are made of maple in narrow widths, tongued and grooved, and the doors are of the same.

With the careful selection of foundation breeding mares that has been made, the naturally dry location, the ample accommodation, and an evident love for the work in hand, we feel that we are justified in forming high expectations as to the future of this firm.

Standing the Test.

The old saying of "new broom sweeping clean," and that the old ones know the corners and miss them, does not apply to the JOURNAL. I believe the book is getting better each time I receive it, and amongst the farm papers and monthlies I take, and they are not a few, not one of them so nearly fills the bill of agricultural fare as does the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Keep improving, and we, your subscribers, will try and keep in sight of you.

HARRY TOWNSEND.

Brookside Farm,
New Glasgow, N. S.

The Greatest of the Industries.

We learn from the November bulletin issued by the Bureau of Industries that the value of the live stock in the Province of Ontario in the year that has just closed amounts to the handsome sum of \$100,690,086. This sum includes the values put upon 558,809 head of horses, of which 311,587 are working horses, 95,963 brood mares and 151,259 unbroken; 15,302 head of working oxen; 750,000 milch cows; 373,856 head of store cattle over two years, and 837,317 head of young and other cattle. The totals of sheep of all ages are 1,755,605; hogs, 822,262, and poultry 6,336,775. We do not know as to the method adopted in reaching this valuation, for by estimating the working horses and brood mares at \$100 each, other horses at \$50, oxen at \$100 per yoke, milch cows at \$40 each, store cattle over two years at \$40, other cattle at \$10, sheep of all ages at \$5, swine at \$5, and poultry at 40 cts., we get the grand total of \$118,814,705 as the sum representing the present value of the live-stock of this one Province.

Using the figures furnished by the same report, and placing a valuation of 80 cts. per bus. on wheat, 50 cts. on barley, 30 cts. on oats, 60 cts. on rye, 60 cts. on peas, 25 cts. on corn in the ear, 50 cts. on buckwheat, \$1 on beans, 10 cts. on carrots, 8 cts. each on mangolds and turnips, 40 cts. on potatoes; and \$6 per

ton on hay, we find that the entire food products of the land amounts to \$94,155,541, or less than the value given to the live-stock of the country by the department by \$6,534,545, or taking the sum arising from the values given to the different classes by our own estimate, \$24,659,164 less.

It is thus apparent that the live-stock interest is by far the most important of the agricultural industries, taking the figures furnished by grain-grower and stock man alike as the basis of calculation, and on the supposition that all the food raised in the country last year was saleable at the prices indicated. Such, however, is not the case. We could not find a market for the 41,137,705 bus. of turnips raised, nor for many of the other products, all of which but brings out in brighter relief the value of our flocks and herds. But the full extent of its value can never be represented by figures that show its present worth in the market. The beneficial effect it has upon the modes of cultivation and the future productiveness of the soil cannot be adequately represented by figures, so that viewing it in its true light we put it very tamely indeed when we say that the live-stock interest is by far the most important of our agricultural industries.

If conducted all round on proper principles, it would be immensely more important. If stock of the right kinds are kept, and kept in the right way, it would tower higher yet above the other industries. We see no reason why, with no increase in the number of eaters, the live-stock of the Province might not be doubled in value. It might not be easy to bring the price we allowed for dairy cows up to double that sum, but on the other hand the sum allowed for all other cattle might be quadrupled without the estimate being extravagant, and that allowed for sheep and pigs might easily be doubled. In the above calculation pure-breeds were reckoned the same as others, while the true value is five times that amount. This would add \$100,000,000 more to the value of the live-stock industry. Then with the stores of enrichment that stock keeping on correct principles would not fail to bring along with it, the capabilities of the land to sustain more stock would continually increase. This, with the cleaning up of some millions of acres that are neither forest nor clearing at present, and the reclaiming of marshes through the medium of drainage, would enable the numbers of the live-stock to be increased by one half, which, although of a similar class to those now in the country, would add another \$50,000,000 to this magnificent industry.

All this might be accomplished without affecting the other industries adversely at all. It would not put a stop to grain growing, but on the other hand would immensely increase, not the acreage, but the yield. It would indeed interfere with the selling of grains that are now fed to cattle in Britain instead of Canada, but the price received now for these would be given back in another form with compound interest.

With the present advances made in labor saving machinery for the farm, unless stock-raising is extensively gone into, farm laborers will be driven by sequence of circumstances out of the country. Stock-keeping affords them work in winter, and of a most congenial kind, now that forest work is practically done. It is usually regarded as a token of prosperity when populations increase, and without a doubt it proves a tower of strength to the industries of any country.

Then, again, stock-keeping is a barrier to those sudden vicissitudes of fortune that so often blast the hopes of the grain-grower in the course of a few hours. Two or three days of last summer cut down the calculation of the husbandman in central Ontario by some

millions of dollars, a circumstance that is ever and anon repeating itself in some form or another. True, if diseases were to invade the country, the same thing might take place in reference to the stock industry, but this is less likely, since vigilance on the part of man will, under Providence, keep disease at bay when it would be powerless to keep away rust or blight.

It follows, then, that the live-stock industry should receive every reasonable encouragement. A few thousand dollars a year spent by our governments should not be grudged in sustaining exhibitions. It does seem indeed as though the time is drawing near when the stock interest will have at least one great exhibition to itself annually, adding only what else may relate to the farm. Those engaged in the work of improving the stock interest should not be spoken and written against as the greedy seekers after only what relates to self. Why should importers of the classes of stock which have made Ontario a breeding ground for western and southern neighbors be stigmatized as speculators? Why should any one become so far lost to all sense of shame and true manhood as to come forward with one line in favor of the continuance of scrub cattle? The party who does so is surely a speculator himself of the meanest stripe. Can it be uncharitable to suppose that he is actuated by the ignoble motive of currying favor with a class whom he is assisting to keep in a financial bondage, under the wicked guise of being their friend?

We have only written in reference to the stock of Ontario. We presume that our remarks will apply equally to that of the other Provinces, and to the methods there pursued. If the industry may become so great in Ontario, what may it not become in the whole of Canada?

It is certainly marvellous that the greatest of our industries was not represented by an organ in its interest until the JOURNAL came into being, and even more marvellous that nineteen twentieths of the people of the Province still seem to think themselves grain-growers to the extent of not requiring a stock paper to help them to a higher plane. Those who see the matter in its true light must be convinced of the incongruity of such a state of affairs, and as patriotic citizens will govern themselves accordingly.

In the meantime let every stockman worthy of the name press onward with unflinching purpose. There is still large room for improvement even with the leaders of the interest. Wide fields of advance lie invitingly open to the rank and file. May they arise and take possession.

Our English Letter.

[Too late for January.]

The year 1885 has been so eventful a one in Great Britain, for every interest, that the farmers' woes and joys are hardly likely to find a hearing, especially as the latter have been too few and too feeble for their voices, separate or combined, to have much volume. The one feature of hopefulness to the breeder during the past season has been the almost entire suppression of foot-and-mouth disease; and the demonstration—which is now complete—that this ten-times-to-be-accursed consequence of the introduction of foreign cattle into England only requires a firm authority, with timely and thorough isolation, to be speedily extinguished. At one time it really did seem possible that cattle importation would actually "trample out" the home-bred herds—so heavy was the discouragement, at repeated outbreaks and losses, under which English breeders were suffering. It did not seem worth while to continue to keep cows at all when every other year or so a neighbor's stores could "poison all the parish,"

and entail an immediate cessation of the milk yield, with the certainty of a paulo-post-future appearance of abortion or barrenness upon every breeder in the district. The only possible justification of what English farmers have had to go through with during the past decade has to be looked for in the discreditable truth that the home-breeders had little knowledge as to what the real nature of this novel foe really was, whilst the official intellect, by which "orders-in-council" are called into existence and administered—was in a more hazy condition still. The only possible preventative against what is often called "disaster" is clear and precise knowledge. The only possible source from which clear and precise knowledge is obtainable is continual observation made by trained intelligences. Intelligences are best quickened and sharpened by continual comparison of what A has noticed with the conclusions B has arrived at. If the whole of the rest of the alphabet followed suit, so much the quicker is positive assurance gained. All confusion is danger! All accurate intelligence is of the value of a wall or bulwark! Those cattlemen who neither read a farm paper nor write to state their reasons for not believing the mistakes written, which are often to be found therein—are like people who don't insure against death or fire. They may save a few pounds in present conveniences, but it is running the risk of an overwhelming calamity. Many breeders can count up without much difficulty how much time and money perusal and subscription to agricultural journals has cost them! There would be a good deal larger figures to set down if anybody was well informed enough and honest enough to compute and to declare the amount of his losses through non-reading and subscribing. There are many signs in Great Britain that the old order of things in agriculture is broken up past repair. And not the least significant is the steadily increasing demand for positive statement in all farm working in lieu of mere opinion.

The reports of the press of the recent Christmas exhibitions of fat stock in Great Britain are sufficient to indicate the change in this respect that even a few years has witnessed. We are slowly but surely emerging from the style of reporter who contented himself with writing that Mr. A's ox "displayed much quality," and that Mr. B's heifer had "chastely moulded proportions." We now find it recorded that Mr. A's ox is "the one which last season took the cup as best yearling at the Loamshire show with a weight of 14 cwt. 2.26 and that it now shows a record of 19 cwt. 1. 12 while the merits of Mr. B's heifer are dwelt on without the semi-hysterical verbiage of the last decade, and, occasionally, we learn something of her antecedents and of her breeding. English show-managers do not yet recognize the convenience of bringing fractions to a common denomination. They do not yet mention in the ages and weights of animals the number of days or of pounds. Still, all the leading associations do now weigh the entries, and ask for date of birth; although exhibitors are still allowed to be far too lax in filling up the entry forms.

Here are a few of the facts which were brought out by the December exhibitions. There is no decline in the standing merit of our leading breeds, for taking them all round it was the general verdict at the meeting of the Smithfield Club (Dec. 7-11) that a finer collection had never been brought together. At Birmingham the week previous, which supplies the nearest approach to a complete exhibition of breeds after that held at London, there also was by common consent an unusually fine display. But both at Birmingham and Islington (Smithfield Club) the attendance showed a marked decline. It is plain that holi-

day making is found at the present crisis to be too expensive for the usual number to indulge in, and it is certain that the finest beasts and sheep sold quite as well as ever.

Mr. C. Stephenson's champion Polled Angus heifer, although it weighed only 1,714 lbs. alive, sold for above £100 to a butcher, and the Prince of Wales' pen of three Southdown shearing wethers, weighing about 200 lbs. apiece when living, sold for £50. Of course these values are wholly speculative, and are paid by men who mean these purchases to be advertisements of themselves and their shops. But putting such sales on one side, there was a really good demand at high rates for all the fine beef in the hall, showing that there is little expectation that the long prevalent depression will find an end to or even much diminish the demand for Christmas cheer.

To this extent, then, the winter shows are to be accepted as evidence. They tell that breeders and graziers have not fared heart or hope for as many or as fine animals as ever have been prepared for exhibition. They do not betray any belief of falling off of interest in stock breeding or stock eating, but they do tell of many persons whose means are too much crippled to allow them to indulge in the accustomed outing to the Christmas cattle show.

As between the breeds, the battle is waged as hotly as ever, and this year again the black polled Scotch breeds retain their wonted favor with the butchers. At Norwich (the first large show), at Birmingham and at the London Smithfield Club, the champion prices all went to black animals. Indeed, the Birmingham and London champions were one and the same animal, Mr. Clement Stephenson's Polled Angus heifer *Luxury* (7783), 2 yrs. 8 mos. 4 days old, bred by exhibitor, sire *Paragon* (1653), dam *Lemon* 2nd (2264), by *Bacchus* (607). The "reserve" to this (i. e. the animal which, in the event of anything transpiring to disqualify *Luxury*, would take her place), was the North Devon heifer *Baroness*, bred and shown by H. M. the Queen, weighing 1,746 lbs. at 980 days. It is curious but true that the third animal in the trials proved to be another heifer, a cross bred, bred by Mr. J. Reid, Aberdeenshire, but shown by Mr. W. B. Greenfield, in Pfordshire. She too was almost of the same age, and the same weight. Her record was 1,690 lbs. at 976 days. We do not remember any previous show at which the females were so distinctly in advance of the male entries. A Shorthorn heifer, shown by H. M. the Queen, was the popular favorite for the Shorthorn breed cup, and if this had been awarded to her we should have seen even a greater triumph for what is called "the weaker sex."

There were some other remarkable incidents at the Smithfield Club show. The average weight of the steers shown in the classes for animals under two years of age were 10 cwt. 1. 10 for Devons, 11 cwt. 2. 17 for Herefords, and 13 cwt. 3. 17 for Shorthorns. All these standards are highly creditable to these old recognized breeds for early maturity. The Shorthorn steer shown by Mr. J. S. Bults actually weighs 15 cwt. 1. 20, i. e. 1,728 lbs., at the age of 658 days. We have had no better record than that. The next (if indeed inferior) record was that of Mr. John Kirkpatrick's Sussex steer which weighed 20 cwt. 0. 22, 23 days under 3 years old. The whole class of Sussex steers and the young class averaged 13 cwt. 0. 10. They came very close upon the Shorthorn average, and the Polled Aberdeens of the same age averaged 12 cwt. 2.

These hasty notes may give your readers some idea of the fat cattle of an English Christmas show.

G.

Some Facts About Ashton Hall, etc.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The other day we took a stroll into the county of Perth, and spent a few minutes at Ashton Hall, a model two-storey brick cottage on a large scale. It is occupied by Mr. Thomas Evans, a jolly, good-tempered farmer and stock-breeder. The whole estate, 200 acres, situated in Blanchard, near Fish Creek, on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, is well cared for. All the roads here are graveled, and in condition at any time to drive over them at a three-minute gait, providing the horse can go fast enough. The rear of the farm handsomely rolling, drops away to the Thames.

Some 20 years ago Mr. Evans moved here from Pickering, and brought along several well-bred Clydesdale horses. A year or two later he imported that famous Clydesdale stallion, *Canaby*, weighing 2,100 pounds, and over 18 hands high—the largest horse ever seen in this section. He was noted for the good stock he left, and was a great prize-winner in the region. Many of his sons bear his name and throw good strong colts, which sell at high rates. After traveling this horse for a number of years, Mr. Evans sold him to an enterprising Yankee for a good round sum. He then imported another, *Sir Watkin*, a large, dark bay horse weighing 2,000 pounds—a short-backed fellow, with powerful breast and shoulders, massive hips and strong limbs. After two years' useful service Mr. Evans sold him to an Illinois man, where he is doing an immense business. Mr. E. has a registered mare from this horse worthy of her lineage. Mr. Evans then concluded that for hardness of constitution and ability to stand heavy work, the Clydesdale should have a drop of Shire blood, and went over and brought out from Shropshire the horse *Brown Stout*, 16½ hands, with immense girth and four great strong limbs which carry about 1,950 lbs. This horse was bred to several of Mr. Evans' mares, and mated with the offspring of other Clyde stallions, with results that have borne out his pre-conceived ideas. Without reducing the size he has shortened the leg and back and has added girth and more heart-room, made the young animals more blocky, taken away the white feet and face, and given them a solid color.

Last winter Mr. E. bought from Mr. Dryden, Brooklyn, a son of the famous Lord Glamis (48192), named *Friend John*, straight in the back, square hips, immense quarter, well-rounded ribs, powerful brisket and neat head full of kind feelings, as he is very gentle.

Every year a dozen three-year old steers are sold from Ashton for beef, and I feel sure that when Mr. Evans comes to sell the offspring of *Honest John* he will find that his purchase was well made. He also bought a pure-bred Shrop ram from the same breeder, and intends to invest in pure-bred ewes, believing that by using pure blood on both sides, success will be best attained.

Fall wheat here looks fairly well. A good deal of it was sown early, and farmers are paying more attention to draining their soil. We have an enterprising tile-maker here, who sells his tile on the one-year credit system, and thereby sells all he can make, and that is a large quantity. The drained land here is also immensely better for pasturage. It does not poach nor pack, nor produce a quality of coarse grass which the cattle do not eat.

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, November.

The Manor Herd of Shorthorns.

This exceptionally pure herd of Bates Shorthorns, owned by Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., is to be sold without any reserve, on March 10th next, as advertised in another column. Mr. Gibson has been placed in charge of the herds of J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minnesota, hence his decision to leave Ontario, at least for a time, a step which the stockmen of this country cannot but regret, as he has not only a passionate love for good stock, but, as is usually the case under the circumstances, knows exactly how to produce it.

Not long since it was our privilege to visit this herd and we think a short sketch of its make-up may not be out of place at such a time, for we can assure our read-

ers that if they wish to invest in good, useful, regular-breeding Bates Shorthorns, they cannot easily secure a better opportunity.

The herd was founded on the stock brought from the celebrated Lyndale herd of Col. King, of Minneapolis, some eight years ago, at that time one of the best herds in the west. It consists now of some 26 animals, all of which except two have been bred at The Manor. The families are four in number, consisting of the *Constance*, the *Gwynne*, the *Lady Chesterfield*, and the *Garland* strains. Of the former, old and young, there are some nine individuals, of which six are females: of the *Gwynne* seven, the same number of the *Lady Chesterfield*, and two of the *Garlands*.

These are headed by the stock bull (imp.) *Wild Eyes LeGrand* 67993, Vol. 29 Am. S. H. H. Book. His color is red and a little white. He was calved September 15th, 1882, bred by the Rev. P. Graham, and imported by Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. His sire was *Grand Duke* 39th (43308), dam *Lady Turncroft Wild Eyes* 2nd, by 7th *Duke of Tregunter* (38194), 2d dam *Lady Ashton* by *Grand Duke of Thorndale* 2d (31298); 3d dam *Winsome* 10th by 18th *Duke of Oxford* (25995); 4th dam *Winsome* 4th, by *Grand Duke* 10th (21848), 5th dam *Winsome*, by *Oxford* 2d (18507.) On the dam's side there are five of the *Wild Eyes* family in the foundation, and on that of the sire which traces up through eighteen generations to *Masterman's hull* (422), descended from Mr. Dobson's stock, are such names of renown as *Duke of Northumberland* (1940), and *Cleveland* (145). *Grand Duke* 39th (43308), was bred by Capt. Oliver, and got by 3d *Duke of Underly* (38196), which sold for \$15,000. The dam of *Grand Duke* 39th was *Grand Duchess* 28th, by 3d *Duke of Clarence* (33727), a brother of the famous 4th *Duke of Clarence* (33597), of *Bow Park* fame. The 7th *Duke of Tregunter* (38194) is by *Baron Oxford* 6th; dam *Duchess* 110th by 3d *Duke of Wharfedale*. *Grand Duke of Thorndale* 2d (31298), is by 9th *Duke of Geneva*, dam *Duchess* 10th by 4th *Duke of Thorndale*. 18th *Duke of Oxford* (25995), the sire of the 4th *Duke of Clarence* (33597), is 10th *Grand Duke*, and the dam *Grand Duchess* of *Oxford* 5th.

Wild Eyes LeGrand 67993, has the unmistakable Bates style and strength of limb and a brisket which we venture to say has but few equals in Canada. He is long and level, with a good back and crops, and has but few weaknesses, his tail being put on a little plainly. The character, the style and the finish are pre-eminently Bates, such as Mr. Page used to love to paint in days when Shorthorns were in their greatest glory. A glimpse of this bull, too good to go out of Canada, soon convinced us as to whence Mr. Gibson got his good strong calves. Most of the cows and heifers in the herd are now carrying calf to him, and most of those calved in 1884 and 1885 are also his get.

The nine representatives of the *Constance* family are all sprung from *Cherry Constance*, calved 1869, and bred by Messrs. *Walcott & Campbell*, New York Mills. She bred until her 15th year. This tribe is of the same origin as the English *Cowslip* tribe "of varied and great distinction." *Cherry Constance* is by the famous 4th *Duke of Geneva* (30958), and the top crosses since used are *Grand Duke of Thorndale* 2nd (31298), *Baron Lyndale* 2d 25621, 7th *Lord Oxford* 17586, *Wild Prince* 14th (45806), and *Wild Eyes LeGrand* 67993. *Wild Prince* 14th (45806), the predecessor of *Wild Eyes LeGrand*, and the progenitor of much of the stock now in the herd, is *Wild Eyes* throughout on the dam's side, and got by 4th

Baron of Oxford (25580). The 7th Constance of the Manor, a daughter of Cherry Constance, by Wild Prince 14th (45806), a pretty beast of medium size, calved January 25th, 1883, and her daughter, 9th Constance of the Manor, are both to be sold. Constance of the Manor, a seven-year-old cow, a red with plenty of substance, and a regular breeder, having produced five calves already, three heifers and two bulls, goes under the hammer. Her calf, 10th Constance of the Manor, calved June 18th, 1885, has a most clean-cut head and lots of glossy hair—got by Wild Eyes Le Grand 67993. 6th Constance of the Manor, three-years old, got by 7th Lord of Oxford 17586, and from the dam Constance Lyndale 5th, a daughter of Cherry Constance, sired by Mr. Cochrane's 2nd Duke of Hillhurst 12893. She is a red, a cow of medium size and a nice even cow, and is suckling a grand red bull calf dropped about the middle of October, and which Mr. Gibson had decided to use in this herd, before his present engagement was made. Constance 2d of the Manor, by 2d Duke of Rutland 22904, and Cherry Constance, bred in 1879, has produced for Mr. Gibson four calves, of which three have been bulls; two of them are on hand. The first, 8th Baron Constance, a year past, by Mr. R. Gibson's 3d Earl of Darlington (37564), is a rangy beast, with strong bone, and will make a good sized useful bull. The second Baron Constance, eight months old, has good loin.

Of the Gwynnes, Gypsy Gwynne 3d, by Bellduke of Lyndale 2d 22113, and out of Malvern Gwynne 4th, as good and strong a cow (a red) as one would wish for, calved December 24th, 1876, and Governess 10th, got by Mr. Sheldon's Monarch 8647, and the dam Governess bred in 1869, a grand old cow, have produced all of the tribe in the herd. The former has given birth to seven calves in all, and is springing to calve again. The three last have been dropped inside of three years' time. Her three heifer calves in the herd are 5d Gwynne of the Manor (red), calved November, 1883, by Baron Constance 2d (37564); 4th Gwynne of the Manor, dropped October, 1883, by imported Wild Prince 14th (45806), mostly red, and 5th Gwynne of the Manor (red), calved September 1884, and got by 3d Earl of Darlington (35374). The 3rd Gwynne is now carrying calf. The latter (Governess 10th), a great milker, has produced seven calves since February 4th, 1878. Her heifer calf, the only one Mr. Gibson has been able to retain, a one-year, Governess 4th, a solid red and with plenty of loin and quality, and a fancy beast in many ways, was got by 3d Earl of Darlington (35374), Mr. G. sold a bull calf from this cow off the grass for \$300. We need scarcely add that the Gwynnes are a branch of the Princess tribe, being noted for "flesh, milk, hair, quality, and grandeur." It is claimed that the purest Gwynnes living are now in the herds of Belvoir and The Manor.

The Lady Chesterfield tribe is descended from the time-honored Mason family, beginning with a cow bred by Mr. Maynard; but the first recorded cow, Fortune, was bred by Charles Colling in 1793. Lady Chesterfield was a roan cow, imported in 1855 by F. W. Stone, of Guelph. The cow and her progeny afterward passed through American hands, and at last some of the latter were secured for the Belvoir and The Manor herds.

Those now in the Manor herds are descended from Lady Chesterfield: a stylish six-year-old roan cow, got by Royal Favorite 30942, and the dam Lady Chesterfield 11th—three heifers and a bull bred by this cow are offered. The first is Lady Chesterfield 4th, red and white, long, low, level, with a grand back and strong in limb, calved November 20th, 1881, got by Baron Constance 2d, 37564, a bull bred at the

Manor and sold to Minnesota. She has a bull calf (red) one year old, named Lord Chesterfield 2d, got by the stock bull—a very good calf with grand back, rib and quarter. The second Lady Chesterfield 5th, calved March, 1883, got by imp. Wild Prince 14th (45806), has also a good strong calf by the stock bull, but a little off in color to suit modern tastes. The third Lord Chesterfield, a red, calved May, 1884, got by 3d Earl of Darlington (35374), is a hardy, strong bull. The fourth Lady Chesterfield 6th, calved July, 1885, was got by the stock bull. It also is red in color.

Garland of the Manor, a long-bodied cow, three years old, got by imported Wild Prince 14th (45806), forward to calf, and her one-year bull calf by the present stock bull, a nice level fellow, with a good deal of substance, are of more mixed breeding.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Gibson offers a herd singularly pure in its breeding, and also remarkable for its producing capacity, which is not accidental, as he has kept his herd only in breeding condition, carefully avoiding the show-ring, and has reaped the reward sought, as there is not a single non-producer at present in his herd, so far as known. Indeed, we do not wonder at his being, as he said to us, loth to part with his cattle, as he has all along been breeding with a view to the establishment of a useful Shorthorn herd, and never before was it in this respect so much to his mind as at the present time. The herd at the time of our visit was not in high condition, but was nicely kept, everything about the outbuildings having a neat and tidy appearance. A number of good, strong young farm horses are also to be sold at the sale.

When in charge of the Lyndale herd of Col. King, of Minneapolis, Mr. Gibson made a triumphal tour through the show-rings of the west in 1870, with five beautiful females, headed by the grand Shorthorn bull Old Sam (10551). Some time after he was presented by his employer with a handsome gold watch, bearing the date July 30th, 1873, and the inscription: Presented by W. S. King to J. Gibson—"Well done, good and faithful servant." When at the Manor we also saw a silver cup with the date 1864, and the inscription, "Derbyshire Agricultural Society—to Mr. R. Gibson," (his father, who is still living), "of Swarkestone, Lowes, for the best cultivated farm of 200 acres and upwards," Mr. J. T. G. being farmer at the time; and another with the same date, and the inscription, "Derbyshire Agricultural Society, first prize for ploughing awarded to J. T. Gibson." The next year he took the championship. This is the manner of man that Mr. J. J. Hill is getting, and that Canada is losing.

The Best Dollar's Worth.

I must say that the JOURNAL is the best dollar's worth of literary matter that I ever purchased. Your articles are written with taste, and there is a pleasing elegance in the style and composition which in a great many agricultural journals are very much neglected.

Yours very truly,

JOHN ADAMS.

Port Perry, Dec. 2, 1885.

Clubbing Rates.

The favorable season is now upon us when clubs for the ensuing year may readily be secured. A little effort at farmers' institutes and other gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent for one year in clubs of five for four dollars. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents. The names may belong to different offices.

Morgan Horses.

BY JOHN DIMON.

Third Paper.

Ethan Allen was one of the most noted horses in America or in the world, in his time. In color he was bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, and had three white feet and a star and stripe. He was bred by J. W. Holcomb, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and foaled in 1849; was sired by Black Hawk, g. s., Sherman Morgan, g. g. s., Justin Morgan, the founder of the race. His dam was a medium size grey mare of Messenger descent. When at maturity Ethan Allen was 15 hands high and weighed 950 lbs. He was the fastest trotting stallion living in his day, and was a very reliable trotter and a good campaigner. He had an excellent temper and gait, either for the road or the turf. He was very beautiful and attractive either in the stable or in harness, and was probably possessed of the best knee action of any fast trotting horse the world has ever known. He was the first horse to trot a mile in 2.15 with a running mate, and never make a break. After campaigning the country over for years and being used for stock purposes as well, he finally ended his days in Kansas, the property of Sprague & Aiken, in 1876, at the age of 27 years, well preserved in soundness and beauty. He was the sire of many good and fast ones, but his crowning effort in the stud was the producing that most noted of all Morgans as the sire of speed, Daniel Lambert. This horse was bred by Wm. H. Clark, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; was foaled in 1858, and got by Ethan Allen when the latter was 10 years old. His color is chestnut, with one white hind foot and a star, and mane and tail of lighter hue, flaxen, and of extraordinary fineness and beauty. He has very fine limbs, neck and head, and is called by good judges one of the most beautiful horses in America. His dam is Fannie Cook, by Abdallah, by Mammoth, by Imported Messenger. In trotting action he is simply perfect. His record as a three-year-old was 2:36. As a stock horse he is having extraordinary success, as he transmits his beauty and speed to his colts; and although he is now 27 years of age, and his service has for several years been held at \$500 the season, and limited at that, yet his books are readily filled, and he is still doing good service in the stud at Middlebury, Vt. No trotting stallion living or dead has proved his equal as a sire of trotters, especially when we take into consideration the quality of mares of which his harem has been composed. He has already produced upwards of 30 sons and daughters with records of 2:30 or better, and had he been taken when young to that trotting horse breeders' paradise, the blue-grass regions of Central Kentucky, and used on such mares as compose the studs of Alexander, Pepper, Hero and others, there is no telling what he might have accomplished as a sire of fast trotters. His finest and best colts are from Black Hawk Morgan mares. While Daniel Lambert has wonderfully distinguished himself as a sire of trotters, he has, as a progenitor of handsome, stylish, spirited roadsters, with speed enough for gentleman's road driving, won still greater distinction, and in this respect also he has never been equalled. There are scores of his sons and daughters used as roadsters which were never trained for speed or never stepped upon a track, that can beat 2.30 on the road with ease, and have also beauty and style enough to win the admiration of any horseman, and they sell for very high prices. There is a pair of such geldings, black in color, one a grandson of Daniel Lambert, the other a grandson

of Ethan Allen, owned by a whiskey distiller in Detroit, that for beauty, style and speed are hard to be beat. Brought direct from Vermont, they cost their owner the snug little sum of \$2,000. The increasing demand for the daughters of Daniel Lambert for brood mares is far beyond the supply, and they command stiff prices. One very valuable and striking characteristic of the Morgans is their untiring nature or ability to go the "length of the road." We have an instance of a daughter of Daniel Lambert being driven by a clergyman from near Boston to a town in Connecticut, distant sixty-five miles, drawing two full-grown persons in a Concord waggon. Upon nearing the end of his journey, at the outskirts of the village, he fell in with a man driving to a light road waggon a trotter with a record better than 2 30, who challenged our reverend tourist for a brush, and was promptly accommodated; and although the mare was handicapped with a journey of 65 miles and over, a Concord waggon with two persons, as stated above, she soon left the trotter in the rear.

The Morgans seem especially adapted to the rough and hill country roads of New England, from the fact of their sure-footedness, their almost iron hoofs. They are able to descend the steepest hills on a round trot, and their adaptability to ascend or climb those same hills, even with a load, would put to shame many much larger horses. The writer has a little Morgan brown mare with one white hind foot and a stripe in the face, that he first saw at a sale in Boston, and knew her at once to be a Morgan of the first water, and without knowing anything of her pedigree, purchased her at the sale at a pretty round figure, although she was at the time only a four-year-old filly. She was bought for a driving mare. He found her so bidable that he used her for all purposes; in a cart, in the plough, mowing-machine, and in all places where any horse could work, and became so much attached to her that when coming west he could not afford to leave her behind. To make it clear that he was not mistaken as to her being a Morgan he carefully traced her pedigree and found that she was bred in N. H., sired by Sargent's Morgan by Vermont Hero, by Green Mountain Morgan, by Gifford Morgan, by Justin Morgan (the founder of the race), and her dam Brown Sally was sired by Vermont, by Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, by Justin Morgan. The g. d. Sally, the dam of Brown Sally, was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, by Farmer's Beauty, by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury Morgan, thus making her one of the purest of the breed. Had he spent \$1,000 in looking for a Morgan brood mare, he could not have found one more royally bred. She is about 15 hands high and will weigh 1,000 lbs., and is as hard as iron and as tough as whalebone. She is but seven years old, and has proved herself a first-class breeder and an extra milker. She is recorded as Alma Dimon.

(To be continued.)

The Duty of Shorthorn Breeders in their Relations to the new Herd Book.

For several years past the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario have been perplexed in reference to their registration, and the perplexity has, we are inclined to think, rather increased than lessened, since the establishment of the British American Shorthorn Association, notwithstanding the influence for good that this Association has exercised in various ways.

The shifting of standards—the fact of two books being in existence, avowedly rivals, the clamor as to their respective merits and demerits, led the rank and file of Shorthorn breeders to look around with the

anxious inquiry on their lips, who shall tell us what to do?

We now take it upon ourselves to answer that question. We believe it is the duty of every Shorthorn breeder in the country who is desirous of advancing this interest, to join the British American Shorthorn Association at the earliest possible moment.

The association has a great work upon its hands, which will entail very large outlay. The imperfect records of past years must now be passed through the sieve of the most rigid scrutiny, and nothing allowed in the new book which is not up to the requisite standard.

Every additional name added to the membership list strengthens the association, and has a beneficial reflex influence upon the person himself by deepening his interest in the work. And where the number of registrations is at all considerable, it is a source of direct gain to him as well, as, although the membership fee is \$5, and after twelve months from the date of membership, the annual fee is \$4, while the party who is not a member pays \$1.00 for registration, and has to buy the book, he who is a member pays but 50 cents for registrations and gets the book free. Those wishing to become members may do so by signifying the same to H. Wade, the secretary, Toronto, either by letter or through any of the members, accompanied by the fee of \$5.

The fear that the standard may be again changed should not for a moment be indulged in. It will certainly not be lowered. The country is tired gathering the bitter fruits of a low standard. There can be no reason in raising it, as it is now virtually the highest standard in the Shorthorn world. The stake has been driven firmly in, to which the good Shorthorn ship may safely be moored for all time. With confidence, then, the breeders having cattle that are eligible, should forward their pedigrees at once for registry, and get them recorded.

There is something very suggestive in the name of the new book—"The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book." Shall we not expect that our friends in the Maritime Provinces will act upon the gentle but constant reminder, and register their cattle in our herd book. Although Shorthorns are recorded in a way in these provinces, the standard (our good friends by the sea will pardon us for saying it) is quite too low. They are placing an embargo on their own Shorthorns, which will hedge them in by a wall running around the Provinces higher than that of China, from which there can be no egress—markets of the world except through the gate. Cattle are made for the sale of beef. The experience of Ontario should prove a lesson for all time that it is a most egregious blunder to dabble in low pedigree standards.

The men, too, of the Northwest can find ample shelter under the roof of the Shorthorn dwelling, and along with those from the seashore will find a cordial welcome. Those, also—princes in the Shorthorn line—who have entered their cattle in the American herd book, should think of the duty they owe their country. No class of men will surely fault our herd book standard now as being too low. May we not, then, hope to welcome back again those of our sons who, dissatisfied with home management, have expatriated their Shorthorn sympathies, and sent their Shorthorn registrations after them to another land?

One Shorthorn Herd Book for the whole Dominion! There is a grandeur in the very idea. It puts a reliable brand upon the cattle of this breed from sea to sea. Formerly the Shorthorns of Ontario drew a respect which was justly denied our herd books. But

with one herd book for the whole country, that measure of respect given to Ontario cattle would flow eastward and westward to all the Shorthorns of the Dominion. The different members thereof would be bound together by the ties of community of interest that would not only react favorably on the business, but would also tend to deepen that patriotism which every man should place without stint upon the altar of his country. Let there be a strife, then, as to who shall first be enrolled upon the scroll of membership.

Breeding Light Horses for Exportation.

BY S. B. FULLER, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

[This very comprehensive paper was read by Mr. Fuller at the Wentworth Farmers' Institute, held in Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1886. It will be completed in the March and April numbers.—ED.]

It is a well known fact to all who take an interest in horses and horse breeding that for some years back there has been a large demand in England for Canadian horses of good breeding and quality, with size, bone and action, both for harness and saddle purposes, and all who are conversant with the horse export trade know that for many years back there has been a great demand in New York and other cities of the United States for large, well bred Canadian carriage pairs, standing from 16 to 16-2 hands high.

FOR ENGLAND.

The English market requires horses of whole color, bays, browns or chestnuts, the first with black points if possible; the second with tan muzzles and flanks; the darker the latter, the better. Although a little white marking on a chestnut is not objected to, providing he is good in other respects, those with high colored or "towey" manes and tails are decidedly objected to, as are also bays with "mealy" points. Blacks are not generally liked, as they are often bad tempered, and have a funereal appearance in harness, but greys if good are not objected to, especially for use in single harness or in the hunting field.

Horses for English harness use must have plenty of knee action. The higher it is, the higher will they sell, but at the same time they must have action behind as well, to propel themselves along at a great pace.

Soundness in feet, legs and wind is of course essential in all markets. They must have good heads, well put on to long, powerful and well crested necks, which in turn should rest upon high and sloping shoulders. Straight necked, straight and thick shouldered horses are not wanted there. Possessing these, there will be a lack of that high and graceful knee and shoulder action which a high priced horse must have in that exclusive market. His back must be short, his loin high and swelling, his quarter long, his tail well set up and well covered, his hocks well let down, broad and muscular. He should have plenty of good flat bone, especially below the knee. Good feet and joints he cannot do without, or he will not stand the hard stone pavements. He must be able to carry himself gracefully, possess plenty of courage, pluck, endurance and spirit. He ought to be at least 15-3 to 16-1 hands high, but not leggy.

He should weigh from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs. Add to this strength to carry along a heavy carriage on good roads at a rate of from 7 to 9 miles an hour, and you have a good useful carriage horse, for which you can demand good English money; yes, and get it.

Horses for lighter harness work are also in great demand, both single and double, for park phaetons, dog carts, etc. These must also have action all

round, be active, and able to go at a faster pace than their heavier brethren, and if possible have higher knee action. Horses from 15.1 (if they are stout) to 15.3 will do for this work, but they must, as in the larger class, show breeding and quality, or they will not bring any remunerative prices.

In this connection we must not forget the *cob*. From 14.2 hands to 15.2, he is perhaps the most useful all round horse, both for harness and saddle purposes, that can be found. He must have lots of action, cheerful head, good neck, well crested, be well put together all over, and possess exceptional legs and feet. He should be strong enough to carry along a ladies' phaeton, a small dog cart or gig, or to carry either a light or heavy man upon good or bad roads.

The first thing requisite in a horse for *hunting* is *breeding*. Without this he must fail sooner or later. The low-bred mongrel may be a good fencer at the beginning of a long run, or may get through a short one successfully, but before the former is over he tires and has to exert himself unduly for a final effort over some high fence or broad ditch. It is too much for him and he falls, perhaps to give his rider an ugly "cropper" from which he may never recover.

The hunter must be a strong galloper over-rough, even or heavy ground; must be sure-footed and level-headed; must not "rush" at his fences or be bad tempered. He must show breeding and quality in every movement, and yet be equal to carrying a good weight at a fast pace, and be able to jump cleverly and strongly over large obstacles. A hunter that cannot carry 165 pounds well in a long run, would not be thought much of, but horses that can carry from 200 to 225 pounds all told, can gallop fast and jump well, are scarce, and command rare prices.

A hunter, to carry say 180 pounds, including saddle and bridle, ought to be from 15.2 hands to 16.1, but good hunters have been known which did not exceed 15.1 hands. He should be long in the rein, with high and sloping shoulders, short back, strong in the loin, long and strong in the quarter, and closely coupled all over; but good hunters, especially Irish hunters, are often "rough" in the hips. His hind legs should be well placed under him, and not away behind him, that he may have plenty of galloping and jumping power. He must be strong in the bone, especially in the hocks and under the knee; but it must be flat and of good quality. His legs must be made to stand plenty of "banging" about, and his courage must be unflinching. No weeds are required. Englishmen breed plenty of them themselves, but stout carrying hunters will bring all you ask for them, if well broken, with quality and good manners. Hunters need not have the high action that harness horses possess, but of course some action is desirable.

Park Hacks for ladies' and gentlemen's use are also in good demand, at good prices. These should show plenty of breeding and quality and have good manners. They require rather more knee-action than the hunter, but it ought to be light and airy, and they need not be of such a heavy mould. For a lady's use in the park, a light, high-stepping, but *breedy* horse, is very desirable.

(To be continued)

A Profitable Investment.

Mr. H. M. Williams, of Picton, the noted importer and breeder of Holsteins, mentions to us that the JOURNAL is beyond comparison his choice of all the agricultural papers he receives from different countries, some ten or twelve in number, and that he gets more business correspondence through the medium of his advertisement in the JOURNAL, and has received more benefit therefrom than from all the others combined.

Inquiries and Answers.

REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I understand there are two Shorthorn herd books at the present time. Please let me know in which it would be most suitable to get young stock registered.

HENRY DOERING.

Milverton, 3rd Jan., 1886.

In another column you will see that the two Shorthorn herd books are being merged into one. It is now advisable that you become a member of the British American Shorthorn Association, when your applications for registry may be forwarded to H. Wade, editor Dominion Shorthorn herd book.

POULTRY MANUAL.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In reading your excellent JOURNAL I have become much interested in poultry, and as editors are supposed to know everything, would you kindly advise me where I can procure a good poultry manual.

D. L. WILSON.

Newmarket.

Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper, \$2, and Wright's Illustrated Book on Poultry, \$14, are the best published, and they can in all probability be purchased from the booksellers in our large cities, but if not, a remittance to H. H. Stoddart, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., will be sure to bring them. The latter book our correspondent Mr. Gain values much beyond the price charged for it.

SHOEING OXEN.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

If any of your readers could, in your next issue, give me any instructions as to the making of a frame, used some years ago in shoeing oxen, I should be much obliged. I wish to use it in trimming the cattle's feet. Yours truly,

STOCKMAN.

Innertkip.

PRICE OF PURE BRED DAIRY COWS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Would you please let me know through your JOURNAL where I could purchase an Ayrshire cow, and at what price? Also a Holstein cow, and about what price.

P. G., Byng, Ont.

Nearly all our advertisers of both these breeds in the JOURNAL have cows for sale. The prices vary from say \$300 or \$400 down to \$75, according to pedigree and individual merit. By dropping a postal card to individual breeders, no doubt many of them will be glad to supply the want.

Veterinary.

Causes of Disease Among Animals of the Farm.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

GROOMING.

It would be, perhaps, going a little too far to say that neglect in grooming is of itself a cause of disease; but on the other hand it is consistent with facts to assert that the omission of such a form of cleanliness is not conducive to good and vigorous condition. Friction, smartly applied, removes dirt and scurf, and stimulates the secretions of the skin, giving it a sleek and glossy appearance. This does not, however, constitute all the benefit derivable from rubbing the skin; the effect is not only local, but general, and seems to have a tonic and stimulant action on the nervous system as well. It is important, of course, that the

glands of the skin should be active, as they excrete effete material from the system, thus aiding in keeping the blood pure. This explains, in part, the benefit of the general action, brought about by grooming. From a pecuniary standpoint the grooming of either horses or cattle doesn't pay, if the labor necessary is expensive, and where much work from these animals is not demanded; but if hard work is required, more can be got from a groomed than an ungroomed horse.

CLIPPING HORSES.

During the cold weather of our long winter seasons it is a difficult matter to keep horses looking well and thrifty, even under the most favorable conditions, as to food, housing, work, etc. The increase in the length of the coat thrown out by nature as a protection against the lowered temperature, is not favorable to the functions of the skin being carried out perfectly, in so far as its secretions are concerned, so that there is generally an absence of glossiness and cleanliness. Plenty of grooming, moderate warmth of stable, and sufficient clothing, together with proper food and exercise will tend to maintain vigorous condition in some animals, but in others there will always be roughness of coat, unthriftiness and languor.

Horses that have very rough, long coats, when exerted, sweat easily, and on account of the thickness and length of this protective agent, it is next to impossible to get it dry after work, so that it nearly always remains in a moist condition, even for hours, which is very prejudicial to an animal's condition and health. Some people condemn clipping as cruel and useless, but such are not possessed of much practical knowledge regarding horseflesh. When horses are required for fast and heating work they will stand it much better, maintain higher condition, and require less work bestowed upon them, than when they are unclipped and in a constantly humid condition.

I have seen horses become so out of sorts that they couldn't do their regular work, and the removal of the coat has produced a magical influence upon them, causing them to regain health, flesh and spirits. Clipped horses should, however, be kept well clothed, often requiring two and even three light, but thick, *woolen* blankets. A horse with a long wet coat will suffer more from cold than one with a short dry one. Putting a blanket on a horse when it comes in wet is a great mistake, for the continuance of moisture upon the skin has a relaxing effect upon the system, even although it is not cold moisture. An attempt should be made to rub a horse dry when brought in sweating. This entails a good deal of work, but grooming when heated has a much better effect than at any other time.

There is no more fruitful source of chills that usually usher in inflammatory attacks than allowing a horse to stand with a wet coat, particularly if the subject is in an exhausted state.

(Concluded.)

Inquiries and Answers.

DISEASES OF PIGS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

By answering in next number of your valuable JOURNAL the treatment against Paraplegia and Trichina Spiralis, you would oblige,

Yours truly,

N. LACROIX.

Montreal, January, 1886.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDES, V. S.

Paraplegia.—The advisability of treating Paraplegia depends upon the cause. When it is the result of fracture of the vertebral column, the presence of a tumor in the spinal cord, or a bony growth, which also causes pressure, no treatment is likely to be suc-

cessful. If, however, it is due to nervous irritation resulting from indigestion, or from a congestive or inflammatory attack of the spine, treatment may be successful. Keep the pig in a clean place; bed with clean chaff and feed easily digestible food. Milk should be the chief nourishment given. A teaspoonful of raw linseed oil may be combined with the milk three times a day until the bowels become thoroughly opened. A scruple of powdered nux vomica may also be fed three times a day in the milk after the bowels become relaxed, and continued until there is some amendment, or until muscular twitching is noticeable.

Trichina.—Ridding a pig of *Trichina Spiralis* in the stage at which their presence is likely to be recognized; that is, when then they are present in the muscles, is impossible. A pig so infected should be destroyed and the flesh thoroughly boiled before it is consumed.

CONGESTION OF THE BOWELS IN HORSES.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard that a good many horses died some few weeks ago in our neighborhood, we asked about the symptoms, described as follows: First, diarrhoea, lying on the back when resting, kicking, intestines empty of all nutritious food and filled up with water, tongue swollen, and lips white; died in 24 hours. Please advise as to the cause and treatment if you can from this incomplete description.

Yours truly,

C. O. GERVAS & BRO.

St. Johns, Ont.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDES, V. S.

In answer to correspondent of St. Johns, may state, from what I can glean from his description, which is, as he remarks, very incomplete, these horses must have been suffering from congestion of the lining membrane of the bowels, resulting in an outpouring of the watery portion of that fluid, hence the presence of liquid in some quantity in the bowels. During the first stages of congestion of the bowels diarrhoea generally occurs, thus clearing the canal of its solid contents. From the acute and rapidly fatal character of the cases described, I should infer that exposure to cold and wet must have been the cause. Such exposure causes contraction of the blood vessels towards the surface of the body, and the forcing of that fluid towards the internal organs, which may result in congestion or inflammation of some of these. The one that becomes the seat is determined either by the weakness of such an organ or by any irritation to which it may be subjected. For instance, if there had been a change of food, especially that of an indigestible character, before exposure, the bowels would be most likely to become the seat.

Indigestible food, food that readily ferments, or water that contains some noxious principle or any impurity, may bring about a condition similar to that described, but it would not be as a rule so rapid in its course.

Where any such trouble arises, especially in a number of horses in a neighborhood, every inquiry should be made into the character of the food, water and general treatment, and if anything is found wrong, of course a change should be made, and it is a good plan to make a change in many instances, even if nothing irrational is apparent.

Medicinal treatment in such cases would be hardly likely to accomplish much good, but the animal should be kept warm—unusually warm—by blankets and bandages to the limbs. Pain and irritation may be assuaged by giving ounce and a half doses of laudanum every two hours in a pint of cold water.

The Farm.

THE *Dublin Farmer's Gazette* very seasonably reminds us that the present available sources of nitrogen are the rich manures that should be made on every farm by the feeding of forage crops, coarse grains and oil meal, cotton seed meal, bran and other albuminous foods; sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, guano, dried blood, etc. The sources of phosphorus are the bones of animals, the mineral phosphates to be found scattered over the whole world, also guanos, and in home made manure. Potash is found in the manure, in wood ashes, and in the various potash salts. These

are three very important agents in the production of plant growth, and every farmer should leave no stone unturned to furnish them in as great abundance as he possibly can. On no account should manure be allowed to leach away or to waste by evaporation.

ALTHOUGH the cawing of the crow has not been heard on the tree tops, nor the song of the robin in the shrub, the farmer should not be oblivious of the fact that spring is on the way. He should be setting his house in order now that there is leisure. If seed grain is required make sure that it is home at the earliest possible moment. Take pity on the seedsman whose life is worse than slavery during the busy weeks of spring. He has plenty of time now to ship your order in first-class condition, without having to write that his supply is exhausted just when you are ready to sow the seed. You can better spare your team now than when they should be drawing the plough or harrow. You still have time to get out a large quantity of manure, and see to it that it is done, and a score of other things that can be done in winter quite as well as in summer. Indeed in this land of long winters it should be a cardinal principle with farmers to leave nothing for the summer that can be as well done in winter.

GRAIN-GROWERS, when marketing grain, should not fail to deduct the cost of marketing the same; in making up their accounts, a value should be put upon the time of both team and attendant. If this were more usually considered than it is, it would put a very different estimate upon the comparative profits of growing grain for market. Every day that a team is away from the farm, unless when the ground is frost-bound, will affect in a greater or less degree the capacity of the farm for producing. There is scarcely a farm anywhere on which sufficient horse-labor is performed at the right time, and where this is not done, profits must be correspondingly affected. It is a serious item, the time spent in marketing the produce of a farm, where the team can make but one trip in a day. If the same were sent to market in the shape of live stock, the marketing for the year may be done in a very few days, leaving man and team at home free to attend to the many wants of the farm.

CAST iron rules cannot be adhered to with uniform results in carrying on the work of the farm. Any method dependent on the changes of the weather or certain conditions of the soil must necessarily vary, hence there is much reason for the constant exercise of judgment in carrying on the every day operations of the farm. In some instances it would be well in planting trees and shrubs when the ground is dry, to firm or press the earth around the rootlets; at another when there is abundant of moisture such a process would reduce the ground to a state of mortar, which in drying would become like bricks, especially in heavy soils. At one time it might be prudent to harrow a field most thoroughly, at another to do as little of this as will barely cover the seed. The successful farmer must not only study methods, learn useful lessons from the book of his neighbor's practice, profit continually by his own experience, and above all bring an intelligent reflection to bear upon every operation that comes within the province of his work out of doors or in.

Reader, is your subscription renewed? If you desire the best of all that is written on live stock matters and general agriculture in Canada, send in your renewal AT ONCE. Can you not send, at same time, a new subscriber? Try.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Secretary, President or any member of any Farmer's 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 to the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every club in Canada.

Haymaking.

The month of February, when the snow is deep on the meadows, is scarcely the time for haymaking; yet even now it is the part of wisdom to be getting ready for it, when one has ample time to examine as to which implements are the best adapted to the purpose, and to secure them before the busy season comes on. We presume that the terms on which they may be secured are just as favorable in January as July.

In feeding our cattle during this wintry December month, when the low temperature should whet their appetites to the utmost, we observe a wonderful difference in their relish for the hay that has been made early in the season, as compared with what was cut late. Owing to the abundance of the crop with us last year, the large acreage and the very catchy nature of the weather, we were not able to harvest more than two-thirds of it in time, with the result that the one-third, which became over-ripe, is little better for feeding purposes than straw. In some seasons the loss might not be so great, but last season with us the growth of clover at Riverside was so strong that the meadows not cut in time destroyed themselves so completely, that, in addition to the deterioration in the quality of the hay, the future of those meadows was obliterated, as we had to plough them up. The long, succulent stalks became early lodged, and so completely shut out the light from the roots that the plants literally committed suicide by smothering themselves, with the result that twenty-five acres have to be turned over with the plough. This is one of the penalties it seems attached to stock-keeping.

We called in the services of a hay-tedder early in the season, but did not purchase a hay loader, in which we now think we made a mistake, as one week in advancement with the hay cutting would have more than paid for the loader. This tedder was purchased from Messrs. M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton, whose advertisement may be seen in the present number. We never invested in an implement which gave us truer satisfaction. A little boy and an old horse with this tedder could accomplish more than ten men by way of turning it. It does not so much turn it, as toss it up, leaving it in a position to catch every passing breeze to aid in drying it. The peculiar jerking motion of the legs requires that the burs on the bolts be well secured. This tedder would toss up a winnow after a shower, which, after two or three hours' sun, could be tedded again. We found it particularly valuable after rain, which had left the hay pressing so near the ground. The truth is that we found its services so valuable that we could not think of doing without it or some other in future. Nor should any farmer having much hay to cut think of getting on without one. It is no exaggeration to say that in such a case it will pay for itself in a single season. The editor of the JOURNAL is quite conscious that he is hazarding a good deal when he makes this statement, but he will not modify one syllable. There are other tedders in use in the country. We have seen revolving tedders in operation. While they may be and no doubt are useful, we much prefer those of the fork-prong or grasshopper style. They never clog or stick fast.

It of great moment that hay be cut early. Many defer commencing until the whole of the crop, as they deem it, is fit to cut, with the sure result that a large portion of it is much injured from over-ripeness before they finish, which usually lands them in a tanale with the first instalments of a ripening harvest. When cut early, the hay is sweet and succulent. It is eagerly devoured by the winter eaters, and no particle is rejected or wasted, as is sure to be the case with late cut hay. Then the aftermath is strong, in some instances equal to the crop in pasturage, in fields shorn early, while those cut late will not do more than throw up sufficient to protect them in winter. How much better is it, then, to cut some of the fields on the early side rather than defer commencing till the whole is ripe.

There is room for difference of opinion as to the methods of curing hay. The time-honored practice of raking as soon after cutting as this can be done, and putting up in cocks to cure, is an excellent one under the old regime, but we frankly acknowledge although this has been our own method for some years, the stormy seasons of late, and modern introductions by way of labor-saving machines, are impelling us to loosen our moorings, and to modify this practice. We have observed that however well clover hay may be put up, a heavy rain damages it very seriously. The question arises, would it not be better, now that we have tedders and hay-loaders, to get it cured as soon as possible and run it under cover? Hay cured by the aid of the tedder may not be quite so valuable as that cured in the cock when the weather is dry, but it is far more valuable than hay that gets a drenching. Observe, when thrown up with the tedder it is cured more by the influence of the wind (the proper element in curing hay) rather than by that of the sun. The stalks are left standing, as it were, on their heads, so that every breeze blows through, not over them, and greatly aids in the curing while they still retain their greenness of color.

The plan that we have mapped out for our own practice is something like the following: Cut the hay early; we don't want any more late cut hay, nor do any of the stock: cut it, if possible, in the afternoon, as the dew of the following night will not seriously harm it while yet green. Put on the tedder in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and, if necessary, again the same forenoon, draw together in small winrows and take it in, if possible, the same afternoon with the aid of the loader, not allowing any not drawn that day to lie in winrow the second night, especially if there is appearance of rain. To be sure a fitful season may and will modify this plan, as also the degree of the succulence of the hay, but we have given the main features of the method. We regret that we cannot speak with more of definiteness regarding the merits of hay-loaders, but refrain until we get further light.

Two or three maxims should guide every hay-maker in his work, whatever the variations that circumstances may necessitate.

1. On no consideration defer commencing hay-making until the whole of the hay-area is fully ready. Over-ripe hay is insipid, and devoid of succulence, and is sure—a good portion of it—to find its way under the feet of the stock rather than into their stomachs. It also draws nutriment from the land, and very largely, to no purpose.

2. Be careful not to cure by the aid of the sun more than can be avoided. Sun bleaches, and if green hay is allowed to lie on the ground undisturbed until entirely cured by the sun, it is little if any better than over-ripe hay. We deem this the great sin of modern

hay-makers. The green, fresh color should be retained as much as possible, which is easily done if cured by aid of the wind, after having been tedded, or while in the cock.

3. Never get more cut down than can be properly handled at one time. In a favorable season this is hazardous; in a wet season it is folly. If hay is to spoil, it is far better that it spoil standing upon its own feet, than that the farmer and his work hands should spend their time in hastening its decay.

4. Try and get it cured and housed at the earliest possible moment after cutting. Consistent with the preservation of the natural greenness of color.

5. Use every legitimate means to hasten the completion of the work. There is more risk attending the exposure of hay than that of any other crop, unless it is barley. If necessary to call in additional aid, by all means secure it in season.

6. Make sure that all the necessary implements are secured in time. When one should be at his hay is not the time to banter with agents. Talk with these in February rather than June. Have the mower, tedder, and everything else in readiness in the same month. Make sure that there are no loose tires on waggons, nor unattended traces, not later than the middle of June, and give to every work-hand a good, nice-handling fork that will keep him smiling every time he uses it, and then make up your mind that, under the blessing of Providence, next season, you will not have much spoiled hay.

Agriculture in Ontario in 1885.

The bulletin issued by the department of the Bureau of Industries for November is a model of comprehensiveness and brevity. This article, prepared long ago, had to be held over until now.

From this report we learn that the yield of fall wheat was both large and good, but that spring wheat was a serious failure, owing to rust, which also injured oats, and reduced the yield below the average. Rye turned out well, but is less and less grown. Peas were injured some by wet, but there is compensation in the absence of bugs. Corn did not flourish as sometimes, but buckwheat has yielded well. In the southern half of Ontario more than half the potato crop is destroyed by rot, while in the northern half it is injured but little. Root crops very good. Clover for seed has been much injured by the midge, but that pastured until the first or the middle of June has in a great measure escaped. The new crop of fall wheat is reported as very promising. In the live-stock department we notice a decrease in the number of sheep, owing, it is stated, to the low price of wool. The swine plague is about stayed in its ravages. The live-stock and dairy markets are reported as dull. The statistics relating to crops and live-stock we give without change.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1884-5.

FIELD CROPS.	Acres—1885—Bush.	Acres—1884—Bush.
Fall Wheat..	875,136	21,478,282
Spring Wheat	799,463	9,129,881
Barley.....	567,873	16,533,587
Oats.....	1,543,745	55,229,742
Rye.....	78,293	1,794,925
Peas.....	646,081	14,006,192
Corn.....	167,831	10,741,391
Buckwheat..	61,776	1,530,675
Beans.....	24,651	496,564
Potatoes....	159,741	21,091,144
Mangel Wurzels }	16,435	7,661,729
Carrots.....	9,024	3,162,319
Turnips....	100,303	41,137,735
Hay and Clover... }	2,268,091	1,225,255
		2,193,369
		1,044,912

HORSES:	1885	1884
Working horses	311,587	303,474
Breeding mares	95,963	93,910
Unbroken horses	152,259	138,569
Totals.....	559,809	535,953

CATTLE:	1885	1884
Working oxen.....	15,722	16,793
Milch Cows.....	750,005	710,519
Store cattle over 2 years	373,856	384,453
Young and other cattle.....	837,317	813,905
Totals.....	1,976,800	1,925,670

SHEEP AND WOOL:	1885	1884
Coarse-wooled over 1 year.....	908,762	994,608
Coarse-wooled under 1 year.....	547,952	593,996
Fine-wooled over 1 year.....	177,248	176,341
Fine-wooled under 1 year.....	122,643	123,788
Totals.....	1,756,605	1,890,733

Number of fleeces coarse wool.....	915,314	1,008,946
Number of fleeces fine wool.....	180,056	179,770
Totals.....	1,105,370	1,188,716

Clip of coarse wool.....	Lbs. 5,161,975	Lbs. 5,597,643
Clip of fine wool.....	924,821	921,275
Totals.....	6,086,866	6,518,918

HOGS:	1885	1884
Over one year.....	225,512	257,721
Under one year.....	596,750	658,447
Totals.....	822,262	916,168

POULTRY:	1885	1884
Turkeys.....	428,233	445,532
Geese.....	476,942	540,130
Other fowls.....	5,431,630	5,251,944

WAGES:	1885	1884
Farm hands per year, with board.....	8160.00	8167.00
do do without board.....	253.00	257.00
do do per month, with board.....	17.32	19.44
do do do without board.....	27.18	29.11
Domestics per week, with board.....	1.51	1.51

VALUES:	1885	1884
Farm lands.....	\$626,422,024	\$625,478,706
Buildings.....	182,477,905	173,386,925
Implement.....	42,669,725	47,830,710
Live stock.....	100,690,286	103,106,829
Totals.....	\$952,159,740	\$949,803,170

AREA OF RURAL LANDS:	1885	1884
Resident.....	Acres 20,717,560	Acres 20,567,632
Non-resident.....	1,128,956	1,444,684
Cleared land.....	10,837,421	10,716,066
Woodland.....	8,984,197	8,914,719
Swamp, marsh or waste land.....	2,024,093	2,061,511
Total occupied.....	21,846,516	21,712,316

MISCELLANEOUS:	1885	1884
Acres in Orchard.....	190,813	192,837
Acres in Pasture.....	2,911,199	2,794,686
Rural population.....	1,126,296	1,117,880

YIELD OF FIELD CROPS PER ACRE IN ONTARIO, 1882-1885.	1885	1884	1883	1882
Fall Wheat, bush.....	24.5	24.0	16.6	26.3
Spring Wheat, do.....	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5
Barley, do.....	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6
Oats, do.....	5.8	38.9	38.5	36.4
Rye, do.....	16.5	15.9	16.0	18.7
Peas, do.....	21.7	24.0	19.7	19.6
Corn (in ear), do.....	64.0	74.1	64.9
Buckwheat, do.....	24.8	22.5	25.2
Beans, do.....	20.0	23.8	20.7
Potatoes, do.....	132.0	163.2	98.0	115
Mangolds, do.....	466.1	471.9	363.0	488.0
Carrots, do.....	383.7	382.0	354.0	403.0
Turnips, do.....	402.1	426.2	304.0	448.0
Hay and Clover tons.....	1.43	1.39	1.75	1.24

The Dairy.

ONE of the leading dairymen in Eastern Ontario and a gentleman not given to the utterance of rash statements, has said to us that in this same section not more than one dairy in four makes cheese strictly A 1; that about fifty per cent. of the factories make that which is only fairly good, and that twenty-five per cent. turn out what is very inferior. If such is the case in a country which leads the world in the quality of her cheese, what must be the condition of mat-

ters be with those who do not? What a grand affair it would be, if, instead of twenty-five per cent of the factories turning out strictly first-class cheese, this proportion could be increased to *seventy-five* per cent. And why is this not possible? Dairymen of both the west and east, there is a great work still before you. Arise in your might and urge it on. Do not think of resting for one moment until all or nearly all dairymen do their work in a creditable manner. If but one fourth of the factories even now turn out the highest quality of goods, with all that our dairy associations have done, what would have been the condition of matters without them? Great work has been done by them, but so long as one poor cheese is made in Ontario, they must not rest on their laurels.

The Eastern Dairymen's Association.

The dairymen of Eastern Ontario met in conference at Belleville on the 6th and 7th January. Mr. D. Derbyshire, the very competent president, opened the meeting with an address full of useful cheese lore. He looked upon the outlook for the future as hopeful, as present stocks on hand were not high.

Prof. Barre, who represented the Ontario Experimental Farm, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th, gave an elaborate paper on the "Selection of the Dairy Cow," followed by Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, N. Y., with one on the construction of a cheese-house. He laid a good deal of stress upon the construction of the walls and floor. In the former, three linings of paper were used, with spaces between, and the latter has a fall both ways to hurry off any liquids that may be emptied upon it, as in no instance is water carried out, but is simply upset when not wanted longer. The floor is constructed a good deal on the principle of water-limed cellars. This paper was both interesting and valuable.

A shower of enquiries poured in upon the professor. In reply to a question from the editor, he said that he favored plank or wood floor for cattle to lie on, as stone or cement, is too cold. Mr. Chessemann, editor of the *Canadian Dairymen*, read a valuable paper on cheese making.

In the evening the editor read a paper on the "Possibilities of the Dairymen," followed by some exceedingly interesting facts regarding the comparative product and export of dairy products in Canada, the United States, and several continental countries, by Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, P. Q., the author of "A Manual on Scientific Butter Making." These were very concisely illustrated by means of maps after the fashion of object lessons.

On Thursday (Jan. 7th), Mr. D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, read a valuable paper on "How to Improve the Quality and Price of Canadian Cheese, etc." This paper will be given to our readers at an early day. We may simply mention in the meantime that Mr. McPherson laid much stress upon the using of thermometers, the subdivision of the labor of instructors, etc.

Mr. Howard Bissell, of Algonquin, one of the instructors, reported that he had supervised some 88 factories in eastern Ontario, and in addition, a number in Lower Canada, where he found the milk richer than in Ontario, and requiring less of acids. He spoke of one man in Eastern Ontario with four factories, who, the first year, would scarcely accept the services of the instructor gratuitously, was anxious to secure them now by paying for them, as he felt that during that year of gratuitous labor the association had saved him \$500. Mr. James Whitton, Wellman's Corners, the other instructor, for the western section of the East, reported having supervised 66 factories

during the season, and had found, on the whole, an advance all along the line.

In the afternoon Mr. R. J. Graham, Belleville, gave the results of his experience in permanent pastures, which will be given at greater length in another issue.

Prof. Roberts then followed with a paper headed "An investigation into some of the problems of agriculture." He touched upon many topics of rare interest. He dwelt upon the folly of allowing the soil to run down, urged the careful hoarding and proper use of manure, and attention to annual or semi annual balance-sheets. He favored growing corn in the ear rather than fodder corn, even for autumn feeding. When the corn is cut, it should in all cases be husked within two weeks of cutting, and in every instance the stalks tied at the time of husking, drawn into the barn within one week after husking, and laid away as other sheaves in a mow.

The paper of Mr. J. B. Harris, headed "Six years as a Cheese Instructor in America and Scotland," went exhaustively into the joys and sorrows of the instructor's life, and also showed the advantage arising to the dairy interest from employing them. Other papers were read, which we regret we could not wait to hear. The same officers were reelected.

The attendance was slight, compared with what it should have been. Our dairymen do not know how much they miss by not attending these conventions.

Raising Calves on Skim Milk.

Below we give the system adopted by the Messrs. Smith, of Maple Lodge stock farm, Maple Lodge P. O., in feeding their calves, many of which are raised practically on skim milk, even of the pure-breds. We had the pleasure of inspecting the herd not long since, as stated in the January number of the *JOURNAL*, and were agreeably surprised at the remarkably fine appearance of these calves:

The young calves get a little new milk for a couple of weeks, and then milk that has stood 24 hours and been skimmed. When the new milk ceases a little flax seed is added by degrees, prepared by pouring on boiling water and letting it stand from one meal to another, increasing the quantity until they receive one half pint each per day at three months old, along with a generous allowance of old milk. As soon as they will eat they get a little meal, peas and oats preferred, and bran, equal quantities, fed on cut hay and straw. They have succeeded in raising calves under this treatment with a gain of over three pounds per day up to eight or ten months old. Although this method involves labor, it is certainly economical, and should be glad tidings to dairymen whose calves are not a credit to the system they have practised hitherto in feeding them.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Holstein's Defence.

Owing to the reports chiefly circulated by the authorities of the Ontario Agricultural College and Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, belittling the value of the Holsteins as a dairy animal in the eyes of the Canadian public, I will crave your indulgence to permit the insertion of this article, written in defence of one of the grandest breeds of cattle in existence.

I would say just here, by way of parenthesis, that if the Holstein was as well known and its reputation as justly established in this country as it is over the border, a defence of its merits as a dairy breed of the first order would be entirely unnecessary, for there the figures and conclusions of Messrs. Brown and Fuller would only serve to heap ridicule on themselves. But here in our Dominion, where the breed has only just

been introduced, such premature conclusions from such imperfect investigations cannot be allowed to escape unnoticed.

I will confine myself in quoting statements of tests made entirely to those of a well authenticated nature, and conducted by men of the most unimpeachable honor, and of whose veracity Prof. Brown himself could not raise the slightest doubt. It may also be necessary, in order to show the utter ridiculousness of the position assumed, to introduce a few extracts from some of the leading dairy and live-stock publications and other authorities, and although I have always observed with pride that the *JOURNAL* is always made up of original matter, I hope that the importance of the matter under discussion will be sufficient to ensure a departure from your usual custom.

To begin with, I will take up that now famous section of Prof. Brown's advance report, in which after summing up the result of one comparatively insignificant test, he rather arrogantly assumes the right of dictating to the farmers of Ontario as to which breed of cattle they shall use for dairy purposes.

In this test, among the twelve different breeds mentioned, was one Holstein cow, Verapina, which, to use his own description, is "medium sized, three years old, and as with their kind at the age, lanky and leggy; weight, 895 lbs."

The Professor is evidently dealing with a subject entirely foreign to him when he calls a three-year-old Holstein cow weighing less than 900 lbs. medium sized. Any one who is at all acquainted with the breed will agree with me when I say yearling heifers often excel that weight, while the poorest and most worthless specimen of the breed at three years of age very seldom weighs less. The average weight of heifers at the age alluded to is usually about 1,100 lbs., so that an unusually small specimen of the breed must have been entered in the test at the farm. That good specimens of the breed are more given to be lanky and leggy than any other, anybody who is at all experienced will not admit. In fact, Holstein heifers are usually nearly as well filled out and of as fine proportions as are those of a more mature age. A small cow of lanky form and with long legs, having a daily average of less than 21½ lbs. of milk per day! truly a remarkable specimen of the breed to enter into an official Government test, and the results to be paraded before the whole country as decisive as to which of the existing breeds shall be blotted from existence.

Mr. A. A. Galty, a correspondent of the *London (Eng.) Live-Stock Journal*, in speaking of the cow used in the test, says:

"The Holstein in the trial must have been a very inferior specimen, and one which ought not to have been used in a trial of this kind, where the results were intended to be made public. Plain facts put before the public in such a manner, and by such an authority as Prof. Brown, are apt to bring disparagement on the breed, and I cannot but think they have been very much misled in the choice of the Holstein used in the test, and that they ought not to have published the comparisons without being perfectly satisfied that they had fair representatives of each breed."

The *Chicago Farmers' Review*, in writing on the same subject, says:

"The conclusion is irresistible that this particular cow was as poor a specimen of the breed as could be found in searching the whole country over, and was in no sense intitled to be regarded as a representative of the breed in a comparative test with other breeds."

Does Prof. Brown mean to say, in declaring against the Holstein, that the cow used was a fair representative of the breed? Does he not know that there is often nearly as much difference in the relative productive value of two cows in the same breed as in two of entirely different breeds? Take, for instance, his

own tests, which Mr. Fuller so gleefully alludes to: Mr. Fuller's Jersey cow Rose of Eden, made 109 points at the London Exhibition test, while another Jersey, Jessy Brown, owned by the same gentleman, ten days later, in a precisely similar test and under precisely similar conditions, scored only 56 points—scarcely more than half!

Now, it is an undeniable fact that Mr. Fuller owns a herd of Jerseys, which for quality of milk and the production of butter, is not surpassed by any other herd of the breed on the continent. By his own showing, in the writing under the head of the "Oaklands Jersey Dairy," in the October number of the Journal, he admits that he is perfectly familiar with the productive capacity of every cow in his herd, when he says: "Tests are regularly made throughout the year to ascertain the per centage of cream given by each cow, and her butter capacity."

That being the case, Mr. Fuller thoroughly understood beforehand what his cows were capable of doing; that Rose of Eden, with her 108 points, was the best available cow in his herd for the test; that Jessy Brown, with her 56 points, was the third best, and so on. If Jessy Brown, the third best available cow in the herd, stood 52 points below the best, where would the 147 other Jerseys that compose this famous herd stand, and how many points would they score? Would Mr. Fuller care to have a test made by Prof. Brown of his 150th rate cow and published to the world with a flourish of trumpets as representative of what the Jersey was capable of doing in a competition with other breeds?

(To be continued.)

The Western Dairymen's Association.

The western dairymen held their *ninth* annual convention in Woodstock, January 13th to 15th.

With the President, A. Ballantyne, Esq., M. P. P., in the chair, the meeting opened auspiciously with a fairly good attendance.

After the President's address Mr. F. Malcolm, of Innerkip, read a paper on "Exclusive Dairying as compared with Mixed Husbandry." He believed that with favorable conditions the more dairying was run as a *specialty*, the more profitable it would become. He backed up this view by the results of his own experience, and that of other individual instances which he cited. He thought dairying, where practiced very generally, had raised the price of land in such neighborhoods from ten to fifteen dollars an acre as compared with farms equally good in sections where a mixed husbandry was practised. He then showed in a very practical way how dairying might be made more profitable.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke followed with a paper on "Local Dairy Improvement." He said that the object of dairy conventions was two-fold. First, to teach factorymen how to make first class cheese, and, second, to teach patrons how to produce first-class milk. He thought the first of these had been more effectively done than the second. He favored some such scheme as house visitation, or imparting information to dairymen upon their work, while convened in school houses.

In the evening session the Editor read a paper on the "Possibilities of the Dairyman," followed by one from Mr. John Robertson, of London, on "Cheese Making." Mr. Robertson thought we did not want (1) a soft, pasty, loose, open-cutting cheese; (2) a stiff, dry, curdy cheese; (3) a bitter, sour or strong flavored one; (4) so many different sizes and qualities made in one factory; nor (5) those made of dirty, tainted or skim milk. He also thought that we did

want (1) a mellow, silky, meaty cheese; (2) a rich, pure, nutty or creamy-flavored cheese; (3) a shapely, clean, smooth skin, red cheese; (4) a good, solid-bodied and fine-textured cheese; and, (5) cheese made evenly in size and weighing from 60 to 70 pounds each. The address was an excellent one.

Mr. M. S. Schell, of Woodstock, read a paper on the "Feeding and Management of Dairy Stock," the principal points of which will appear in future issues.

Thursday, January 16th.

Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, read a paper on "Cheese Making," dwelling mainly upon errors that have crept in. He thought some of the best factories in the Province were built after the Tavistock pattern. He gave a detailed description of the dairy built by Prof. Roberts at Cornell last summer, the principal features of the plan being furnished by himself.

Mr. J. F. Williams, Culloden, read a paper on "The Proper Temperature of Cheese Rooms," full of useful and practical instruction.

In the afternoon session Mr. E. Caswell, of Ingersoll, gave a splendid address on the "Future Usefulness of Dairymen's Conventions." He advocated sparing no pains to make the annual conventions interesting, and also the establishment of lesser conventions in other centres, to last but a single day at one sitting, and to which the farmers and dairymen should be invited to attend for conference. There was danger that success might lull us into carelessness, and the fact that the quality of the cheese-product of 1885 was not quite up to prime standards should arouse us from our sense of security.

Mr. John Craig, of Woodstock, powerfully supported the proposal of Mr. Caswell, and prepared a resolution appointing a committee to take the necessary steps for the speedy establishment of these conventions. This we consider a wise move, and expect a good deal from it.

An address of welcome followed from the corporation of the town of Woodstock and the Woodstock Board of Trade, and a short paper by Dr. Yeomans, of Mount Forest, on "Sanitary Precautions relating to the Care of Dairies."

D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, then read his splendid paper, "How to Promote Uniform Quality of Canadian Cheese, and how to secure the best Price for the Product," which was considered one of the most original and valuable papers read at the convention.

Prof. J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, followed with "six years as a cheese instructor at home and abroad."

In the evening session the Hon. Harris Lewis, of Frankport, N. Y., treated of "Butter Making," of which more again, and W. H. Lynch, of Danville, on the "Commercial Aspect of the Dairy," which was very happily illustrated by drawings, which will appear in the report, and which will repay a careful examination.

Friday, 17th Jan.

Mr. Lynch added to his remarks of yesterday, when Mr. James W. Robertson, of Harriston, Ont., read a paper on "Flavor and Body in Cheese," which evoked a special vote of thanks on account of its excellence.

The following strong resolution was passed: "Be it resolved that this Convention request and authorize the board of directors of this association to take all necessary steps and to put forth every legitimate effort in their power to have the dairy interest of Canada fully and creditably represented at the exhibition, and that they be further authorized to confer with the Dominion and Ontario Governments at an early day

to request such aid as may be requisite to secure the end desired."

It was also decided that the Convention is deeply impressed that it would be largely in the interest of the patrons of cheese factories that cheese making should not be commenced at the factories before the 10th of May, and that the convention pledge themselves to use all reasonable means to prevent factories opening before that date, and to impress upon the patrons that their interest will be materially increased by the adoption of this course, and to do everything through the press and otherwise to secure the co-operation of eastern Ontario and New York, without whose co-operation this resolution would be useless.

Mr. M. Meyer, of Walkerton, and Mr. Hanna, of Seaforth, thought that the butter industry did not receive sufficient attention at the hands of this Convention, and spoke of the desirability of establishing a separate association for butter dairymen. These remarks culminated in a motion passed unanimously by the Convention, and which reads as follows:

"That this Association recommend to the favorable attention of the Ontario government the advisability of appropriating a suitable grant of money to assist dairymen engaged in the butter making branch of the dairy industry in developing their business in keeping with the latest and best methods of manufacture of butter, and that those interested in the creameries of Ontario be requested to convey the petition of this resolution to the Government."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thos. Ballantyne, M. P. P., Stratford, president; H. Parker, Woodstock, 1st vice-president; H. S. Lossee, Norwich, 2nd vice-president. Directors, R. Hay, Wyandott; A. Spears, Caistorville; E. Caswell, Ingersoll; James Robertson, Harriston; John Wheaton, London; S. Cleverton, Strathroy; James A. Blain, Gifford. Auditors, John Craig, Woodstock; S. S. Pearce, London.

The convention meets in Ingersoll next year.

Oaklands Jersey Dairy Farms.

(Continued from December Journal.)

In my last I gave a short history of our mode, and character of our shipments to Toronto.

Being able to ship by the 7 a.m. train both in winter and summer, our products reach Toronto at a comparatively early hour, namely, 9:20 a.m. The delivery wagon meets the goods, and they are immediately taken to our Retail Dairy, 131 Yonge St. The milk, cream and buttermilk, are immediately submerged in tanks of cold water, except such parts as we sell by the glass. This is placed in tins in our "cool room," and can "be drawn" from the front. These tins have each another and smaller bottom tin, running the full length of the larger one, in which we place ice in the summer, for the purpose of more quickly reducing the temperature of the milk. The cool room is in reality an immense refrigerator. Here all the butter, Koumiks, Champagne de Pommes and Sparkling Blanc (a fermented whey), is at once placed. The cool room is thoroughly ventilated, and the drip from the ice is utilized by conducting it into the tanks in which are submerged our cream and milk cans. Our milk and cream are delivered in glass bottles.

The Dairy itself, at Toronto, we think, is one that in its appointments will compare favorably with any other like establishment on this continent. The floors are laid in white enamelled tiles. All the wood work, which is as artistic as money could make it, is the natural chestnut oiled, relieved by stained glass, and all the accessories are as far as we could make them in keeping with the entire establishment.

Our customers embrace all classes, as we find ready sale for all we can produce, at good figures. While

our receipts are in consequence large, yet the expenses of maintaining such an establishment are great. Right here I would say that before any of your readers makes up his mind to follow our example, I would state for his benefit that a peculiar combination of circumstances will require to be present before he can gather together such a business. Toronto people were ripe for such an establishment. I think I may without egotism be permitted to say that Oaklands and its stock had a reputation which considerably assisted us, and yet with these advantages this business was not started and placed on a profitable footing without the expenditure of considerable capital and "purchased experience," which placed an amount of a considerable size to the debit.

My brother, Mr. Henry H. Fuller, gives his entire personal attention to the business. That success has attended our operations is beyond doubt, but the details of such a business are so many, and the customers who are paying what they consider an extravagant price so fastidious, that it is always a difficult matter to maintain the required standard, and it requires most scrupulous care, neatness and precision at the farm, and also at the dairy. With the experience we have now had, I would prefer if I could find a market for our products wholesale, to deal with them in that way.

It would naturally be supposed that there would be a good deal of waste, but such is not the case. We have a regular daily order from the dairy to the farm, and any variation is given to us by telephone, the evening previous to shipment, any surplus not shipped to Toronto being converted into butter.

If by chance too much milk is shipped, it is set for cream, the cream is then returned to Oaklands and made into butter, and the skim milk is made into cottage cheese at the Toronto dairy. As we cannot in the winter months make a sufficient supply of butter, it will thus be seen that nothing is wasted. I need hardly state to your readers that generally, having from 40 to 50 calves which we are rearing, and that as Oaklands is primarily a breeding farm, our skim milk is not by any means an unprofitable part of our product.

Now as to the milk itself of our herd. The editor of the JOURNAL, in a paper on the possibilities of the dairy cow, sets the average production for each cow at 5,000 lbs. per annum; yet each cow and heifer in milk at Oaklands for the year 1884 averaged 6,230 lbs.

When it is considered that the cream produced from this milk will average twice as much as an equal quantity of milk from a mixed herd, it will be readily seen that for our purpose the Jersey is essentially the cow best suited to our purpose. I am aware that anything I may say on this subject may be set down to interested motives; yet if any critics will consider that we have refused offers for our Jerseys at Oaklands which would aggregate \$100,000, and that I have preferred to retain the animals rather than the money, it must be apparent that our faith in the Jersey cow for the purpose of supplying a first-class dairy at the least cost with the most superior article, is undoubted. Were it not so, I should have accepted those offers, and purchased with one quarter of the money an equal number of other animals of a different line of blood. While I do not claim that our motive in maintaining a valuable herd of Jerseys in Canada is to benefit the public rather than ourselves, yet in any deductions which I desire to present herein, from our experience in maintaining and conducting this herd, are honestly and faithfully set out not with a view of benefiting the Jersey cow, but to induce that portion of the com-

munity who have in contemplation engaging in dairying, to enquire into and satisfy themselves of the accuracy of my claims, and act as to them may seem best. I merely ask that they cast aside prejudice and divest themselves of the idea that what they do not know is unworthy of consideration, but let them admit that the knowledge of dairying possessed even by even those who are supposed to be experts, is of the most limited character, and that *we all* have much to learn. If our farmers could only arrive at such a conclusion and honestly and impartially seek to enlarge their experience, the day when Canada would occupy an important and enviable position as a producer of good butter would be much nearer than we fear it is.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Hamilton, Ont.

(To be continued.)

The Butter Dairymen Organizing.

As we noticed in our account of the proceedings of the Western Dairymen's Association of Ontario, a resolution was passed at that meeting, which reads as follows:

"That this association recommend to the favorable attention of the Ontario Government the advisability of appropriating a suitable grant of money to assist dairymen engaged in the butter-making branch of the dairy industry in developing their industries in keeping with the latest and best methods of manufacture of butter, and that those interested in the creameries of Ontario be requested to convey the petition of this resolution to the Government."

This resolution was passed in consequence of remarks made chiefly by M. Moyer, Georgetown; John Hanna, Scaforth; E. Caswell, H. Parker, and ourselves. The more we listened to the proceedings, not only this year but formerly, the more we felt that the attempt to do the work required by these industries at one and the same convention would prove ineffectual. It is only reasonable that cheese-dairymen should not wish to listen to papers on butter-making, and *vice versa*. One might as well expect that the work of different associations of cattle-breeders could be carried on at one and the same meeting.

The spirit in which the cheese dairymen met the suggestion by their adopting the foregoing resolution, is worthy of all praise, and we fully expect that the Government, when applied to, will respond according to the exigencies of the case.

At the close of the W. D. A. a preliminary meeting of the butter-dairymen was held in the O'Neill House, with a view to organizing, in the proceedings of which we were invited to take a part. It was there decided that a meeting be called at Guelph in February, to complete organization, to which all interested in the industry, whether as private dairymen, or connected with creameries of any kind, are cordially invited to attend.

This call should not be allowed to pass unheeded. The work of organizing is not taken up too soon. Indeed, it should have been done long ago. What but the results of organization have placed the cheese industry where it is, and what but the want of organization has left the butter industry where it is, dwindling down into an insignificant fraction, that is scarcely worth naming in the table of our exports?

It should be remembered, at the same time, that the cheese and butter interests are not necessarily antagonistic, no more than are the interests of the different lines of live-stock. We have wide room within our borders for each and all of them. Every person, then, who feels an interest in butter-making should try, if possible, and attend the meeting to be held in Guelph on the — February.

Poultry.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

Incubators and Brooders vs. Hens.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LANBETH.

The question is very often asked, do the chicks thrive and grow as well with the brooder as with the hen? In answer to all such we would say they will decidedly do better. The largest and best chicks we raised this season were orphans, including the winners at the Provincial Fair; and it is our present intention to discard the filthy, lousy appendage to the poultry house—the sitting hen—and use next season the incubator and brooder only. It is often asserted that it is trying to improve on nature; but let us consider this matter a little. Our hens in a state of domestication are subject to artificial influences more or less, and having been long in that state, seem to a great extent to have lost that cunning and craft peculiar to wild fowls. For instance, the quail and partridge almost invariably hatch all, or nearly all, their eggs, because they are guided solely by instinct. Again, by domestication our fowls seem to a great extent, to have changed their nature; as, for instance, who ever saw a bird in a state of nature having the clumsy, helpless habits of the Brahma or Cochín, or who would think it wise to allow the Plymouth Rock to follow her perverted nature, and trail her brood through the heavy dew before sunrise in the morning, or through the tall grass after a rain? If it is wise in this respect to assume that the hen should not be allowed to follow nature in every particular, why is it not wisdom to use an artificial hen for a mother? But let the theory be what it may, practical experience demonstrates that chickens can be raised more successfully by artificial means than by the so called natural means.

As we are of late in receipt of many inquiries as to amount of house and yard room necessary for five hundred to fifteen hundred fowls; also best birds for a poultry farm, best methods of building, etc., and as to answer those questions individually would take far more time than we feel disposed to give (notwithstanding that we are overflowing with the milk of human kindness), we purpose taking up the subject in a series of papers in the JOURNAL, and which we shall endeavor to make as comprehensive as possible. As we were in early life instructed by our *mater familias* to secure our cage before catching our bird, we shall begin with the poultry house. This may seem to many a simple process; but we have seen very few, if any, houses built as cheaply and yet as warm and healthy as they should be. But in all these things we wish it to be distinctly understood, we only give it as our opinion, but do not wish any one to understand that we claim to be infallible, for what one may sincerely believe to be the best breed of fowls or best method of feeding to produce eggs or meat, and which he can substantiate by facts from his experience, another may have been successful with another breed, or by another method of feeding, thus proving the old saying, "circumstances alter cases," and in nothing is this more true than in poultry culture, as we shall endeavor to show as we proceed.

Diseases of Poultry and Their Cure.

(Continued from January Number)

FROST BITE.

During the severe cold waves with which we are so frequently visited, when the temperature often sinks below zero, unless the poultry house is frost-proof, or artificially heated, the combs and wattles of the large

comed varieties of fowls are liable to be frozen. A fowl with frozen comb suffers as much as a human being with frozen ears or nose, and excites the sympathy of a humane owner, and should make him determined that a like calamity shall not happen to his pets again.

I have found that oiling the comb and wattles freely night and morning is a preventative, and with valuable specimens I have boxes convenient in the poultry-house, and when the temperature promises to get away down, I place the birds in the boxes at night and cover them with matting or bagging, being careful to leave sufficient ventilation. The best treatment for frozen comb is friction with snow or cold water, in the same manner as is often used for frost-bite in human beings. Then apply glycerine freely for a few days. Frozen comb, although badly disfiguring a bird, and detracting from its value as a show-fowl, does not depreciate its value as a breeder.

CROP BOUND.

This trouble often arises from a bone or other obstructions getting into the crop, but most frequently it comes of careless feeding. With fowls carefully and intelligently attended to, it seldom occurs. To remove the trouble, pour some warm water down the throat, and slowly and carefully knead the crop until it becomes quite soft, and digestion will again proceed. Keep the bird in a warm, dry coop, give a tablespoonful of castor oil and feed sparingly for a few days. In case this treatment should not succeed and the fowl's breath is sour and foetid, perform the following operation as soon as possible: Lay the bird on its back, remove the feathers from a place on the crop where there are no large veins, make a cut about an inch long, then remove the contents of the crop, pair the nail of the index finger and grease it, then pass it over the inside of the crop and make sure that nothing remains therein. Then carefully stitch the opening with silk thread or horsehair, using what is called a glover's needle; put four or five stitches in the inner membrane, drawing it carefully and closely together, and at least three stitches in the outer skin. Use the greatest caution not to sew the two skins together, as this is almost sure to prove fatal. Feed on soft, warm food, and give no water for twenty-four hours after the operation; confine in a coop for a few days and all will be well again.

THOMAS GAIN.

Hamilton.

P. S.—In my letter for January, in treating of scaly-leg you make me say, wash in the morning with a *neat* solution of sugar of lead. It should read, a *wak* solution.

T. G.

Friends of the Journal can conscientiously tell their neighbor that it is now admitted to be the "best farmer's paper in Canada," and is read by the intelligent, thrifty, and honest farmers of the Dominion.

The Apiary.

THE United States Government not only have an agricultural department in one or more of its agricultural colleges, but it has just become known that they recognize that the farmer should gather the wasted sweets of the field, provide agents to fertilize flowers to result in fruit crops, etc., and recognize that bee-keeping should be assisted and developed as a branch of the farm. The department of agriculture have established in Aurora, Ill., an experimental station with its sole object the advancement of bee-keeping.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Progress in Bee-keeping.

BY G. B. JONES, HAMILTON.

Success or failure with bees is not now, as it formerly was supposed to be, a matter of good or bad luck. It is, as with everything else, a question of good or bad management. Under the present system our bees are thoroughly under our control. We can increase our stock by five or six to one, or we can keep it within its ascribed limits, the latter being by far the most difficult management. We can run our bees exclusively for increase, or exclusively for honey, or partly for both. Swarming and the hiving of the swarms is no more a matter of superstition. We do not require neighbor's children and tin cans to frighten our bees into submission. We have traps which will catch our swarms while we are away at market, church, or dinner. We can increase our stock without letting them swarm at all. The queens, too, are thoroughly under control; we can confine them to any part of the hive without hurt by means of sheets of perforated metal of such form that the workers can pass freely through but the queen is debarred. We can remove an objectionable queen from a colony and instate another of our choice in her place. We can have as few or many drones in our hives as we wish. We can compel the bees to raise queens, drones, or workers, as we desire; can control the size of the colony and its swarms, and can regulate the swarming season to suit us. We can cause early and late breeding, can extract our honey in winter, and feed our bees upon sugar and candy instead of honey. In fact, bee-keeping has now become practical.

As with farm stock, so with bees, there are several breeds, each having its own points of special merit, and each having breeders who dote upon it; and each breeder is endeavoring to improve his stock by careful selection. As the horns of cattle have been gradually shortened and the briskets and rumps enlarged, so our bees' stings are being bred out, their tempers softened and their tongues lengthened. As one man makes a specialty of thoroughbred stock and another of crosses, so is it among bee men. Some apiarists make a specialty of queens, some of drones, and some of workers. As some stockmen breed for the butcher and some for the dairy and loon, so do bee-keepers make a specialty of bees for section and some for extracted honey; and others, again, of bees for the building of fancy combs for exhibition purposes. As with the stock-fancier with regard to points and markings and business qualities, so also with the apiarist. We hear of almost fabulous prices given for cattle, sheep and pigs; but is it not as surprising to hear of 25, 30, and even 50 dollars being paid for a queen bee? Yet such has been the case.

The chief breeds of bees to-day are the native, or small black; the German, or large black; the Italian, with three orange bands and brown fur; the Syrian; the Cyprian; the Palestine, or Holy Land; and the Carniolian, a new race, promising very largely, and noted for its amiability. The *Apis Dorsata* of India is greatly sought after for its long and fast flight, its long tongue and short sting, and the large, strong comb it builds. It has not yet been civilized. The Cuban bee is very small and does well at home, but will not work in other climates.

The largest and best queen-breeding establishment in the world is in Germany, conducted by Mr. Frank Benton. He has branches in Italy, Cyprus, Palestine, and other places, and sends queens by mail all over the world. He has a separate apiary for each breed and cross. The queens are now mailed alone, but several young bees are put in with each to wait upon her; they

feed and wash her. Each queen is in a separate cage or compartment of the same cage to prevent fighting.

The increase in the consumption of honey during the last fifty years is amazing. It has been shown by statistics that for every pound of honey used at the time of the first movable frame, the amount now is one ton. Car load after car load of honey crosses the western plains of the United States for Chicago and the eastern markets during the fall shipping season. And in Ontario alone hundreds of tons are consumed annually; thus representing thousands of dollars gathered from the fields and roadsides.

As a result of improved bee arrangement (and a natural one, surely), we have this enormous increase in the production of honey; and is it not encouraging to see that consumers are ready to receive the honey as fast as produced. In fact, the demand for it is increasing faster than it can be met, and we have before us a larger market in England than in Canada, which has not yet been felt by us as a permanency, except in the case of a few individuals who say that it is on the increase. Germany, too, wants more honey than she can produce.

Horticultural.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Pears and Blight.

The cause and cure of pear blight is an old question and now as virulent as ever, and these observations tend to furnish a key to successful solution, and the proper treatment in the growth of the pear. This subject is of very great interest to us, and in a country like ours with a climate so favorable to the growth of the most excellent pears, we should much like to be freed from this pestilent, blight. If pears of acknowledged excellence cannot be satisfactorily produced, we must as a result look to those of lower grades of excellence, but with hardier and more robust nature in the tree.

A few days ago I received a pamphlet from a fruit company in the state of Georgia, advocating the great merits of the Le Conte and Kieffer pears as the most promising investment in that State in the shape of fruit. They claim that the trees of these fruits are nearly and in some localities blight proof. This led me to recall some remarks of a gentleman at one of the Western New York's annual horticultural meetings. He said there "that the direction of promise in pear growing to-day lay in the line of the Japan or Chinese sand pears, and our hopes for the future must come through these." This doctrine, of course, was not nor is it now very grateful, so used as we are to looking to Belgium and France instead of to Japan or China for our delicious pears. Whether this teaching be correct or not, there is evidently something in the very nature of the pear tree in its relation to us in our condition, and its treatment here, that requires the closest application to study before its growth and prosperity can be assured in all positions and locations in Ontario. But we maintain that this will never be the case, as it is contrary to our knowledge of the first principles of fruit growing to expect it. In the case of no fruit do we find that every locality is equally adjusted and nicely suited to its fullest and most complete production, and therefore for these reasons we will unhesitatingly resort for this purpose to the notion of

SELECTION OF LOCATION

for the pear as the direction of our surest and best hopes. I am not going to lead you and your numerous readers into every hole and corner of Ontario to

find these locations, but I am at present simply intending to confine my remarks on this subject to this immediate locality and district. As you may already know, there is a fine promising region of country here bordering the long and winding but picturesque and beautiful river Aux Sables, coming out as it does from the county of Huron and through the county of Middlesex, empties its volume of rushing water into the magnificent and comprehensive Lake Huron at a point in this county called Dort Franks. Along the upper course of this water ravine there are thousands of acres of rich deposit of strong clay loamy soils in undulating positions, thoroughly drained and rolling. They are very wide along this stream, and through adjacent country are the best and most promising locations for the successful growth of the pear that has come in the course of our observation. In this region as far as we know there has been no case of pear blight in its more virulent forms, with its bad and depressing results of death to the tree. The soil throughout is a deep heavy clay loam, resting at a distance of 10 to 20 feet on the rock, and is in every direction cut up and revived by the powerful force of small streamlets making their way to the river, and the intersected high lands are in some cases mound-like and hill shaped, and in others broad, beautiful table lands. We would ask why not use a region like this of so much promise for the supreme purpose of growing pears. There is not the least possible doubt but that it could be done. Up to the present the most beautiful and charming Bartlett's and Flemish Beauty has been produced here where scarcely anything else could prosper or grow.

We have known pears to be planted on the most desirable acres of strong rich alluvial soils, that were thought just the thing, but before the trees came into profitable bearing they were overtaken with blight, and their soft, sappy, immature wood fell an untimely and disappointing prey. This makes us look to the "hills," from whence cometh our hope. But we know that this region is not the only one of promise in the borders of our proud Ontario. There are doubtless many others as accessible and equally as good for the successful growth of pears, were they properly looked up and utilized.

I would beg simply to throw out this idea affecting our cherished pear by way of kindly suggestion, and hope that it may be the means, though feeble, of drawing out the observations of others better qualified for further light and knowledge.

B. GOTT.

Arkona, 1886.

FARMERS FORMING CLUBS.

A large number of Farmers having signified their desire to form clubs, we some time ago sent them sample copies, etc., of the Journal. Many of them have already succeeded beyond our expectations, some not so well—to all we return thanks. Those from whom we have not yet heard, will please do what they can this month. Now is the best time. More copies of the Journal sent to any person wishing them. January, 1886, more than double January, 1885, in the number of subscribers received. Try again, and help us to make February, 1886, double the same month of 1885.

If there is no club agent at your Post Office, you, reader, are hereby authorized to make up a club, and earn the cash premiums we offer. Send for terms, sample copies, etc. Now is the best time.

The Home.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Two Paths.

BY MRS. HANBY.

Once on a sunny winter's day,
As two boys walked along the way,
They said, "let us each as we forward go,
Try to make a perfect path in the snow."

The first moved on with a cautious tread,
Never daring to lift his head,
For fear if he did the next foot-fall
Might turn aside and spoil it all.

The other looked on the topmost limb
Of a pine tree just ahead of him,
Where a little rift in the bark was seen
Like a white star set in the boughs of green.

The first one found, on looking back,
He had made but a sorry zig-zag track,
While the one that looked above, you know,
Saw a long straight line on the pure white snow.

And thus, in our onward march to the skies,
Let us fix our eye on the mark for the prize,
And have a path through the world below,
Like a perfect line on the pure white snow.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Unsympathetic Homes.

There are many homes which it is impossible to enter without being attracted by the manifest attachment and good-will which pervades the home atmosphere. But even when these admirable traits are markedly displayed, there is often a lack of sympathy—perhaps to say a lack of reciprocal interest or congenial feeling would more truly express the idea meant to be conveyed.

Writing for a journal whose circulation is largely confined to farmers, we will specially direct our attention to "evils" we have seen in this respect in farmers' families.

In many families one or more of the boys is found aspiring to a college education. In not a few instances brothers and sisters make sacrifices and the boys go to college. There they mingle with the educated—frequently meet the cultured, and are welcomed into the homes of the refined. They return to the farm at intervals, and though the love they bear to the old homestead and its inmates cannot be questioned, a painful lack exists. The monotony of chickens, cows, crops, and local items grows wearisome at times, and a longing which may not be expressed, grows in the heart for some one *at home* to sympathize with and enter into hopes and aspirations for the future. Even the kindest sisterly offices can not wholly make up for the painful deficiency in every branch of the higher education and the un pitying slaughter of grammatical usages. Thus college brothers, idolized as they often are, find that for congeniality of feeling they must look elsewhere than home.

In other homes, where the farmer is tolerably well situated as regards the comforts of life, we find daughters receiving an education, while the boys are kept working at home. With the ordinary English branches a knowledge of music and the arts is obtained. A girl sees enough of society to feel keenly the difference between the "lettered and the unlettered." Are there no extenuating circumstances if at times she wishes her brothers were more gentlemanly in deportment and less uncouth in language? She loves them, of course, as any good sister will, but the gulf between them can not be denied.

In other homes we find the inmates more on a level—a fair share of general knowledge and an appreciation of good literature characterizes all members of

the family; but even there the void is felt. Each may have a favorite inclination—may be struggling to attain a pre-eminence in some particular department—for sympathy, indifference is given; for encouragement, banter. "Oh, he doesn't mind it!" Doesn't he? Few human beings exist who are not in a greater or less degree susceptible to sympathy. A man or woman of true metal of course struggles bravely on without it; nevertheless the burden would be lighter were it extended.

But even where ties are stronger than that of brother and sister we find the "aching void." Conjugal affection often loses the ardor of early days by conscious or unconscious indifference on the part of either the husband or the wife to the efforts of the other. The very subtlety of the manner in which the feeling grows and exists may prevent its discernment for years, but eventually a nameless something will enter the breast of one who continually finds heart throbbings unchorded. In the efforts to secure a comfortable maintenance, social position, education of children, etc., there may be perfect unison and yet that secret void exist, sapping the foundations of domestic happiness.

Characterizing the above as existing evils, we would seek a remedy which, though not wholly extirpating the trouble, might in some measure lessen it.

Much of the first and second evils could be remedied by parents giving to their children equal opportunity for the foundation of a good education. It is a mistake, we think, to highly educate one and deprive the others. Give them all a start and then let each depend upon his or her own exertions. Let parents relieve themselves of the odium of partial dealing with their children. But when circumstances exist as we have described, let the boys who have left the farm to follow professional or mercantile pursuits not forget what they owe to those at home, and let them show their remembrance in some tangible way.

An occasional sheet of music, a popular periodical, an interesting book, a good long letter at intervals, describing phases of life as they find it, will do much towards making those at home feel there is something in common between them. At the same time let the boys and girls on the farm endeavor to so culture their minds that they may converse intelligently, as farmers' sons and daughters should, and hold their own even against college brothers. That was no ordinary girl who stayed at home to read when the other youngsters of the neighborhood engaged in a perfect round of merry making, in order that the brother at college might not find home altogether barren in the matter of literary delights. In this connection, however, we beg to remark, that brothers are not quite scathless in one respect. How many a boy when he is ready to engage in his life work marries—often the one he chooses has but little sympathy with his early struggles and less interest in his family connections—the sisters and brothers whom he ought to have assisted are left to struggle as best they may, and not unfrequently bitter disappointment is the miserable substitute for the fruition of hope and sacrifice.

When the girls leave home, we do not think the boys feel so keenly the difference between their attainments; and besides, very often if a boy is determined to leave home, he can, while a girl would be guilty of culpable neglect to her parents were she to do the same. Still, girls can do much, and a young man whose asperities do not soften under the influence of an agreeable and refined sister, is not likely to become a great benefit to the community.

The remedy for the third evil may be summarily

comprehended in a few words. Let that amount of interest, compliment, praise, or sympathy, as the case requires, which would be given to a friend, be transferred to brothers and sisters; give "the prophet a little honor." Let not the home atmosphere depress or chill the buoyancy of youthful spirit; give the pent-up fountains of natural affection a channel through which to flow. The reflex influence will bring its reward thirty, sixty, and one hundred fold.

In the more delicate subject of a wife's inattention or a husband's indifference, we venture to say that in not a few instances both may look to themselves, not each to the other, to find the fault. Should a husband who takes no notice of the many little decorations which wifely hands have arranged, who turns away with ill-concealed impatience, if perchance his over-burdened wife occasionally ask for advice or assistance in the discharge of domestic duties; should such a husband wonder why he at times has to suffer an indifferent if not a negative interest in matters which are to him all important? We do not, of course, attempt to justify those wives whose narrowness of idea and illiberality of mind would hamper their husbands in every undertaking. Unhappy themselves, it seems to be a source of pain to see others enjoy life. The remedy in such a case is more easily discussed than applied. There is a happy medium which has been reached in many homes where the wife does her part well, and has true sympathy with her husband in all his undertakings, and where the husband does his part equally well, protecting with true manliness those dependent upon him. Such homes whisper of Eden, and no matter what storms may come, in perfect unison husband and wife together brave them, leaving to their families an enduring record of the happiness of a home. MARA.

Welcome Visitors.

Private Catalogue of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle and English Shire horses, the property of the Geary Bros. Co., Keillor Lodge Stock Farm, Bothwell, Ont., and Geary Bros.—Bli Bro Stock Farm, London, Ont. The catalogue contains 38 bulls, of which 6 are imported, and 75 females, of which some 50 head were imported. It also contains 3 Shire stallions, 3 Shire mares, and 2 Clyde stallions; all the horses imported save two. The introduction sketches, the origin, history, etc., of the Aberdeen Fells.

Personal.

Mr. Bliss Anderson, from Sackville, N. B., favored us with a visit a few days ago. He deploras the apathy of many of his countrymen in reference to the advantages of improved stock. His mission here was to pick up some first-class Shorthorns to take to his eastern home.

Mr. C. H. McNish, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and who for the past two years has had entire charge of the celebrated prize-winning herd of Berkshires, owned by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., is returning to Canada, and will rejoin his brother, W. H. McNish, at Lyn, Ont., in the breeding of Berkshires, of which they intend making a specialty. The style of the new firm will be W. H. & C. H. McNish.

Messrs. Geo. Moore, J. C. Snell and J. Ryker, are again returned on the board of the Agricultural and Arts Association. It is not yet decided as to who shall be the successor of W. Carnegie, the election having resulted in a tie between Mr. Barnum and Mr. Vance. We regret very much that Mr. Carnegie is retiring. He has done much excellent work on the board.

Jottings.

Press of matter.—Very many valuable articles and notices have this month to be held over owing to the crowded state of our columns.

Pails for Feeding Calves.—Can any of our readers inform us where pails for feeding calves, with the rubber attached, are to be got in Canada?

Underdraining.—The essay on this subject and various other matter intended for February have to be held over until March.

Ameliasburg Agricultural Society.—This is one of the strongest and best agricultural societies of Ontario. It holds a show on Dominion day, and also an annual exhibition in autumn.

Tiles.—Mr. E. C. Haack, of Conestoga, Ont., is the possessor of what he claims as the largest tile yards in Canada and the second largest machine, turning out 16,000 to 17,000 small tiles per day, and large ones in proportion.

Improved Stock in the N. W. T.—Mr. James Thompson, of Prince Albert, N. W. T., writes that "Several gentlemen in the district have improved their stock by introducing Shorthorn sires. We have had lovely weather all fall. Stock pastured out until Dec. 1st, and did well."

Farm Prizes.—The council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario are this year offering sweepstakes prizes on farms. The competition is open to the whole Province, but only to those who have taken medals during the past six years. There will be three valuable prizes given.

Fruits of Advertising.—"I beg to state that I have sold all my four thoroughbred Herefords advertised in your JOURNAL on New Years day, Jan. 1st, 1886, to E. M. Henry, Esq., of Oshawa. It was owing to the above advertisement that I succeeded in selling them."—E. A. Carver, Hughenden, Colpoys Bay, Ont.

Daily Gains at the Smithfield.—The highest rate of daily gain at this show in 1885 was 2.69 lbs., made by an 18 months Hereford steer. In 1884 the highest daily gain, 2.49 lbs., was made by a Shorthorn steer. The averages of all the breeds in 1885 made at similar ages place the Shorthorns first in all stages under two years, under three years, and under four years.

Advertisements.—We trust our readers will carefully read the advertisements, new and old, of this issue. The large number and want of space prevents a reference to them in detail; but we believe there will be found a larger variety of stock advertisements than has ever appeared in any one issue of any journal ever published in Canada. The JOURNAL is proud of the patronage accorded it in this respect.

Herd Book for Scrubs.—A herd book is now established for the Kyle or West Highland Cattle. About the only remaining breed in Britain without a herd book is the Kerry and the propriety of establishing one for these has been mooted. If the scrubs are so useful as some people would try to make believe, why not agitate for a record to preserve them from the extermination doom with which they are threatened?

Well Done, Aberdeen-Angus.—At the Smithfield Fat Stock Show, London, England, Mr. Clement Stephenson has carried off the Elkinring 100 guinea Challenge Cup—the great prize of the show—for three years in succession, and always with an Aberdeen Angus Polled heifer more or less purely bred. Her Majesty the Queen also won with eight animals exhibited—two special breed prizes, four first prizes, two seconds and two highly commended cards.

Shorthorns in the Dairy.—Professor Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, at the meeting of the Michigan Shorthorn breeders, held in Lansing, Dec., praised the Shorthorn as an all round cow. He stated that at the leading exhibitions this year in Ontario, it proved only second to the Jersey as a dairy cow. The professor dwelt upon the lack of judgment shown in selecting the bull, and the disregard of choosing family types in even individual cows.

Breeder's Directory.—There are scores of stock men in many districts who we believe would find it pay well to have a card of two or three lines in the BREEDER'S DIRECTORY. Oftentimes their stock is superior, but being known only by their immediate neighbors, have little chance of getting its full value when placed in the market; whereas a card would bring

it to the notice of thousands of readers throughout Canada and the United States. The cost is only \$1.00 per line per annum.

Prizes for Essays.—The council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario are offering prizes for essays on the following subjects: (1) The relations between employers and employed in Canada, with special reference to the farm, with a view to improving these relations (2) Grasses and clover, their comparative values as food for live-stock; their adaptability to different soils and climates, with best methods of cultivation. The first prize in each case is \$30, and the second \$20. The manuscript in both cases not to exceed 25 pages.

The Rennie Ditching Machine.—Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, in speaking of the working of this machine in the *Country Gentleman*, says, "The Rennie, as now perfected and strengthened, is admirably adapted to our average Ohio boulder clay soils, which are nearly all somewhat stony. It is the farmers' and small jobbers' machine for Ohio, where it must encounter all kinds of soils and clays, and where a good many stones are met." In a contest held at Marion, Ohio, Nov. 17th, it was the only machine that completed nearly the entire job, without any hand finish.

Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book.—As will be noticed in the advertisement, the limit fixed upon for entries for the first volume is the 1st of April. The following are the rules governing entries in this volume: There will be admitted, 1. Clydesdale stallions and mares recorded in stud-books of Great Britain; 2. Clydesdale stallions and mares by recorded sires and out of recorded dams; 3. Clydesdale stallions having five top crosses by recorded sires, and Clydesdale mares having four top crosses by recorded sires. It is probable that a meeting of Clydesdale breeders will be called before the issuing of the volume.

Agricultural Machinery.—When in Brantford recently, we called upon N. Harris & Son, the agricultural implement firm whose establishment employs from 250 to 300 men when in full capacity, and nearly that number at the present time. They say orders are coming in rapidly for binders, of which they are turning out 2000 this season, 1600 mowers and 1000 reapers. The warehouse was packed full of machines ready for spring shipment. The new grounds where buildings are being erected for this firm comprise 12 acres. Two of each variety of the above machine are now awaiting shipment to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

Our Engravings.—We trust our readers will pardon us for again referring to our engraving this month. The cut of D. & O. Sorby's yearling Clydesdale reflects much credit upon both the delineator and engraver. It is certainly one of the best cuts it has been our privilege to present to our readers, and we doubt if anything superior has been given by any journal in America. The small cuts of the famous show bulls, Barmpton Hero and Prince James, which adorn the advertisements of J. & W. B. Watt and Jno. Fothergill & Sons, respectively, are life-like pictures of the noted sires, and the work of our own artist and engraver.

Increase in Live Weight.—Mr. John Milne, Mains of Laithers, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who read a paper before the Fife farmer's club at Cupar, stated therein that for the past six years he had had all his cattle except cows weighed monthly. He found that calves gained 13½ lbs. per week for the first 12 weeks, that from 18 to 24 months old, and stall fed, the weekly gain was but 10½ lbs. In the Shorthorn prize steers shown at Smithfield, 1883, under two years, the average daily gain was 2.20 lbs.; between that and three years, 1.96 lbs., and between that and four years, 1.61 lbs.

Permanent Pastures.—The following is a list of the grasses now sown in laying down permanent pastures at the Experimental Farm:

Grasses.	Clover.
Meadow Fescue..... 6 lbs.	Lucerne..... 4 lbs.
Meadow Foxtail..... 3 "	White..... 2 "
Orchard..... 3 "	Alsike..... 2 "
English Rye..... 2 "	Red..... 1 "
Kentucky Blue..... 2 "	Yellow..... 1 "
Timothy..... 3 "	
Red Top..... 2 "	
Yellow Oat..... 2 "	
Tall Oat..... 2 "	
Total..... 25 lbs.	Total..... 10 lbs.

A Successful Cheese Maker.—The Plum Grove Cheese Factory, in Rodden, Hastings Co., of which Mr. Wilmet Vandervoort is president at the present time, is surely in a sense the banner factory of Ontario. Cheese made at this factory under the direction of Mr. James Whittton, Wellman's Corner one of the instructors, carried the sweepstakes at Toronto

1881, at the Provincial in 1882, and also \$150 in cash, and in 1883 the sweepstakes, a gold medal in every instance. Mr. Whitton was then debarred from showing, owing to the position he held as instructor, but one of his pupils in the same factory at St. Lawrence, a place noted for its rich grazing lands. Mr. Paquette has bought an imported Hereford bull, Prince of the Lene, one of Mr. W. B. Ives' importation of last summer, and was so well pleased with him that on the 15th Jan. he purchased in quarantine from Mr. Barrow the imported Hereford cow Sylph 7th and her heifer calf Maiden Maid, 5 mos. old. Sylph 7th was bred to Lord Stretton (10234) last October. This little herd are all nicely bred, and we wish Mr. Paquette abundant success in his new venture.

Herefords for Adown the St. Lawrence.—We are pleased to note that Mr. Jos. Paquette, of N. D. de Levis, Quebec, is establishing a herd of choice Herefords at St. Charles, about 18 miles below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, a place noted for its rich grazing lands. Mr. Paquette has bought an imported Hereford bull, Prince of the Lene, one of Mr. W. B. Ives' importation of last summer, and was so well pleased with him that on the 15th Jan. he purchased in quarantine from Mr. Barrow the imported Hereford cow Sylph 7th and her heifer calf Maiden Maid, 5 mos. old. Sylph 7th was bred to Lord Stretton (10234) last October. This little herd are all nicely bred, and we wish Mr. Paquette abundant success in his new venture.

Oxford Down Sheep in Nova Scotia.—Mr. Frank Wiltshire, of Kentville, Nova Scotia, is, we understand, establishing the only flock of Oxford Down sheep as yet in that Province having purchased a very fine ram from Mr. Peter Arkell, Teeswater, and is now importing some ewes with lamb from England of the same breed. Mr. Wiltshire's experience in England has led him to engage in sheep breeding in Nova Scotia, under the conviction that the Oxfords are the most profitable breed for the ordinary farmer. He also writes that "there is a good opening down here for anyone who understands breeding Suffolk Punch Horses and Herford cattle. Most of the so-called farm horses are not more than 900 lbs in weight, with long backs and projecting hips, while the cattle are mostly scrubs and grade Shorthorns but poorly kept."

Ram Sales in Scotland, 1885.—The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette Almanac* for 1886 gives the following synopsis of the sale of rams last year:

Breed.	No. Sold.	Highest Price.	Average Price.
Border Leicester.....	3,992	£82 0s. 0d.	£5 13s. 4d.
Blackface.....	4,381	42 0 0	2 15 0
Cheviot.....	1,237	39 0 0	3 13 9
Half-bred.....	361	21 0 0	4 13 3
Shropshire.....	500	10 10 0	3 8 0
Oxford Down.....	133	22 5 0	4 16 5
Hampshire Down.....	23	5 0 0	3 17 10
Cotswold.....	10	2 12 6	2 8 9

Oleomargarine.—Col. N. J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of agriculture at the butter, cheese and egg convention held in Chicago, mentioned the following as amongst the ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, as filed in the formula in the patent office when the patents were applied for:—Sour milk, animal fats, lactic acid, peanut oil, almond oil, olive oil, soda ash, salt, stearine, orris root, leaf lard, treated with a solution of nitric acid and borax, milk, sugar, bicarbonate of soda, butyric acid, beef suet, glycerine, coloring matter, buttermilk, tallow, pepsin, saltpetre, boracic acid, ground slippery elm bark, salicylic and benzoic acid, caustic soda, corn starch, cook farinaeous flour, annatta, benne oil, prepared cows' udders, sal soda, oil of sesame, oil of sunflower seed, etc.

Brantford Agricultural Dinner.—This, the second of the kind, the success of which is largely to be credited to Mr. W. S. Campbell, treas'r of the South Brant Agricultural Society and of the county, was held in the Kirby House, Brantford, on the evening of the 20th January, when 300 stout yeomen and a goodly number of citizens sat down to an abundant repast prepared for them by Mr. J. C. Palmer of this house. The president of the society, Sheriff Scarfe, Brantford, happily discharged the duties of chairman, as did Joseph McLaughlin, St. George, and C. Bonnell, Brantford, those of 1st and 2nd vice-chairmen. There was a splendid exhibition of intelligent thought in the speeches of the farmers and citizens, which continued from 9 p m to 2.30 a. m. The comminglings of farmers and townsmen in this way cannot but awaken feelings of goodwill such as should prevail between town and country, so inter dependent upon each other. The affairs of the society have prospered much of late.

Judging at Fairs.—We are indebted to somebody for a neat little pamphlet written on the above subject by F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte, Kansas, and read before the national swine-breeders' association at Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1885. It is written in a pleasing, forcible, and slightly humorous style. The author favors the one judge, or expert system on the grounds of economy of money, and of time, and on the further ground that responsibility is thereby made to rest upon the right shoulders. He says

"It is one of those situations in which a man's promptings from within are strong for him to do his best." He favors also the rendering of sweepstake awards by the same expert on the ground amongst others, that the association by reversing the decision of its expert, disowns its own "voice and choice" previously made known by its "authorized spokesman." In some judging Mr. C. attaches much importance to the possession of feet and limbs, by his honor, the pig, that will carry him a mile to market if need be. He does not attach much importance to judging by "points," as the breeders themselves often fail to agree as to what the standard should be, and is strong in his affirmation that the pens should be labelled with the name of the owner, etc., for the information of the public. We have more than once expressed this idea in the columns of the JOURNAL, and are glad to find one whose opinion is so weighty standing up in its advocacy.

New Advertisements.

- Oaklands Jersey Dairy.....Change: Koumiss.
- Richard Gibson.....Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.
- Jas. Gardhouse & Sons.....Clydesdales for Sale.
-Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.
- Thos. Good.....Card—Horses, &c.
- E. W. Ware.....Ayrshires for Sale.
- H. H. Spencer.....Southdowns for Sale.
- R. A. Brown.....Card. Horses, Changed
- Wm. Sher.....Card Changed.
- Smith Evans.....Card Changed.
- Jno. D. Pettitt.....Shorthorns for Sale.
- Wyton Stock Breeders' Association.....Holstein-Friesians for Sale..
- Jas. Cowan.....Auction Sale.
- T. G. Naikin.....Change in Card.
- Jno. Dimon.....Dimon Creepers.
- Wm. Templar.....Card. Shorthorns, Change
- Samuel Smoke.....Jerseys for Sale.
- S. B. Gorwill.....Shorthorns for Sale.
- Wm. Linton.....Imported Bulls for Sale.
- Henry Wade.....Can. Clydesdale Stud Book
- W. Shaw.....Wire Fence.
- R. Bickerdike.....Auction Sale.
- M., care of Stock Journal Co.....Stallions for Sale.
- John Laurant.....Change, Percheron Horses.
- William Douglass.....Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.
- W. C. G. Peters.....Poultry.
- Wm. Rennie.....Clydesdale Stallions.
- Geo Hill.....Ayrshire Bulls for Sale.
- R. Mitchell.....Durham Bulls for Sale.
- J. B. Ridd.....Unreserved Auction Sale.
- John Harrison.....Card.
- Wm. Donaldson.....Card.
- Jno. S. Pearce & Co.....Seeds, &c.
- Edward Jeffs.....Shorthorns for Sale.
- J. C. Snell.....Auction Sale.
- J. O. Wisner, Son & Co.....Seed Drills, &c.
- T. C. Patteson.....Change.
- S. G. Russell.....Poultry for Sale.
- H. Bollert.....Change, Holsteins.
- Thos. Taylor.....Stallions for Sale.
- E. A. & S. W. Edwards.....Shorthorns for Sale.
- Thos. Ballantyne & Sons.....Card—Shorthorns.
-Shorthorn Bull for Sale.
- Wilson & Co.....Hay Tedders, &c.
- E. D. Smith.....Leghorn Cockerels.
- H. M. Williams.....Change.
- C. Pettitt.....Durham Bulls for Sale.
- Thos. Martindale.....Card—Shorthorns.
- Dept. Railway and Canals.....Welland Canal Contract.

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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 23rd of the month preceding the issue for which they are intended.

Horses.

Mr W Carruthers Tiverton, Ont., is the owner and importer of the Clydesdale stallion Gallant Scot, Vol 6, by Lord Clyde (1741), imp. 1883, and Douglas Castle, Vol 7, by Mountain er (2019), Vol 6, which are both doing excellent work in his district. The latter was imported in the spring of 1884.

The Messrs Jeffrey Bros., of Whitby Ont., lost Benmore one of the best horses in their valuable stud, early in January. \$3,000 has been fixed upon as his value, but who can say what is the value of such a horse in the community. They have since written us that their ponies are nearly all sold, and that an imported mare was sold to Iowa since last report.

Messrs. Snider & Edmondson, of Brantford, Ont., are importing and breeding heavy draught horse, Cleveland Bays and English coaches. These gentlemen have been in business since 1875. In 1885 they imported registered Cleveland Bays and Coach horses. The Cleveland Bay, Venture, a one year old, took first prize at Hamilton, and same and diploma at Brantford. A Clyde also won 1st prize.

Mr. M. O'Connor, Mount St. Patrick, Guelph, writes that he is giving up the keeping of cattle, and intends devoting all his attention to the breeding of horses. He has now 33 head, all doing well. "The majority of farmers in this locality are anxious to improve their stock, and as we have a first-class lot of sires at the Model Farm, it is our own fault if we do not profit by such privileges, and run the scrub into the mud."

Messrs. T. Turner & Son, of Eden Grove, Ont., report their stock doing well. Quite a number were sold at the October sale. Their Clydesdales were awarded eleven firsts and nine seconds at the leading exhibitions in the neighborhood, in several instances carrying both first and second in the same class. Their Canadian bred draught mare Queen was awarded first at every exhibition at which she was shown (four in number), and against strong competition.

Shorthorns.

Mr. Joseph Magill, Janetville, Ont., has sold a Shorthorn bull calf to A. C. Bell, M.P.P., New Glasgow, N. S.

Mr. A. McDiarmid, Fingal, is improving his stock by using pure-bred Shorthorn sires. A grade steer sold last spring averaged 1,530 lbs. at 33 months.

Mr. Michael Laporte, of Mildmay, Ont., has bought the young Shorthorn bull Prince Charlie from J. Schneider, German Mills, Ont., to place at the head of his herd.

Mr. J. Braven, Byng, Ont., has just purchased a Shorthorn cow 6 years old and a fine heifer calf by her side, from Mr. V. Ficht, Oriel, with a view to commencing a Shorthorn herd.

Mr. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., mentions, "My Shorthorns are doing well this winter, four calves to hand within the last month, a bulls and a heifers. The stock bull, Starlight Duke, has grown to a great size, weighing 2200 lbs., and is very serviceable. Have several young bulls on hand.

The 24 bulls and 10 heifers imported by James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., and bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, arrived there on the 18th inst., to find a number of American purchasers awaiting them, who carried off a considerable number, the particulars of which will be given in next issue.

Mr. Edward Jeffs, Bond Head, writes, "I have just purchased of J & W. Russell, the young bull, Prince Arthur—3457—by Honest Tom—791—dam Sheriff Hutton Queen (imp) Good judges think if he is properly fitted he will quite equal his brother Sir Arthur Ingram—3453—, that took the diploma at London and Toronto last fall.

Mr. Dan. E. Rankin, of Ashtincaple Farm, Compton, P. O., has recently registered all his Shorthorns in the B. A. S. H. Now that the two herd books are practically united, we hope that every Shorthorn breeder in the Dominion will take this step. Lady May, one of Mr. Rankin's herd, dropped a fine bull calf Nov. 15th, which has since been sold to Baron de Caysol, Compton.

Messrs. Green Bros., The Glen, Innerkip, report the sale of a promising young bull, the Jeweller, by the Earl of Mar (4815) dam Jersey 8th (imp.) to Mr. James Ross, Jr., of East Zorra, also a grand two-year-old roan heifer Summer Queen, by Cavalier—100—, out of the celebrated old prize-winning cow Duchess of Springbrook, and in calf to the Earl of Mar, to Mr. Thos. Chisholm, Mansewood, P. O., Ont.

Mr. R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont., purchased Shorthorns from Mr. Samuel Allan, Bowmanville, in 1884, and in 1885 four females and their offspring were bought from Mr. Frank Solmes, Solmesville, and then two females and their offspring from D. V. Solmes, of the same place. The herd already numbers 16 head, and the bull Prince of Durham, two years old, bred by Mr. M. H. Cochran, Compton, P. Q., stands at the head.

Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont.

This College had an average attendance of 112 during 1884-5. It has a faculty of 18 teachers in literature, music, fine arts and commercial training. The buildings and furnishings are the finest for the purpose in Canada. Rates low. Re-opens Jan. 5th, 1886. For announcement, address Principal Austin, B. D.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls for sale. 28-12

FOR SALE Shorthorn Bull red 14 months old Address D. BARKER, Paris Station, Ont. fe-2

FOR SALE Thirteen young Shorthorn Bulls, from 12 to 19 months old, color red and roan, by imp. Cruikshank bull Premier Earl—2005. Prices reasonable. **JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Malton Station, G. T. R., Highfield P. O., Ont. 11

FOR SALE 4 young Bulls and five Heifers, by British State-man 754 (42847), also 2 very nice Berkshire Boars, and a few Sows, farrowed in July last (registered), good animals, good pedigrees, and low figures. Send for catalogue. **EDWARD JEFFS**, Bond Head, Ont. fe-3

FOR SALE—3 Shorthorn bulls, one a year past, the other two ten months. Two dark reds, and one a dark roan. Good individuals. Also, two heifers and two years. Jan-21 **GEORGE F. LEWIS**, Winona. Ont.

FOR SALE—3 Shorthorn bulls, one 25 months old, weight 2000 pounds, the other 12 months. Good colors. The first got by Mr. Fothergill's Prince James - 95 - , the other two by Mazurka Duke 16553, 15793. **GEORGE ALTON**, Nelson P. O., Ont. Jan-31

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL for sale, pure bred and 11 months old. Weight at 6 months, 644 lbs. Address **WM. SUHRING**, Sebringville, Ont. fe-3

FOR SALE—Seven extra choice Southdown Ewes from one to three years old, all supposed to be with lamb. Also a reserved Shearling Ram, of good sire. Address, **H. H. SPENCER**, Brooklyn, Ont. fe-1

FOR SALE, Three Young Shorthorn Bulls, good individuals. Good color and good pedigrees. **L. A. & S. W. EDWARDS**, Watford P. O., Ont. c-1

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn Bulls, 9 and 12 mos. old, first-class pedigrees and good colors. Sired by Laddie of Buchan—2196. **S. B. GORWILL**, Ballymote, Ont. fe-1

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, dark red, one year old, registered Canada Shorthorn Herd book, Lord Lundy, [12854]. Vol. 10. **JOHN COUSTIN**, Buena Vista Farm, Harrison P. O., Co. Wellington.

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn bulls, 8 and 13 months old, color cherry red. Reg. in B. A. H. B., sired by Brilliant—1235, son of Barmpton Hero. Jan-11 **JOHN CURRIE**, Everton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six Shorthorn Bull Calves, from 8 to 11 months old, by Aberdeen Duke the 2nd, color and pedigree good, also a few females. Apply to Jan-3 **H. & B. SNAREY**, Croton P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.

6 Grade Jersey Heifers, age from five months to three years, and from 1/2 to 3/4 bred. Prices from \$30 to \$80. For further particulars apply to **SAMUEL SMOKE**, Canning, Ont. fe-3

FOR SALE.

SHORTHORN BULL CALF, dark red, by Rob. Roy. 172. **N. S. H. B.**, dam Daisy Deane 2nd, 104 N. S. H. B. Address

Jan-3 **A. C. BELL**, New Glasgow, N. S.

FOR SALE.

Bronze Turkeys, \$4 per pair; Langhans, Brown Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, at \$1 each, male or female. Berkshire pigs, farrowed Dec. 20th, for \$3 each, to be taken in January. Address, **R. A. BROWN**, Cherry Grove, Ont.

Just Imported and for Sale.

ONE THREE YEAR OLD CLEVELAND BAY Coach Stallion, 10 hands high. One one-year-old Stallion, pure Cleveland and got by a thoroughbred horse. One two-year-old mare, pure-bred Cleveland. One one-year-old mare, pure bred Cleveland. One one-year-old mare, pure-bred Cleveland. Apply to

THOMAS R. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont. fe-31

Stock Notes.

Mr. Platt Hinman, of Grafton, Ont., has been some five years in Shorthorns. Bought at first for Col. Bolton, of Cobourg. About the same time the bull Haldimand Chief came from J. Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklyn. Some of the younger stock are from the bulls Comet and Statesman, of the herd of Mr. John Isaac, of Homanton. Though several young beasts have been sold, some of them prize winners, the herd now numbers six head.

Mr. James Thompson, Poplar Grove Farm, Prince Albert, N. W. T., writes that the stock taken by him from Ontario in 1884 have done remarkably well. His Shorthorn cow Hilda is the only one of the breed within 300 miles of Prince Albert. At the fall show of the Lorne Agricultural Society held at Prince Albert, 1st Oct. they were very successful with their stock, carrying off a large share of the prizes. The firm (Thompson Bros.), won nearly all the firsts on sheep and many of those on cattle. Indeed on pure bred we notice from the prize list they have had it nearly all their own way.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. (too late for January issue) mention: "Our bulls have arrived from quarantine, and they are the finest lot we have ever seen together. There are five reds and two roans, all good size, and in good condition. We think three of the Campbell bulls are better than the Cruikshank bull, and he was the first choice from that herd this year. We have sold all the Shropshire ewes and had for sale nearly 100, but have still a number of rams. We have also had very good sales for Shorthorns and Clydesdales."

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., reports the following sales of stock since the arrival of his recent importation on Dec. 18th: "To Mr. Robert Miller, of West Liberty, Iowa, one bull and 6 heifers; Messrs. J. H. Potts & Son, of Jacksonville Ill., 1 imp. bull calf; Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Goderich, Ont., 1 two-year-old imp. heifer, Messrs. Trinder & Groff, of Simcoe, Ont., and Iowa, U.S., 2 imported stallions. Stock wintering well. Enquiries for stock as good as I ever experienced. The hard times cry has very greatly died out. Feed is going to be scarce in this vicinity. Calves coming good and strong from Eclipse."

Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Burlington, Ont., informs us that his herd of Shorthorns now numbers 35 head, 14 cows and balance young stock. The young bulls sired by Prince James are an extra good lot, the best he has ever raised. Mr. Pettit reports a great many inquiries for good young bulls, and is satisfied that it pays well to advertise in the JOURNAL. The young cow Belle and, that took 2nd prize at London last fall, has a nice red heifer calf sired by Prince James. The young Sheriff Hutton bull, 1 1/2 years, is doing well this winter, and we notice that the bulls of that strain have been very successful in the show ring, both in England and Canada.

Mr. John Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont., has commenced a herd of Shorthorns. Bought the bull Prince of the West, bred by a Mr. Cameron, in 1885. Last spring bought 4 females and a bull calf, the latter a fine one, from Mr. E. Kirby, Guelph, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, a one-year old, and a calf. Two of these are carrying calf to Prince of the West. They are all registered in the B. A. H. B. Mr. H. says that some in the neighborhood are awakening to the necessity of improving their stock. Mr. H. has also imported Shrops from the stock of Mr. Jas. Glennie, of Guelph, which this year have done very well. He was successful last autumn in the neighboring show rings.

Mr. F. Martindale, Plaster Hill Farm, Oneida, reports, "I have recently added to my herd of Shorthorns the cow Oneida Lady (1090), by Duffern (4920), dam Lilly, by Halton Chief (1520), tracing to imp. Lady Jane, by Sir Walter (2630), to Son of Comet (155). She is a roan, good size, and fine quality, has been a great prize taker at the local shows in the county of Haldimand. Stood in Mr. E. Martindale's herd which took the diploma at Cayuga in 1884 and 1885. My herd of pure-breds now number eleven. Took a good number of prizes on them at the local exhibitions. Waterloo Chief (13095), son of imported Water-ool Warder, at the head of the herd, has done well. He carried off the first prize and diploma at the county show last spring, and first at York last fall. Have a few calves, his get. They have good backs, fine quality, and promise well."

Mr. Wm. Porter, of The Elms, Humber, has been breeding Shorthorns for the past ten years. Mr. P. has two families, the one, the Lady Jane, descended from Mr. Simpson's importation, and the other from Mr. F. W. Stone's imported Margaret family. The heifer Alice Gore turned out a fine beast, and has produced the Gores of the herd. The cow of the imp. Margaret family bought in 1876 at the clearing sale of Mr. Thompson Por cr. has bred numerously. The herd numbers 14 head, and a considerable number of bulls have also been sold. The first bull was imp. Abergeldy, imported by Miller & Thompson, the bull that beat imp. Lord Strathallan at Markham. British Sovereign, bred by J. C. Snell, came next, a good bull, and did good service, descended from the heifer Mary Grey, represented in the first volume of the C. H. B. The present stock bull, Captain Grindelwald, bred by Mr. Guardhouse, four years old, a prize winner at Toronto, is a very fine animal. The females of this herd are fine and large.

The catalogue of Mr. Arthur Johnston's herd of Shorthorns, Greenwood, Ont., is to hand. It contains the pedigrees of 42 females, ranging from ten years old and downwards, but a majority of which are one, two and three years old. They comprise 3 Nonpariels, 2 Rosedales, 3 Floras, 3 Lancasters, 4 Rosebuds, 4 Verbenas, 2 Statinas, 2 Minas, 2 Violets, 2 Stamfords and a number the breeding of which is not so distinctive in family lines. Amongst the sires of these females we may mention Vermont (4719), Athelstane—209, imp. Vama (4888), Baron Aberdeen (4737), Victory (4881), Nonsuch (4836), imp. Duke of Lavender—206—, Duke of Pickering—610—. No less than 21 of the females are imported, and a large number are bred by S. Campbell, of Kinellar. Of the 16 bulls one year and under, 12 were imported, and were bred at Kinellar, Sittytan and Collynie. Imp. Eclipse (4956), a nicely finished bull, bred at Collynie, heads the herd.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

6 excellent young bulls, 8 months to year old, and a few young heifers. Come and see them, or write. Fatm, 2 1/2 miles from station. **JNO. D. PETTIT**, Paris, Ont. fe-11

Imported Shorthorn Bull For Sale.

The yearling Shorthorn Bull Wallace, color red, bred by Wm. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, got by Elouctonist (47812), Dam Missie 81st, by Benicoff (4287). Parties will be driven to the Farm by calling at the office, Idington Block, Erie Street. **HOS. BALLANTYNE & SON**, Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORN BULL, "ELMWOOD"—3505—B. A. S. H. B. Calved 28th January, 1884. Price, \$150.00 Good bull and good pedigree. Has served only two cows. Jan-11. **W. KOUGH**, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE.

2 SHORTHORN BULLS One 18 mos., the other 6 mos. old, also a few THOROUGHbred and GRADE COWS and HEIFERS. Bulls registered in both Herd Books. For particulars, address,

JOSEPH G. HAIG,

Leds Co., G nanoque, Ont. dec-31. Gananogue is on line of G. T. R.

IMPORTED BULLS**FOR SALE.**

SIX YEARLING BULLS, dark roan, bred by A. Cruikshank, Esq. Several of them are from his best tribes, and as good as any I ever imported.

AS. I. DAVIDSON, Balsam P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, (registered B. C. S. B.) rising five years, sound, quiet and sure, a grand horse every way. \$500 less than same horse could be bought from importer. Also, fine well-bred Roadster Stallion, large and sound, four-years-old; for sale much below value.

Address M. care STOCK JOURNAL, 48 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont. fe-3

IMPORTED STALLIONS FOR SALE

Registered Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay. Pedigrees and other information sent free on application to **THOMAS TAYLOR**, Harwich P. O., Ont. fe-21

FOR SALE.

2 YOUNG BULLS, (Ayrshires) General Gordon, No. 1642, aged 1 year; bull calf eight months old, both of the above sired by Stoncalsey 2nd, (imp.) General Gordon took first prize at Great Central fair this fall. Will sell reasonable, or would take a good nice work horse in exchange.

Address, **E. W. WARE**, Hamilton. fe-1

5 SHORTHORN BULLS 5 FOR SALE.

Two coming 2 years old and three 1 year old. All good ones, and eligible for registration in the B. A. S. H. B. Address **R. MITCHELL**, Proprietor, or **JOHN PEWS**, Manager, Stamford, Ont. fe-1

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF FOR SALE.

Took Third Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, London, 1885. His dam took the Twenty Dollar Special Prize in the Milk Test, quantity and quality considered, scoring far ahead of all competitors, being second best cow of any breed at the Exhibition of 1885. Apply to owner,

GEO. HILL, Delaware P. O., Ont. fe-2

DON'T BUY A BULL

Until you have written for prices to the undersigned. We have the best lot of young Bulls we ever offered, mostly by imp. **DUKE OF OXFORD**, 60th, which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

RICHARD GIBSON, DELAWARE, ONT. fe-1

Clydesdale Horses.

I will sell two or three Fillies and two Yearling Stallions, imported from Scotland last fall. These are superior animals, all registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland. I have also a few Canadian-bred Mares for sale.

fe-1 **WM. RENNIE**, Toronto, Canada.

THOS. MARTINDALE, York P. O., Ont., Canada, proprietor of York Plaster Mills, Breeder of Shorthorn stock and Suffolk Pigs. Four young bulls for sale. 28-12

FOR SALE.—Five Shorthorn Bulls. One named Soldier Boy, 1 year old, weight about 1100 lbs. Will be sold for \$100. The rest good animals and good pedigree. Also, a pair of four-year-old Percheron Stallions for sale cheap. Also 4 Collie pups, price 95 each. Address JOHN LAMONT, Caledon, Ont.

FOR SALE.—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS. One fifteen months, one ten months. Color red; good pedigrees, registered in B. A. H. B., and good individuals. Apply to EDWIN GAUNT, St. Helens P. O. Lucknow Station, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

ONE IMPORTED BULL AND ONE BULL CALF. Also a few Heifers. SMITH BROS., Innerkip, Ont. ja-3

FOR SALE.

SHORTHORN BULLS, from 10 months to 3 years; also a good selection of cows and heifers. C. PETTIL, Southend P. O., Ont. near Niagara Falls. fe-2

Jersey Bull Calves

THOROUGHbred—Registered in A. J. C. C. Two solid fawn, extra quality of the great ST. HELIER 45 family, three and four months old.

Prices low. Pedigrees and full particulars on application.

BRIER HILL FARM,
A. JEFFREY,

ja-1 130 Bloor St. West, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—The fashionably-bred yearling bull "Connaught Ranger," red and little white, by im. Wild Eyes Connaught (son of the \$23,000 Duchess bull Duke of Connaught); dam, Fame III by im. Wild Eyes Connaught; g. dam by 2nd Duke of Wootton. g. g. dam by 8th Duke of Thorndale; g. g. dam by Royal Oxford, etc., etc. "Connaught Ranger" is eligible for registration in the American Herd Book, and was bred by T. C. Anderson, Sideview, Kentucky. Guaranteed a sure stock-getter price, \$250. Also, nine other young bulls, from \$150 to \$75. T. C. Patterson, Postmaster, Toronto; or, L. Robinson, Foreman, Eastwood, Ont.

IMPORTED

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

2 ROAN AND 2 RED WITH A LITTLE WHITE.

These are from the far-famed Sheriff-Hutton Herd, which has produced the all-conquering LORD IRWIN (29123), the invincible SIR ARTHUR INGRAM (32490), the grand show bull LEE MAN (29031), also Fritz Irwin, Royal Irwin, Young Irwin, Sir Hugo Irwin, Sergeant Fritz Arthur, Lord Arthur, Irwin Fritz Ingram, Arthur Benedict, Ovingham, etc., these all bred at Sheriff-Hutton.

The following are from Sheriff Hutton bulls and are all Royal prize winners, also, viz: Self Esteem 2nd, Gold Finder, Gold Digger, Royal Ingram, Golden Treasure, etc.

Sir Arthur Ingram—3453—(Bow Park Farm), which won both 1st and Champion prizes at Toronto and London in 1885, is from a cow bred at Sheriff Hutton, and imported by me, and Ingram Chief, (Bow Park Farm), 1st in his class at Toronto, 1885, was sired by old Sir Arthur Ingram (32490).

One of my Bulls is 3 years, red; 2nd, 2 years, red with little white; 3rd, 20 months, roan; 4th, 7 months, roan.

I will sell cheaper than the same class can be bought in England, to say nothing of freights, quarantine, risks, etc.

My farm is 24 miles North of Toronto, on Yonge St., Aurora, Northern & Northwestern Railway.

fe-2 WILLIAM LINTON, Aurora, Ont.

UNRESERVED SALE

of 20 Head of

Bates Shorthorns,

Sale to be held

FEBRUARY 25, 1886,

On the farm of the proprietor, J. B. Ridd (Ban Lee), 4 miles from Moorefield Station, G. W. R. R. The herd consists of 3 bulls, aged about 13 months, and 17 females, 4 of which are cows with calves at foot the rest being heifers of one and two years; all eligible for entry in B. A. H. B.

Terms,—12 months credit given on approved joint notes or 6% per annum discount for cash.

Trains will be met at station. Catalogue on application.

J. B. RIDD, Rothsay P. O., Ont.

NEW STOCK CUTS

For Sale at this Office.

Large cuts of Stallions suitable for posters. Small cuts of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

Send for Specimen Sheet. Address

THE STOCK JOURNAL CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Stock Notes.

Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem, Ont., report the following recent sales. The young bull Prince Royal, sire Barmpton Hero, dam Royal Maid, to W. E. Hogarty, Crossarty, Ont.; Royal Gem, sire Abbotsburn, dam Village Gem, sire Barmpton Hero, dam Minnie of Lynden, to V. R. Adams, Drayton, Ont.; Village Blossom (imp.) to Smith Bros., Innerkip, Ont.; General Middleton, sire Butterfly's Duke, dam Fancy Princess 2nd, to Donald McTavish, Shakespeare, Ont.; Lily, sire Victor Emanuel, dam Starlight 2nd, and Stamford 12th, sire Barmpton Hero, dam Stamford 11th, to David Jones, Pilkington, Ont.; Grace, Duchess Rosa and Red Ribbon, three young heifers, to John Lee, Highgate; Berkshire boar to James Slimmon, Moorefield, Ont.; Berkshire boar to John Jones, Pilkington, Ont. The imported stock bull Lord Lansdowne adds a splendid pedigree, as will be seen below, to a neat nicely finished body. In color he is red, calved 21st Feb. 1885, bred by E. Cruickshank, Aberdeen, sire Perfection 37185, dam Isabel, by Lord Forth 26649; Indian Pink, by Beacon 21252; Spruce Bud, by Viceroy 19054; Camille, by The Comet 17095; Miranda, by Inheritor 13065; Manganeese, by Brampton 8900; Metal, by Lord Warden 7167; Titania, by Uronies 4623; Zinc, by Guardian 3947; Roguery, by Mercury 2301; Pageant, by Monarch 2324; No. 13 at Chilton Sale, by St. Albans 2384 No. 4 at Chilton Sale, by Jupiter 242; Sir Oliver 605; Raspberry, by Trunnel 659; Strawberry, by Favorite 252; Miss Lax, by Dalton Duke 188; Lady Maynard, by R. Alcock's bull 19, Jacob Smith's bull 608, Raspberry, by Mr. Jolly's bull 337.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Mr. T. C. Patterson, of Toronto and Eastwood, has bought of Hay & Paton, New Lowell, half a dozen Polled Angus heifers and their two-year-old prize bull Fairleader (42). The heifers are Waterside Virtue (8015), Waterside Jessie and (7903), Wild Susan (72), Ellen Douglas (73), Miss Charcoal (80) and Mary 3rd of Knockiemill (51). Of these all but the last two are imported. The "figure" for the lot was high, but is not disclosed.

Jerseys.

Mr. E. B. Hinman, of Grafton, some time since bought two Jersey bulls and four heifers from the Bay View Deseronto stock farm. The bull Rex, from Mr. V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, was placed at the head, and his place has been again filled by another from the Oavlands herd.

With a view to advance the interests of Jersey breeders in Nova Scotia, Messrs. H. J. Townsend and J. H. Cavanagh, New Glasgow, are issuing a catalogue of all the American Jersey Cattle Club animals in Nova Scotia, giving the extended pedigrees, their value judging from the better yielding properties of their ancestors, the name of the present owner, his place of residence, the value placed by him on the animal, and if for sale, P. O. address and means of transit; a short history of the Jersey cow, and her home and other valuable information from the pen of first-class essayists will be embodied. Such a work cannot but prove highly serviceable to the breeders of Jerseys in the Maritime Provinces.

Holsteins.

Messrs. James Bissell & Sons, Algonquin, Ont., say to us that their pure-bred Holstein bull purchased from M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, has been a splendid success used upon Canadian cows. The stock is improved in size, all strongly marked, and possess much vigor.

Mr. A. Gifford, of Meaford, Ont., has a nice little Holstein herd. The bull Prince Albert 1st, coming three years, weighs about 2,100 pounds. Mr. G. sold a young Holstein bull calf 5 mos old at Toronto exhibition, which weighed 540 lbs. at that age. He is well pleased with the appearance of the young Holstein grades.

M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont., reports the following sales of Holstein cattle made during the month: Cow Rosina 8816 to B. W. Folger, Kingston, Ont.; bull Lord Byron 3rd 232 to Birmingham & Smith, Gananoque, Ont.; heifer calves Rosina 2nd 202 and Ganora 203 to Wm. Campbell, Williamstown, Ont. The above are registered in the Holstein and Holstein-Friesian Herd Books, and will no doubt give their new owners as much satisfaction as the many preceding ones which have been distributed over the Dominion by the same well known firm.

Ayrshires.

Messrs. H. & J. McKee, Norwich, write that their little herd of Ayrshires are doing splendidly. They have 12 head at present. They purchased last winter from Mr. E. W. Ware, of Hamilton, the Ayrshire bull Rory o' More (1610), sire Sir Colin (1259), dam Annie Mars (976), by Mars 1 (803), 2nd dam Burns Jean (447) imported.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. H. McNish, of Lyn, Ont., reports, "We have now in our herd 11 imported sows and 2 imported boars. Have some fine young ones that we are feeding for the exhibition campaign next fall. Stock wintering well; a fine Shrop ram 2 weeks old."

Mr. T. A. Bixby, of South Haven, Mich., has visited Ontario, making a tour in search of Shropshire sheep. During our interview with him he made the remark that more of our breeders of sheep would do well to have them recorded if they are anxious to make sales to Americans.

Mr. A. C. Bell, M. P. P., New Glasgow, writes, "I sold Rob Roy, 172 N. S. H. B., to the directors of the Rocky Mountain Agricultural Society. Also, 1 Berkshire boar to New Town Agricultural Society, 1 Yorkshire boar to River John Agricultural Society, 4 Shropshire bucks to New Glasgow Agricultural Society, and 4 Shropshire ewes to Thos. G. McKay, Esq., near New Glasgow, who is rapidly accumulating a choice lot of these sheep."

Mr. Wm. Thompson, Jr., Maple Grove farm, Mohawk P. O., commenced a herd of Shrops in the autumn of 1883, purchasing 6 imported ewes from John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin. These

400 Shorthorn 400 AND POLLED ANGUS

PURE-BRED

Bulls, Cows & Heifers

For Public Sale at Perth Auction Market, Perth, Scotland,

On Wednesday, March 10, 1886.

The above Show and Sale will comprise 220 Shorthorn and 100 Polled Angus yearling bulls, 40 Shorthorn and 30 Polled Angus cows and heifers, all of herdbook pedigree, and by far the largest and best selection in Scotland. A number of the above are of the highest class and likely to be prize-winners. Sale at 10 a.m. Catalogues on application to

MACDONALD, FRASER & CO.

Perth is within two hours ride of the seaport of Glasgow For further particulars apply to R. Bickerdike, Montreal.

Perth, Scotland, 20th January, 1886.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

On Wednesday, April the 7th, 1886,

at my farm, 4 miles from Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and 2 miles from Edmonton, C. P. R., I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, 45 head of pure bred Shorthorns, thirty-five females, and ten young bulls. These cattle have been selected and bred with care, and with a view to combining good pedigrees with individual merit. The sale will include good representatives of the Kinellar, Cruickshank, Torr, Waterloo, Seraphina, Lady Blanche, and other well known families. A large proportion of the cows will have calves by their side, got by imported Waterloo Warden (4722), and Royal Irwin—3573—and will be served again by first-class bulls.

Having given up a rented farm, I am short of grass land, and being about to rebuild my barns, I will sell my entire herd, except a few aged cows not in condition to sell. These cattle have not been pampered, but will be in real good condition.

Catalogues will be ready by 1st March, and will be sent on application. Applications may be sent at any time, and will be booked and responded to as soon as the Catalogue is out.

TERMS.—Seven months' credit on approved notes, or a liberal discount for cash.

fe-2 J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

THE PROPERTY OF

JAMES COWAN, WEST END, GUELPH TOWNSHIP,

Thursday, 4th March, 1886.

SHORTHORNS.—20 Females and 8 Bulls, all registered in B. A. Herd Book.

CLYDESDALES.—1 imported Stallion, rising four years old; 1 Canadian-bred Stallion, rising four years old; 1 Canadian bred Stallion rising two years old; 4 good Breeding Mares, registered in Canadian Stud Book.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit on approved notes. Stallions half cash.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

JAMES COWAN, Proprietor, GUELPH P. O. JAMES TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE

—14—

Choice Young Shorthorn Bulls,

Large size, and good individuals, and bred from good dairy stock on both sides.

Prices moderate. Terms made to suit the buyer. Send for catalogue.

WM. DOUGLASS,

CALEDONIA P. O., ONT.

fe-2

CANADIAN CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK

As the management propose closing the entries for the first volume about the 1st of April, 1886, it will be necessary to have all entries for that volume sent in before that date. Blank forms can be had by writing to the editor,

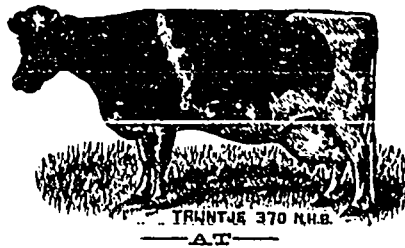
HENRY WADE,

Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association,

TORONTO.

P.S.—Entries also taken for the Canadian Shire Stud Book. fe-2

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE AT AUCTION



GRAND'S REPOSITORY

47 to 53 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

W. D. GRAND, AUCTIONEER.

Tuesday, March 30th, 1886, at 11 a. m.

The great demand in Canada for these cattle, and the inconvenience attending the quarantining of small lots, has induced us to send a shipment of 28 head from our own herd, to which will be added about 15 head from the prize herd of H. M. Williams, Picton, Ont. These cattle will arrive at Grand's Repository March 25th, and remain there for inspection until date of sale. Every animal is registered in the Holstein or Holstein-Friesian Herd book of America, and the Certificate of Registry and transfer papers will be furnished with every animal sold.

For Illustrated Catalogue, address

B. B. LORD & SON,

fe-21 SINCLAIRVILLE, CHAUTAUQUA CO., NEW YORK.

WYTON

Stock-Breeders' Association

BREEDING OF PURE

HOLSTEIN AND FRIESIAN 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. 200, H. H. B., Vol. 6. This family is noted for its exceptional, fine milk producers.

We have also for sale six full 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

WM. B. SOATHERD,

Secretary, Wyton, Ont.

Wyton is situated on the St. Mary's Branch of the G. T. R., ten miles from London.

Cleveland Bay Stallion For Sale.

CROWN PRINCE, 3 yrs. old, sound, gentle and sure. Took first prize at Industrial and all the local shows in 1884. Bred from pure coach stock, four (imp.) crosses—not a chance horse, as his family will show. Come and see and be convinced.

See "Stock Notes" for December.

W. C. BROWN, Meadowvale, Ont.

FARM— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Meadowvale Station, on the C. P. R.

FOR SALE.

FOUR

Imported Clyde Stallions

Rising three years old.

First-class animals, registered in the 7th vol. Scotch Clyde Stud Book, and from the most noted sires and dams in Scotland. Apply to



RICHARD HICKINGBOTTOM & BROS.,

WHITBY or BALSAM P. O., ONT. dec-67

SAVE YOUR POSTS

and use Shaw's Wire Fence Tightener. Can be adjusted to any wooden post, can tighten or slacken according to climate, with an ordinary monkey wrench. Price \$8.00 per dozen. For full particulars apply to

W. SHAW, Delaware, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED. Patent applied for. fe-y

Stock Notes.

have now increased to 17 head, and one ram. Lamb sold. 14 of them are ewes. It speaks well for Mr. Thompson's skill as a breeder when we notice that last year at Hamilton lambs from his flock beat the first prize lambs at Toronto and London.

Mr. Smith Evans, of Gourcock, near Guelph, says that he has recently made the following sales: "To Wm. Pelapiece, High River, Alberta, N. W. T., 2 shearing ewes and two ram lambs Oxford Downs; W. Roth, Pilkington, 1 ram lamb; G. S., Waterloo, 1 ram lamb; Jos. Little, Puslinch, 1 Oxford grade lamb, John Sockett, Eramosa, 1 Cotswold ram lamb, P. Doyl, 1 ram lamb, J. Gilchrist, Puslinch, 1 ram lamb, S. Roth, Pilkington, 4 Cotswold ewes. There has been a good demand for Oxford Downs this fall. I think the Oxfords will take the lead yet, for I know some of the Shropshire breeders who want to buy Oxfords, and they say some of the Shropshire breeders are using Oxford rams.

Mr. R. N. Switzer, Switzer ville, Ont., writes, "Since last report I have made the following sales, all in Ontario. Short-horns.—One bull 15 months old, of fine quality and substance, to C. D. Wagar, Centreville, 1 bull to John Wagar, Enterprise, 1 two-year heifer to James Rose, Napanee. Leicester sheep.—1 aged ram and 1 ram lamb to Wm. Allen, Amherst Island; 1 shearing ram each to J. M. Fair, Jr., Kingston, and James McGinnes, Sharonville; 1 ram lamb each to John Sharp, Bath, James Forsyth, Harrowsmith, and C. D. Wagar, Centreville, and 2 ewes to P. E. R. Miller, Switzer ville. Cotswolds.—1 shearing ewe to Jas. L. Miller, and 1 ram and 3 shearing ewes to P. E. R. Miller, both of Switzer ville.

Mr. Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., writes: "I have had a great many enquiries for Oxford Downs this last fall. Have sold one ram each to Mr. McGumrey, Tiverton, J. Tolton, Walkerton, and J. McNorborn, Teeswater; 1 ram and 2 ewes to L. Parker, near Clinton, 1 ram to W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich., U. S. A.; 2 rams and 2 ewes to Aaron Bordwell, Corfu, N. Y.; 1 ram to Frank Willscher, Kentville, N. B.; 1 ram to T. G. Nankin, Ottawa; 1 ram to W. Murray, Chesterfield; 1 ram to John Stirling, St. Catharines, 1 ram to Joseph Garner, Fenwick; 2 rams to Smith Evans, Gourcock; 1 to Mr. Farrow, Bluevale; 1 to the neighborhood of Toronto, and one Berkshire boar to Jas. Tolton, Walkerton. The Oxford Downs are doing uncommonly well this winter.

Mr. John Jackson, Woodside, writes, "Southdowns again to the front at the great Smithfield Club Christmas Fat Stock Show, in London, Eng. The Champion Plate, value £50, for the best pen of sheep, any age or breed, has again been won in 1885 with a pen of Southdown shearing wethers. This time by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales. Three times out of the last four has this high honor fallen to the Southdowns; no wonder then that the demand for this breed is constantly on the increase from all parts of the country. We have recently sold to J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ills., two shearing ewes, two ram lambs, and two ewe lambs, and we expect they will make their mark in the West, as they have done here. Our sheep have all done well this winter. Mr. H. Webb, of Streetly Hall, Cam., England, writes regarding the JOURNAL, "It is a good paper, and I want his subscription renewed, and we fully endorse what Mr. Webb says of it."

Shade Park stock all in the pink of condition. Have sold to Isaac Plunkett, Mervale, Ont., one sow; J. W. Slack, Mervale, one sow; Thos. Smith, Skeads Mill, Ont., one cow; three Jersey Red swine to John Glasspell, Lafontaine; one Chester White boar to Jos. Lee, Dunham, Que.; one Chester White boar to D. W. Parr, Tintern, Ont.; one pair of Chester White pigs to Wm. Tait, St. Laurent, Montreal, Que.; one Chester White boar to Ralph Mather, Buscom River, Ont.; one Chester White boar to David Troyer, Hill's Green, Ont.; one Ayrshire bull Duke of Shade Park (1648) and trio of Chester White pigs to Jas. E. Walker, Osprey, Man.; one pair Chester White pigs to Wm. Jardine, Kingston, Kent Co., N. B.; a consignment of Plymouth Rock fowls to Geo. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge, and to J. W. Bartlett, Lizabeth, Ont.; a shipment of White Leghorns to J. E. Walker, Osprey, Man.

CLYDESDALES.

FIRST-CLASS Imported two-year-old Fillies, and two Stallions, one 2 and the other 3 years old. All registered. Come and see, or write for drices.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,

Brampton Station. EDMONTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

BULL CALVES, HEIFERS AND YOUNG Cows in calf, also Southdown ram lambs, Shearlings and Ewes, all bred direct from imported stock from the best breeders in Britain. Prices moderate. Write for particulars to **SETH HEACOCK,** nov-6 Oakland Farm, Kettleby, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale.

Two Bulls two years old, one out of a Polyanthus Cow, imported by W. F. Stone, Guelph, the other bred by John Miller & Sons, and of the famous Ross of Strathallan family, also young bulls and heifers for sale cheap.

Address **VALENTINE FICHT,** Oriol, Ont.



AUCTION SALE

OF THE ENTIRE HERD OF HIGH-BRED

BATES SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The property of JOHN GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., on his farm, Lot 25, Con. 16, London Township, Co. Middlesex,

Wednesday, March 10, 1886.

HAVING made a business engagement in the West, and rented my farm, the subscriber will sell by Auction, without any reserve, the above herd, consisting of **18 FEMALES and 8 BULLS.**

These cattle were all raised by the subscriber but two, and all descended from the famous Lyndale herd of Col. Wm. S. King, Minneapolis, Minn. While I have always used highly-bred Bates bulls, individual merit has not been lost sight of, as the cattle themselves will show. Amongst them are some first-class milkers. The Constances are famous all over the American continent, they are thick, short legged, blocky cattle. They have neither been forced nor starved; will be offered in good breeding condition.

THE BULLS

consist of four yearlings, three calves, and the imported bull. They are well worthy the attention of any one wanting bulls, they have size, quality and substance. Also will be offered

SEVEN HORSES and COLTS,

A FEW GOOD LONG-WOOL D SHEEP

And a Full Set of Farm Implements.

DENFIELD is 16 miles from London, a station on the L. H. and Bruce R.R.

Trains leave London for Denfield 7:55 a. m. Returning, leave Denfield 5:30 p. m.

From the North arrive at Denfield 9:50 a. m. Leave Denfield at 5:30 p. m.

THE FARM is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Denfield Parties will be met there on arrival of trains and returned in the evening.

No postponement, will sell under cover if it storms.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TERMS All sums over \$20, six months, on furnishing approved joint note; six per cent. per annum off for cash.

JOHN GIBSON.

DENFIELD, ONT., 1/1/85.

jan-31

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.



30 Imported Yearling Hereford Heifers, eligible for entry in American Herd Book, all of which have been bred during past season. Will be sold from \$250 per head up.

Also few choice yearling Bulls.

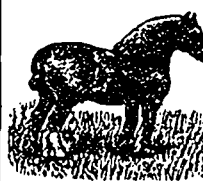
R. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q.

sep-67

JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS.,

MALTON, ONTARIO, CAN.



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.

fe-1f

To Breeders and Agricultural Societies.

FOR SALE.

A FEW choice head of Thoroughbred Ayrshires, male and female, from the undersigned's celebrated stock, so much appreciated for its well-known milking properties, and which, as such, obtained, twice, the 1st prize at the Ottawa Dominion Exhibition, also the 1st prize for the best herd at Hochelaga County Exhibition for 1884. For particulars apply to

JAMES DRUMMOND,

my-y

Petite Côte, Montreal.

COLDSTREAM STOCK FARM,
Whitby, Ontario.

We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home bred Clydesdale Stallions and mares. Several of them were prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada.



ALSO A FEW CHOICE SHETLANDS.

Prices to suit the times.

Address,

JEFFREY BROS.,

Whitby, Ont.

GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of



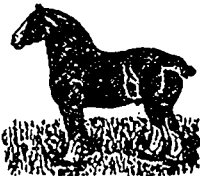
Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

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. Person inspection invited. Railway station at German Mills, on Galt branch Grand Trunk Railway.

T. & A. B. SNIDER,
German Mills P. O., Waterloo County, Ontario.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

For Sale



For Sale

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

18 IMPORTED registered Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, among which are a number of prize-winners at the leading shows of Scotland and Canada. For further particulars, send for catalogue, to

ROBERT BEITH & CO.,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

D. & O. SORBY,

GUELPH, ONT.

Breeders and importers of registered

CLYDESDALES.

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.

HAMILTON CATTLE FOOD.



20th Sept., 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—It is no more than fair that we should let you know that we fed your Improved Food more or less during 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, and are now quite decided in the opinion that yours is the best that we ever had.

J. & W. WATT, Salem, Ont.

Winners of the Elkington Shield prize, value \$250, at the Toronto International exhibition, 1883, awarded for the best herd of 20 pure-bred cattle, the property of one exhibitor.

OSHAWA, 19th Sept., 1883.
DEAR SIR,—We fed your Food to our Ayrshires during 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1882 we fed other foods, and are quite decided your Thorley Improved is the best.

T. GUY & SON, Oshawa, Ont

Breeder of Ayrshires, etc.

EDMONTON, Sept. 28th, 1883,
GENTLEMEN,—During the present year we have continued feeding your Food, and still find it gives us good satisfaction as formerly. We have also tried other foods this season, and have no hesitation in saying that your Food is the best we have ever fed.

Yours truly,
J. G. SNELL & BRO.

Importers and breeders of Berkshires, etc.

THESWATER, 28th Sept., 1883.
DEAR SIR,—I have fed your Food to my sheep cattle and horses for the past four or five years, and am very well satisfied with the results. I think it very beneficial in keeping animals in good heart, and also fitting them for the show ring. Of all foods I have fed, I think yours the best.

Yours truly,
PETER ANKELL.

Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs.

Prices: 12 lbs., \$1; 30 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$3; 100 lbs., \$5.50; 500 lbs., \$25.00; 1000 lbs., \$47.50.

The above is ample evidence to show that the cattle food manufactured at Hamilton, Ont., is the best in Canada. Some other foods are sold as "Thorley" and as "Improved," and nothing said about where they are manufactured. We therefore caution farmers who desire the best cattle food to be sure you get the "Hamilton Thorley Improved Cattle Food." Ask for it, and take no other. If you can't get it, write to the

THORLEY HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD CO.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Within the past couple of weeks we shipped 200 lbs. to Mr. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; 200 lbs. to Geary Bros., Bothwell, Ont.; 500 lbs. to James Moodie, Chesterville, Ont., and many others could be given did space permit.

JOHN DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN, ONT.



BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire Sheep.

Last importation of bulls and heifers arrived in Dec., 1885. Send for Catalogue.

Windsor Stock Farm

JOHN DIMON, Manager,

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.)



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gate Timber," will be received at this office till the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on **TUESDAY**, the 9th day of **FEBRUARY** next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 22 day of June next, 1886, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for increasing the height of the Lock Gates on the **WELLAND CANAL**.

The timber must be of the quality described and of the dimensions stated in a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the Canal, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$600 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd January, 1886.

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.

P. H. HURD, Oakwood Farm, Hamilton, Ont.

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

(All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register).



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 24 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 206 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, and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

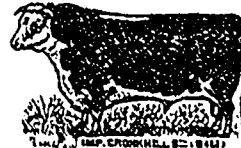
VALANCEY E. FULLER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

no-y

THE GLEN STOCK FARM,
INNERKIP, OXFORD CO. ONT.



**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. Cronkhill 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.

GREEN BROS., THE GLEN, INNERKIP.

HILLHURST HERDS

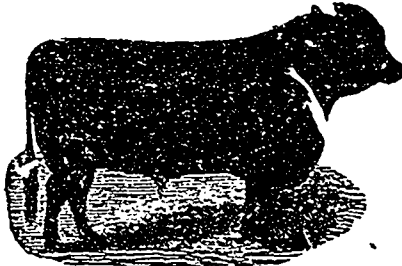


**HEREFORD,
ABERDEEN-ANGUS,
SHORTHORN
—AND—
JERSEY CATTLE.**



M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que., Can.

KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM,
THE GEARY BROS. CO'Y, Proprietors.



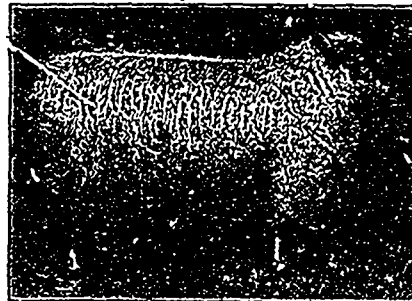
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.**

Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred,
for sale.

The Geary Bros. Co'y, Bothwell, Ont.

Blü Bro Stock Farm,
GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,



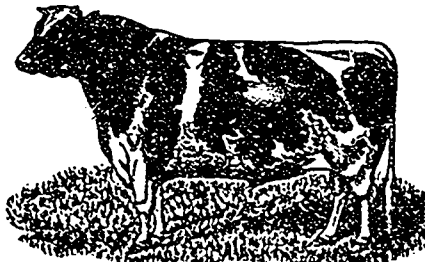
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**POLLED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE,
Lincoln & Shropshire Down Sheep**

Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale.

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

HALLOWELL STOCK FARM



HOLSTEIN BULL SIR ARCHIBALD No. 3045 H. H. B
The property of H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell Stock Farm.
Dam, Krintje, with a milk record of 66½ lbs. per day, and
a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 oz. in seven days.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

Importer and breeder of

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 cow Nixie L. in the above herd, also won the first prize for milk test, at London, for quantity and quality. I have ten young thorough-bred Holstein bulls for sale, one and two years old.

All stock for sale. No reserve.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.

oct-6t

**W. G. PETTIT,
BURLINGTON, ONT., CANADA.**



BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS,

Has on hand and for sale, at moderate prices, six choice young bulls, from 10 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—
SHEEP: 15 well-bred Leicester ewes, in lambs, and 1 year old, for sale.

"DIMON CREEPERS."

The best breed for all purposes—good layers, best table fowl, and non-scratchers. Originated by the subscriber, who has the only flock in the world. Eggs \$3 per setting, cash to accompany orders. A few pairs for sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

JOHN DIMON,
Opp. Detroit, Michigan. Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM,
NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,
Importers and Breeders of

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Our herd has been carefully selected from families of deep-milkers, and with a view to secure only the best, and combining all the most essential qualities in the highest degree, of which this breed is famous. Symmetry of form, size and weight, a special object. Our motto: "Quality." Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. For particulars, address

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

New Dundee P. O., Ont.

The Largest, Oldest and Leading
Herd of

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.
IN CANADA.

OUR HERD WAS AWARDED

- Silver Medal, London, 1885.
- Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1884.
- Silver Medal, Ottawa, 1884.
- Silver Medal, Toronto, 1884.
- Diploma, Montreal, 1884.
- Silver Medal, Toronto, 1883.
- Silver Medal, Guelph, 1883.

Write to us before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

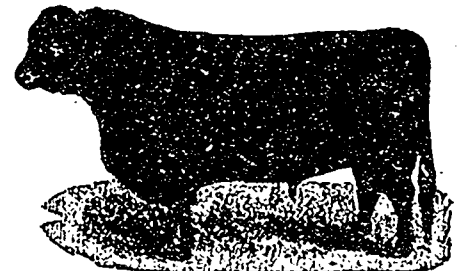
M. COOK & SONS,

Aultsville, G. T. R., Stormont Co., Ont.

ALTON HALL STOCK FARM.

H. SONBY.

Wm. McCRAE.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Galloway and Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Pigs,

and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Galloway Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale, also imported Berkshire Boars and Young Pigs.

(near Guelph.) **SORBY & McCRAE,**
Gourrock, Ont.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont., Can.



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.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS
FOR SALE.



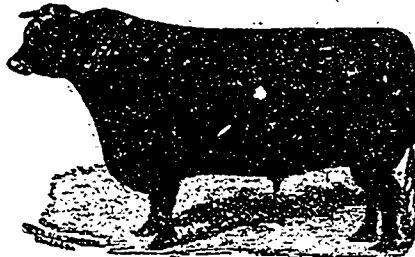
INKA,

No. 334 H. H. B. and No. 222 Main Register D. F. H. B., gave in seven months 24,046 pounds of milk. Record commenced March 1st, 1885. Animals of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Some very fine young bulls of the best of breeding. For further particulars call on or address

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Lacona is 26 miles from Watertown, 52 miles from Cape Vincent, and 94 miles from Ogdensburg. ja-3

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F. J. RAMSEY, Prop., Dunnville P. O., Ont.,
On the Grand Trunk, half way between Brantford and Buffalo,

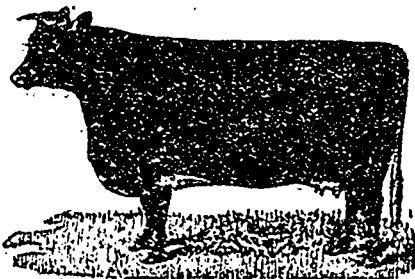
BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs, Leicester Sheep. Imported Bates Bull Statira Duke 10th (50518) at head of herd. Cows, Heifers and Bulls for sale. Stock won 76 prizes at two fairs in this district.

Pure-bred Light Brahmas (Mackay's strain), White and Brown Leghorns for sale, \$2.50 to \$3 per trio.

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R. R. STATION, LONDON, P. O., WHITE OAK.



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Have one capital yearling bull still for sale, a red, of Dec., 1883, from imported sire and dam, first at the late Co. Middlesex Spring Show, also a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf so the imported Cruickshank bull Vermillion (50587). Prices moderate. Terms easy.

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Cold Spring Farm, New Glasgow, N.S.
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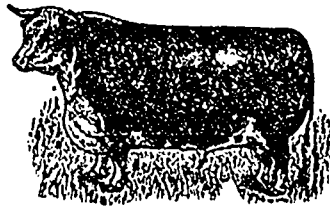
Clydesdale Horses,

Shorthorn Cattle,
BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks



THE TUSHINGHAM HERDFORDS



The herd embraces the Lady Wintercott and For mosa strains amongst others, and is headed by Tushingham (8127), by Charity 3rd (6350), by The Grove 3rd, (5051). 19 calves bred from 7 cows and heifers in two years. Young Stock for sale.

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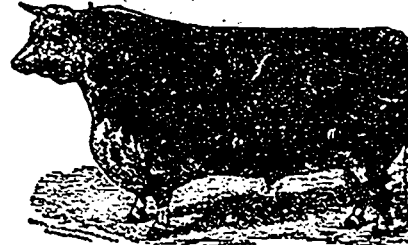


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All eligible for or already entered in the "American Hereford Record." Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Panful, Hayten Gem, Downton Boy, King Pippin, and Cassio. Also a fine lot of imported

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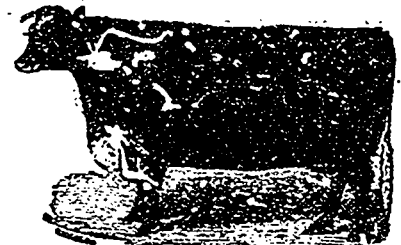
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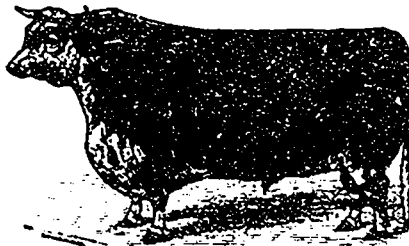
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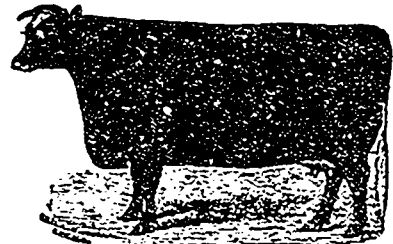
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My stock has been increased by the addition of
twenty one females by importation and breeding since
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Half a mile from C. P. R. and C. T. R. Stations.

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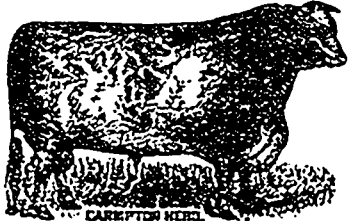
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A few choice **BERKSHIRES** kept
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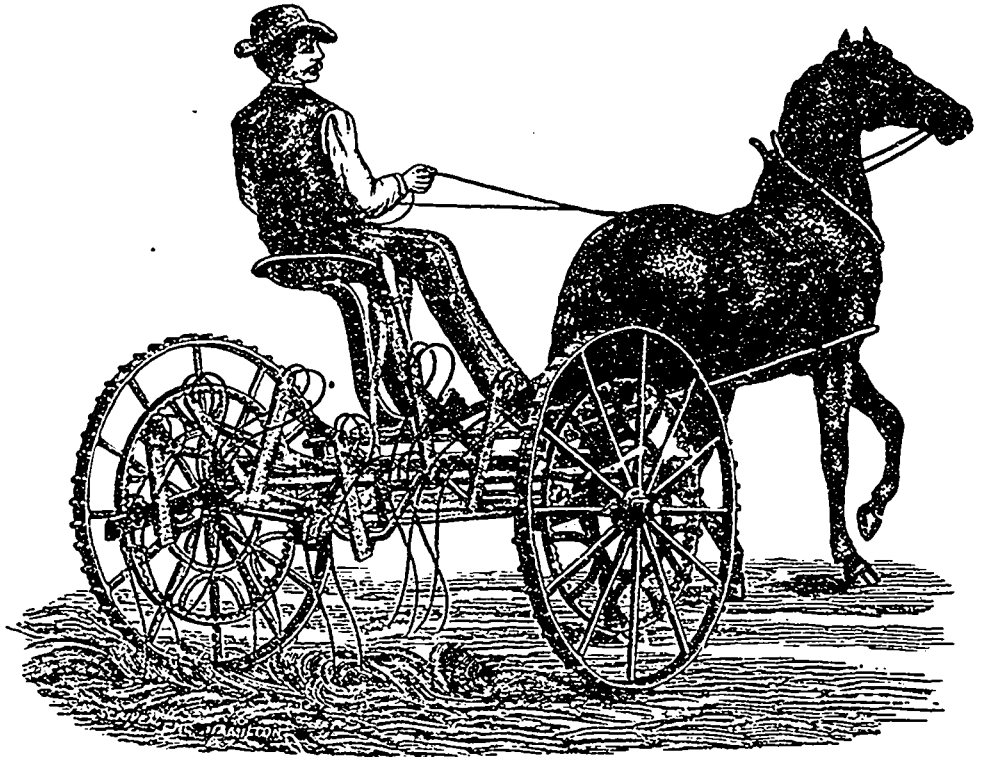
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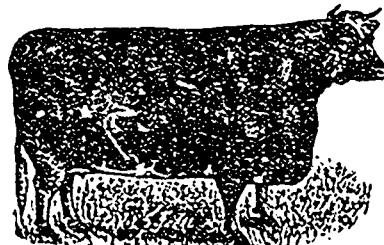
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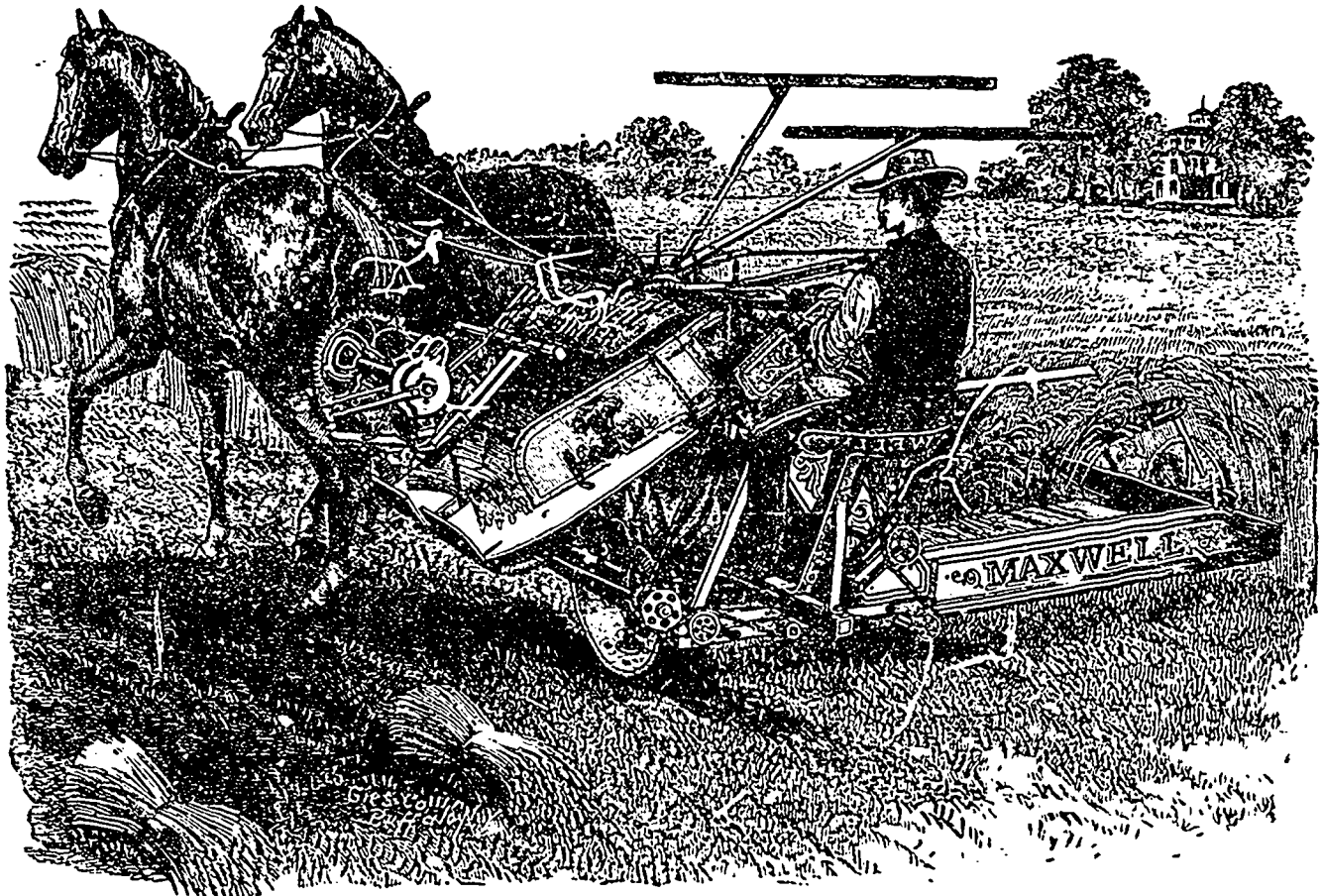
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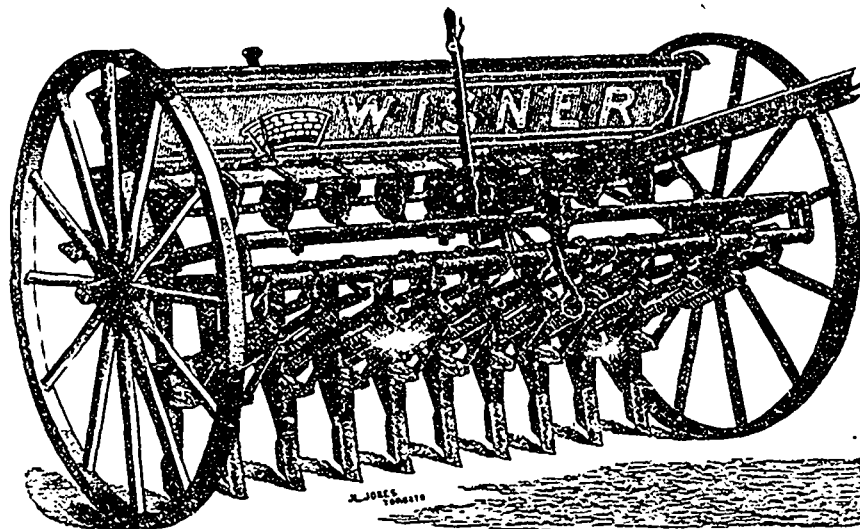
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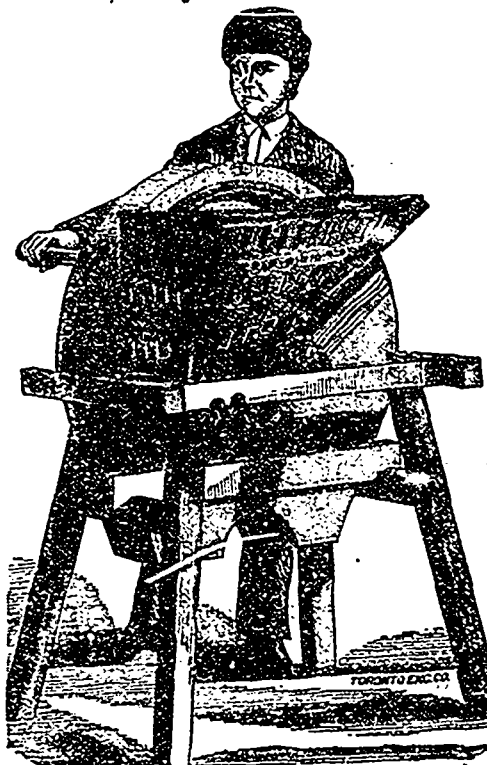
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