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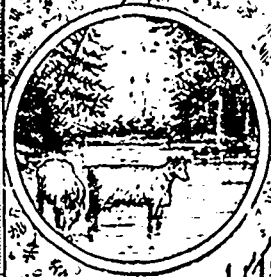
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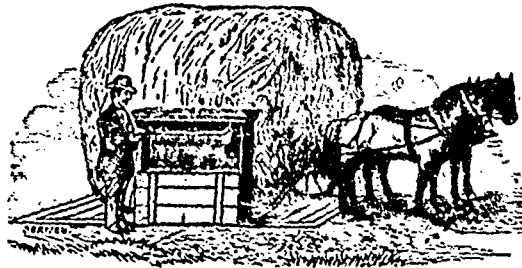
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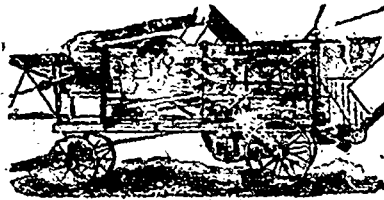
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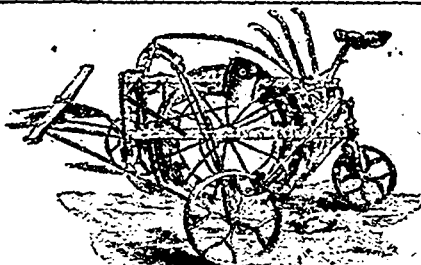
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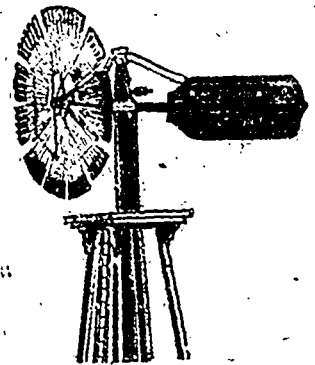
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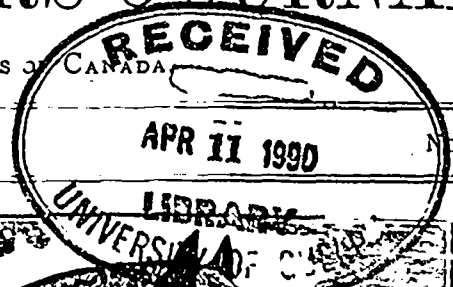
# CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STOCK-RAISERS OF CANADA

VOL. I.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JUNE, 1884.

No. 8



**PERCHERON STALLION PRODUCTEUR.**

*Imported by Messrs. T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills. Recently purchased by S. S. Dixon, Cedar Hill, Ont.*

## German Mills.

This national epithet, calling up visions of the at Fatherland, is now almost synonymous with the Canadian home of the Percherons. The place is so named from the flouring mills in the valley, that have been run by the Messrs. Snider since 1871. These are situated on a running brook, the personification of liquid beauty. Type of the endless onward movement of the life of every earthly pilgrim, it sings and sighs as it journeys ever on. The crystal waters thereof may come again, in different combinations, to run the self same race; but mortals *never* can. Beautiful rivulet! Half concealed by the arches of accumulated snows at the time of our visit, it has been hitherto even more nameless than was the hero of the Odyssey in his answer to the giant Cyclops, who had him a prisoner in the ancient island cavern of the unknown seas. Henceforth we shall have to name thee the *Little Rhine*, in keeping with thy surroundings. The mills, two or three residences, and a set or two of barns, all in the valley, with a cooper's shop in the distance, and a house or two looking down from high hills, are the sum total of German Mills, which, like many other places in this new country, owe most of their

presage to the enterprise of a single family. The branch railway, running from Galt to Berlin, has a flag station here, while in the mills themselves there are both postoffice and telegraph office.

The importers of Producteur, so accurately sketched above, came here in 1871 and 1874 respectively. Mr. Tilman Snider in 1871, his brother, A. B., joining him in 1874. The family originally came from Pennsylvania. The father, Mr. Lias Snider, ran a flouring mill for many years in Waterloo village. The old patriarch is still alive, watching over the rare heritage of an unbroken family of nine sons and three daughters, all married and living in homes of their own. One son, E. W. B., of St. Jacobs, is now serving his second term in the Ontario Legislature, as the representative of Waterloo, while the senior member of the firm of T. & A. B. is at present reeve of Waterloo. Many men may become valued public officers, however, while the number who have hitherto become distinguished breeders of pure bred stock is comparatively rare. It is not that Mr. Tilman Snider is reeve of Waterloo that we dwell upon his story, but that he and his brother brought the first Percheron stallion into Canada from the Oaklawn stud of M. W. Dun-

ham, and that they are the largest importers of those French horses into our country at the present time. It is because they are the possessors of the beautiful sweepstakes cow, Rose of Strathallan II., and of many other valuable animals in the Short-horn line. Wisely concluding that in conjunction with their flouring mills and farm, they might grow stock profitably, they commenced a herd of Shorthorns in 1873 by purchasing from Mr. James Cowan, of Clochmore Farm, Galt, Queen, of the Princess family. The next purchased was a three-year-old heifer, Dairymaid, from James Brown, of Galt, and the third a one-year heifer from Mr. Peter Stauffer, named Lady Aileen. In 1878 they purchased Athelstane 6th, and Duchess of Gloucester 21st, of Cruikshank blood, from Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam. Athelstane 6th was sold to the Antigonish Agricultural Society, Nova Scotia, in 1879, and was replaced by Baron Booth—376—, bred by J. and R. Hunter, of Alma, Ont., which was sired by Lora Aberdeen, the great show bull of "Sunny side" at that time.

In 1880 the Messrs. Snider took their show herd to the Michigan State Fair, received first prize in every class in the female line, and sold them all there at good

figures. In 1881 they bought five heifer calves, one bull, and a fat cow, from Mr. James I. Davidson, bred by him from imported stock, for the sum of \$1625. Mr. L. Palmer, of Sturgeon, Mo., was soon upon their track, and bore them all away to prairie lands, paying \$2,000. One of these heifers and her second calf sold in 1883 for \$1950. In 1881 they purchased Royal Bampton II., and Rose of Strathallan II., from John Miller & Son, of Brougham, other females from Mr. Davidson, and Matchless of Elmhurst, from J. & W. Watt, Salem, to which other purchases were added in 1883 from the herds of Mr. Davidson and H. & I. Gross, of Elmira.

Royal Bampton II., —367— their stock bull at present, was sired by the imported bull of John Dryden, M.P.P., of Brooklin. His dam, Rosemary, was imported by Mr. Davidson. The beautiful prize-winning cow, Rose of Strathallan II., is a model, with the fine, feminine appearance of her head and neck, her unrivalled brisket, perfect barrel, velvety skin, and straight even outline. She is a worthy daughter of Mr. Miller's imported Highland show cow, the old Rose of Strathallan. The Rose of Strathallan III. bids fair to rival her dam, while the bull calf of the second Rose, sired by Royal Bampton, is a fine beast.

Although the Messrs. Snider have a large herd of good Shorthorns, their work in this respect is being eclipsed by their recent movements in Percheron horses. In 1877 they purchased Grey Hawk from the Oaklawn stud. He is still a stock horse at German Mills. He was the second Percheron stallion brought into the Province, and has proved a great success, one of his grade colts having been sold by his owners for \$400, the average realized for these by the Messrs. Snider being nearly \$300. Bordine, the other stock horse, is considered so valuable that the offer of \$5,500 has failed to take him away. The six stallions imported last summer by the Messrs. Snider are fine specimens. They were referred to at greater length in the April number of the JOURNAL. We thought them a magnificent sight as we beheld them led out on exhibition at the Provincial Fair at Guelph, the individuality, full development, and fine finish of these horses catching the eye, no less than the beauty of dapple that each one possessed. One of them, *Producteur*, 1256 (2371), sketched above, was recently sold to Mr. S. S. Dickson, of Cedar Hill, Lanark Co., Ont., who is his present owner. He was foaled in 1879, and imported as stated above in 1883. He was bred by Aniole Miard, of Merlivault, Orne, France. He was sired by Jean Bart, 7169, owned by M. Harrison, of St. Scholasse, Orne, and Jean Bart, by Bayard, owned by M. Porlpre, of Mortagne, Orne, tracing back to the celebrated Arab horse, Gallipoli, in service at Pin, 1820. His dam, Louise, was by Waterloo, 733 (2199), owned by M. Obrey, of Courtoner, Orne, he by Jean Bart, 716, owned by M. Harrison, of St. Scholasse, Orne, he by Bayard, owned by M. Porlpre, of Mortagne, Orne. Producteur stands seventeen hands high, is of a very fine bright dapple grey color, with white mane and tail. He possesses good, cordy, heavy limbs, and excellent feet. He is a grand mover, possessing fine style, has a nice, round body, very wide chest, and broad, flat, heavy rump. His finish throughout is that of a coach horse, with the quality and weight of a draught. When fleshed, his weight is 2,000 pounds.

The battle of the breeds and races it is not for us to fight, but for the owners thereof. Although we have decided views on these points, we waive these in the JOURNAL. Its pages are to champion no one breed or strain, but to furnish a medium for discussing the

merits and demerits of them all. In its columns, then, for each we shall find a place. Our relentless hate is all concentrated on the scrubs. Whether Clydesdales from the Tay, or the Percherons from the Rhone, or the Shire horse from the Severn, is the draught horse for this country, will perhaps never be determined. Our belief is we have abundant room for them all. Any one of them is a vast improvement on the long-limbed, long-backed, slab-sided mongrel, dignified with the name of draught horse in many parts of our country. We are glad to learn from the Messrs. Snider that they could have easily obtained routes for twice the number of Percherons this present season, while Mr. Dickson has found it necessary to send for *Metacomet* since his purchase of Producteur. We heartily wish those enterprising stockmen abundant success in all the enterprises being carried on by them at their home on the "Little Rhine."

### Shorthorns at Clintonmore.

Not long since we had the pleasure of taking a hurried survey of the stables of our near neighbor, Mr. James Bellwood, of Clintonmore, Woodburn P. O. Mr. Bellwood has considerably over 100 head of cattle, all under one roof, the stabling being so arranged with a view to economy in feeding that he tells us that one man has done the larger share of the work during the past winter in caring for the whole herd. The hay is put into boxed slides, so arranged that enough for four animals is put into the one slide, there being no chance for waste. The water is pumped for the entire herd by one of the Halliday windmills, manufactured in Galt, and advertised in the JOURNAL. Every animal can drink without leaving its place. The manure is drawn out in a one-horse boat, which drives through the oblong building from end to end where required.

Mr. Bellwood is also making a good start in Shorthorns, having purchased three fine Shorthorn heifers from the Hon. H. M. Cochrane, of Compton, Que., last season (1883). These are Lady Jessy Jocelyn, the dam of which was bred by Mr. George Fox, of Linhurst Hall, Lichfield, England; Fair Rosebud, dam Fairy Rose, bred by the late Mr. R. H. Marfew, Pendeford, Wolverhampton, Eng.; and Brunella, by Baron Barrington (28502).

Not long since, Mr. Bellwood, while visiting Bow Park, heard of a fine calf, sired by the famous 4th Duke of Clarence. He at once proceeded to Hillhurst and brought home the prize. Prince Clarence, this young bull, is a very fine, well-proportioned animal, a rich red in color, and of strong, sturdy, and yet symmetrical proportions. The sire, 4th Duke of Clarence (33597), was bred by Col. Gunter, Wetherby, Eng., and traces back to James Brown's red bull (97) bred by Mr. Thompson. The dam, Princess Beatrice, bred at Bow Park, traces back to Julius Caesar. Mr. Bellwood is conferring a great boon upon the neighborhood by bringing such an animal into it. Will his neighbors generally think so?

Mr. John D. Pettit, Hazlewood Farm, Paris, Ont., mentions, "Every stock-breeder, and more especially those that don't breed improved stock, should have your paper. They are the class of farmers who want looking after, and I am sure the JOURNAL will put them on the right road with its ably written articles."

Mr. F. J. Fleming, of Dunville, Ont., writes: "Your JOURNAL is a paper that should be in the hands of every farmer in the country who wishes to prosper in stock-raising."

Messrs. Lord, Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont., compliment us as follows: "The JOURNAL exhibits great enterprise and pluck in getting such a publication out, and it can hardly fail to benefit both publishers and patrons."

## Canadian Stock-Raisers' 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.**—Any person forwarding us \$1 either in registered letter or through our numerous agents will receive one copy of the JOURNAL for one year. Intending subscribers should forward their names at once, as some of the departments contain successive papers on the one subject.

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**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. Those relating to advertisements not later than the 25th of each month.

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, JUNE, 1884.

THE JOURNAL will be sent to any party forwarding us fifty cents, to the end of the present year. Address the Stock Journal Co., 48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

IRELAND is said to be completely free from foot and mouth disease at the present time. In England the number of infected animals is gradually decreasing. So long as the dread disease lingers in Great Britain, a feeling of insecurity must harass our shippers, lest adverse legislation be enacted.

EVERY name added to our subscription list widens the field for the sale of good stock. We trust, therefore, that our friends who have stood by us so nobly in the past will lose no opportunity of adding even one name to the list. In no way can the advantages of raising a better class of stock be placed so directly before the farmer as through the medium of a stock journal.

The apparently indeterminable question as to the value of ensilage as a food adjunct for dairy purposes is still being discussed on both sides of the Atlantic. Sir John B. Lawes, in England, does not favor the process as a paying investment, while Mr. H. Wood, in his reply, looks upon the question as determined in Britain by the number and nature of the successful experiments made. We feel that in this matter farmers of limited means would do well to make haste slowly.

SIR J. B. LAWES, in answer to a question put to him by a London dairyman as to whether the production of milk or meat is most exhaustive to the soil, replies through the medium of the *Livestock Journal* to the effect that the former is considerably more so, confirming the popular idea that such is the case. If the professor is correct, it must follow that dairy farming, to continue remunerative, requires the land to be more highly fed than when kept simply for grazing purposes. The proportionate degrees of exhaustion are put as about two against three, hence land devoted exclusively to dairying purposes will become exhausted in about

two-thirds of the time that would be required to produce similar effects in lands devoted exclusively to those of grazing. This conclusion, of course, by no means settles the question as to whether growing meat or milk is the most profitable, as many things would require to be considered in carrying out such a comparison.

The cruelty practised by not a few farm hands, while working amongst stock, is simply shocking, though we have many noble exceptions. The coarse way in which they too often shout amongst them in the hope of terrifying is very hurtful, while the oft-repeated blows and kicks administered is simply brutal. No herds will thrive well under such treatment, however liberally fed, and no matter what the quarters. No such *existence* (he is not worthy the name of man) should be allowed near a herd. Such parties should be allowed to expend their ill-temper in stone quarries, or in splitting elm-knots. Two men were once employed to milk a cow, week about. One of them invariably secured more milk than the other. On inquiry being instituted it was ascertained that the more fortunate milker spoke kindly to the cow, while the other adopted the opposite course. When kept in a worry, stock will lose rather than lay on flesh. What a deep mine of truth lies in that old adage, "The merciful man regardeth the life of his beast?"

AGRICULTURA, in his article in another column, wisely condemns the practice of sheep-owners allowing the best of their flocks to be borne away by purchasers, simply because the prices are tempting. The same remark might with peculiar fitness be extended to all kinds of stock, and for many reasons. The choice animals thus borne away may fall into the hands of breeders whose only recommendation as such is their wealth, hence the breeding from these proves a failure, and they are in a manner lost to the country. Breeders who follow this course never attain to highest excellence. It is impossible under the circumstances that they should do so. We admit that offers may in exceptional cases be so very large that it would be questionable wisdom to refuse them, but ordinarily the wise breeder will keep all his choice females at home. Allowing the butcher to carry off the best of the herds and flocks, as is practised to so large an extent by the breeders of graze stock, is simply suicidal. When our stockmen get a female of rare excellence, let them keep her till she supersedes herself by a better.

The number of fat cattle exported from Canada to Britain in 1883 was 55,625 head, the number of sheep 114,352, with not much over one-third of a crop of winter wheat as compared with that of the previous year. What state would our agriculture be in at present had it not been for this cattle trade? We must again urge upon our farmers to grow a larger number of first-class animals suitable for shipping. It is gratifying to know that a considerable number of them are fully alive to the importance of the work, profiting by the happy experiences of the past. Yet the number who have no really intelligent idea of how to produce a good shipping beast is still comparatively limited. Many are so fully alive to the importance of the work that they buy store cattle largely for finishing purposes. Latterly these are hard to get. The sure method to get really first-class animals is to raise them, breeding them and feeding them in such a way that at two years or a little over they will turn the scale at from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. Some may smile who have not made the attempt, but we feel assured that it can be done, and with a good profit. Farmers

should raise more good stock, and thus be less at the mercy of changeable seasons.

THE *London Live Stock Journal* looks with some concern on the very great increase of importations from America, without a corresponding increase in the value of British exports to America. For the past ten years the average value of these imports have been £75,000,000, against £32,000,000 of exports. The writer recommends that British farmers grow more and better stock, especially of the high-bred varieties, for which Americans are willing to pay good prices, and that they pay more attention to dairying and the production of fruit and vegetables in suitable localities. If the advice is carried out it will doubtless prove a blessing ultimately to the British farmer that the American is able to undersell him in the market in cereals, as the vast quantities of grain thus imported into Britain means at least additional enrichment of the soil. The whole island so far as cultivable must soon possess the fertility of a garden. Let our Canadian farmers see to it in time that our cereals, except wheat, are fed at home. The American prairies can bear such cropping as our soils will not stand without exhaustion for a time at least, hence, if they will, let them do the exporting of grain. The article mentions that the age of protection, so far as Britain is concerned, has undoubtedly passed away, and exhorts the country to face the matter bravely, and to make the best of what of their markets they are able to hold against foreigners.

ACCORDING to the *London Live Stock Journal*, France has a National Agricultural Institute at Paris, with a staff of twenty Professors and twenty-four teachers; four National schools of Agriculture in the country, and three establishments for breeding cattle and sheep; six practical schools of agriculture, and twenty-four farm schools, beside special classes in the Normal primary schools, to which Professors of Agriculture are appointed by the State. The expenditure in connection with the work was, in 1883, \$9,600,000, of which sum \$7,700,000 is met by the revenue of the State forests. Prussia expends annually, of late years, \$2,410,000 for the promotion of agriculture, along with very large sums for the advancement of different departments thereof. In addition to a High School of Agriculture in Berlin, with a state grant of \$21,600 annually, various other colleges get smaller grants, while in every Province of the Empire there is at least one agricultural school for boys. These number sixteen, with an average attendance of 100 boys. Austria has seventy agricultural schools supported by the State. Italy, Norway and Sweden annually expend large sums. The annual expenditure in the United States now exceeds \$365,000. Either these countries are wasting their money very foolishly, or else our own Ontario should not grudge the small annual outlay expended on the Experimental Farm at Guelph.

The *Marquette Express* gives the Illinois State Board a high compliment for the recent action they have taken in regard to the sweepstakes awards, etc., when it says that "for this step the board deserves the thanks of the live stock interest throughout the world." We are not so sure of that. It may be an advantage in some ways to restrict competition for the grand sweepstakes to the various winners of sweepstakes prizes in the breeds or various classes, but where is the fairness connected with the requirement that all sweepstakes animals must be slaughtered and entered for competition in the dressed carcass ring? A two-year-old animal may be the winner of a sweepstakes and yet not be considered good enough for the grand sweepstakes

prize, while the next year the same animal might triumph over all competitors. The owner of the sweepstakes animal might wish to exhibit the same at other shows and in other countries. By this cast iron rule of the board he is prevented from doing so. Again, the owner might desire to keep the same animal to experiment in regard to the weight that might be attained, or for a time as an ornament to his herd, or for various other reasons, but this inexorable rule says no. If this action had been taken a year ago our sweepstakes Canadian prize winners could not go back to Chicago again to enter the lists as competitors. In addition to the arbitrariness of the action, it appears to us to be one of the most direct methods that could have been adopted to injure the exhibit at the show.

OTHER reasons than the exhaustion of the soil should lead our Canadian farmers to modify their tactics as regards the production of wheat. Those who are looking for a permanent advance in prices are likely to be disappointed. The distant east is already a very formidable rival to the American producer in British markets. Good authorities state that with the extension of the railway system in British India an enormous increase may be expected in the production of this cereal. Between the Himalayas and the sea are numerous regions well adapted to the culture of wheat possessing every variety of soil from the exhaustless black loam of Gujerat to the stiff clays of Sholapore. The years are near at hand when all the strength of many a wearied iron horse will be exhausted in drawing heavy loads of choicest wheat from all the provinces seaward. The cheapness of human labor will enable the East Indian to produce this staple at the lowest possible rate. English millers are loud in their praises of the quality of the grain, and are adapting their machinery to the peculiarities required in its grinding. In 1878-79 there were exported from India 1,044,609 cwt. of wheat. In the ten months ending January last these figures had been increased to 19,500,000 cwt. For the twelve months ending in April it is expected the figures will reach 23,000,000 cwt. The boundless prairies of our own Northwest will also swell the increase in the world's production of this great cereal. All this points to the necessity as well as the wisdom of farmers in these older provinces paying more attention to *stock-growing*.

THE present seems the age of wonderful performances, the very mention of which would have provoked the ridicule of former generations. The idea of 100 pounds of milk from a cow in a day—the return of some of the Holsteins—or of 787 lbs, 9¼ oz., of butter in 279 days, the product of Mary Anne of St. Lambert's, the now immortalized cow of the Ontario Oaklands herd, would have drawn an incredulous remark from even the men of forty years ago. What the end will be, who can say? The chief value of these tests, after all, seems to be to test the capabilities of the different breeds, viewed from a national standpoint. It matters not so much to the average dairyman, the simple statement to the effect that a certain cow produced an enormous yield of butter or milk in a given time, no other data being given than the simple facts attesting the truth of these statements. It affords little consolation to the dairyman with cows at \$100 to know that one out of a thousand of the same breed has been sold for \$10,000. The vital point to every dairyman is this: Which cow will bring the largest return from a given quantity of food, other things being equal? If any one breed can justly claim a superiority over any other in this respect, this fact should be known. We repeat again what we said in the February JOURNAL, that this matter should be settled by actual test, and

that test made publicly, and by some disinterested party. Judging by the tone of the Ayrshire breeders, who have expressed their minds on the subject through the medium of the JOURNAL, they are anxious for the contest. This augurs well for the confidence they place in their herds.

THE limited extent of our knowledge of the ailments of animals is very narrow indeed, hence the folly of non-professionals administering in case of disease. There is more reason in quacks prescribing for their own species, for in such a case these have a tongue to speak of the injury done. An uneasy feeling sometimes assuming the pathway of duty, prompts the owner of diseased stock to attempt something, although undertaken wholly at random. Far wiser it is to let matters take their course when the prescription is given in the dark. If a skilled veterinary is accessible, employ him; otherwise do not inflict additional pain upon the suffering creature by pouring down nostrums that are quite as likely to do harm as good. Of course, there may be some knowledge and skill acquired by observation and experience that may be employed with advantage in some instances, but these are unfrequent. Fancy men setting themselves up as physicians for the race without a particle of previous preparation. People cry out, "Absurd!" Not a whit more so than the attempt to tinker the disarranged organisms of stock, which are quite as complicated as those of the human race, excepting the part where reason dwells enthroned.

An intelligent country practitioner, who also keeps a drug store, remarked to us, not long since, that the mixtures purchased from him to administer to diseased animals were most appalling. One of these in good health would do bravely to survive such an ordeal. More of our young men on the farm should get knowledge in this direction at the proper place, our Toronto veterinary school or at some other. If their neighbors wish to enjoy the benefits, let them pay equitably for them.

IN our leader in the May number of the JOURNAL, "Purebreds versus Grades," we made what will appear to very many who are not acquainted experimentally with improved stock, a strong statement to the effect that well-bred grades would produce at least twice the profit over scrubs, on a similar outlay for feed. Since that was written the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* broadly states that "If the scrub will earn him (the owner) one dollar, the improved stock will earn him five." We think that our contemporary has stated the matter rather strongly, yet we have some misgivings that we stated it rather weakly. Very many, we are satisfied, cling to the old time system of keeping unimproved cattle because they really don't know the difference. It is more a matter of lack of knowledge than of blind prejudice. Hence the reason is all the greater that men who have the welfare of their country at heart, and who have opportunity, should stir themselves unceasingly to scatter rays of light on the subject. It is not easy to break the fetters of habit that have grown up around us. Our first hope lies in the introduction of a good pure-bred bull here and there in new centers, where men cannot always shut their eyes to the advantages of such a step. The first man in each such locality who has the enterprise to take this step will ultimately reap his reward. In the first place his own herd will so outstrip that of his neighbors that their surprise will be evoked to the borderline of envy. Now and then one will step in to avail himself of the advantages. After a time the many will follow

suit, but not until the herd of the first man has left them far behind. Only the remnant, straggling descendants of the sluggard, will prolong the existence of the scrub representatives, doomed to perish with the constantly decreasing number of their owners.

MEN sometimes have misgivings in regard to the future of the export trade in live stock lest the markets of Britain become so over-stocked that prices will fall to a non-paying rate. We have more than once expressed our views on this point in the JOURNAL already. We have never feared the stocking of this market to such an extent at least for long years to come. Our view receives confirmation in a statement in a leader of the *Farmer and Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, London, Eng., of date April 21st, to the effect that the entire supply of meat reaching British shores in a living form is but an *infinitesimal fraction* of the entire consumption of the nation. The trade in fresh meat in the dead form is, it appears, also rapidly advancing. From New Zealand alone 13,828 cwt. of mutton were imported during the first three months of the present year, or ten times the amount for the corresponding term last year. A trade in dead meat is also springing up with Northern Russia, while the novel experiment has been made of shipping from Uruguay. Although all these different sources of supply will have their influence, it is only those countries who *stall feed* their cattle preparatory to shipping them that will draw forth enquiries for living animals, as grass finished ones never stand *lae transit* so well. The lack of a market for truly first-class shipping animals need not be feared. Legislative enactments by the British parliament are more to be feared. If the parties now advocating the closing of British ports to the trade in living meat succeed in their aim, such a step cannot but affect our trade in cattle adversely for a time at least. We shall hope, however, that the privileges hitherto extended to this loyal colony in the past shall not be withdrawn without some provocation having first been given. British statesmen will surely never perpetrate upon this "brightest jewel of the British crown" the injustice of excluding from her ports shipments of live stock from a country subject to none of the infectious diseases that affect the herds of other lands. So long as Canadians jealously guard their shores from infection, they can surely look for an open live stock market in the island home of their fathers. Notwithstanding the increase in the importations from many lands, the prices grow firmer. Comparing 1881 and 1883, the prices during the latter year averaged over the former 12.8 per cent. in beef and 8.8 per cent. in mutton; so that, as we said at the outset, indications are all in favor of good prices continuing to be received for good samples of beef, so far as the requirements of Britain are concerned.

#### Not Patriotic.

In the prospectus number of the JOURNAL the following announcement occurred at the head of the bee department: "We are happy to be able to announce to our readers that Mr. McEvoy (Woodburn) has promised a contribution to the JOURNAL on the management of bees during each month of the year if required, each article relating to the month's issue in which it will appear." Before the issuing of the first regular number in November following, we signified to Mr. McEvoy that an article as above would be required from him every month, to which he cheerfully assented. He now positively declines giving us anything further on the subject, on the ground that by so doing he would be giving so much light to the public that the tendency in the future would be so to flood

the market with honey that his own trade would in this way be seriously interfered with. He mentions further in justification that he has of late been *urged to take this course by a large number of his own craft*, both by letter and otherwise. We regret exceedingly that he has allowed himself to be influenced by such counsels.

We earnestly remonstrated with Mr. McEvoy, urging him only to fulfill his promise, but in vain. We said to him that in good faith we had promised our readers twelve monthly articles from his pen on the management of bees on the strength of our agreement with him, and that if they were not forthcoming we were in duty bound to make an explanation in the JOURNAL.

We have been at some pains ransacking our vocabulary to find the least offensive heading for an article bearing on such a course of action, and have decided that by far the mildest one is that which we have chosen. We found less difficulty in selecting a heading that would carry with it a hideously ugly impression, though perfectly just, than the reverse.

We trust that Mr. McEvoy has not violated his conscience in the course he has taken, as in such a case the transgression against light would be added to what it seems difficult to us to explain in any other way than being a departure from rectitude. He has said to us in words that proclaim loudly a lingering manhood, that if he gave an article at all, he must give one that contained useful information, not shoddy, adding that a certain journal published avowedly in the interest of the apiarist in this province was only an amusing instance of how much might be said on any subject without really saying anything. Our countrymen, we fear there is too much truth in this statement even when applied to other lines of journalism than that on the apiary. While people grope for light, untarnished light, professional leaders too often let them see it through the medium of a colored spectrum. While the masses hunger for bread, hollow-hearted penmen give them but a stone.

Our readers will therefore know why we are unable to fulfil our promise made to them as stated above. Separating this particular transaction from the principle it involves, and leaving Mr. McEvoy, toward whom we shall always try to cultivate the most kindly feelings, to ruminate on his reflections, we shall now add a word or two on the principle involved, as for this latter we cherish the most abhorrent contempt.

Suppose we start out with the principle that giving the people light is not *politically*, where shall we be led? All agricultural newspapers are published with the avowed intention of scattering broadcast the germs of useful knowledge to every man connected in any way with the tilling of the soil. If it be unwise to give the commonalty information, then government should suppress these, and at once. In such a case, the sooner the STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL goes down into the depths of oblivious forgetfulness the better. On what ground a little light is good, but the giving of more is hazardous, we cannot possibly make out. In such a case the foremost feeders of live stock should keep a sentry at their stables, not admitting even their near neighbors, lest they learn the secrets of their craft. The editor of the JOURNAL should not be allowed upon the premises. If a little light only is good, then the great architect of the universe made a great mistake in giving us the glorious light of an unclouded mid-day sun. We should have been kept roaming amid the weird-like glimmering light of an arctic day. If only a portion of light is good, the noontide clearness of Christian revelation reflects upon the wisdom of its author.

We concede that men may possess valuable know-

ledge, which should only be given to the public at a price. All useful inventions are patented on this plan, but we do not concede the wisdom of keeping back such knowledge after having been promised, nor do we concede that the principle of securing to parties patent rights may not be pressed too far, as has been exemplified in reference to the barbed wire patents.

The age in which we live is far too intensely practical to be satisfied with sham and shoddy. The clear honest ring of practical truth from the anvils of every modern craft is what the men of 1884 delight to hear. The forge of every modern penman must fashion only useful articles for the tillers of the soil, to save them from a scornful rejection. Men who will only say a little of what they know, can have but small regard for the progress of their country, or for the well being of the race. Such non-progressive existences will find fitting companions amongst the Kurds of Armenian valleys.

Life itself is too short to be tantalised in such a fashion. Think of men spending years to learn what others could impart to them, if they only would, in hours. Think of the hateful selfishness of keeping from the race the elements of useful knowledge. The inventor of to-morrow may be the man so instructed to-day, and his invention may be fraught with naught but blessing to every man of his own guild.

But is there any real danger that the market will be so flooded with honey that the glut will seriously interfere with prices? We have no such fear. This would be contrary to all past experience in dietetic products. Men once sowed wheat on the bosom of the earth torn open by a piece of iron; they cut it with a sickle, and bent it out in a hollow trough. Now the lands are rapidly inverted in many places with the steam plough, and the crop reaped and bound without the strength of men, one man doing the labor of a thousand, and yet the market is not glutted. The price of wheat to-day is higher than at the primitive times to which we have just referred.

But a few years have gone by since Mr. G. F. Frankland, of Toronto, sent over the first cargo of fat cattle that ever left our shores for Britain. Men thought and said that if the trade were much enlarged the British markets would be glutted. Now when well nigh 60,000 noble carcasses of horned live stock leave our shores in a single year for the same market with a very large increase from America and other lands, competent authorities tell us that these vast consignments are but an infinitesimal fragment of all the meat consumed in Britain. Instead of glutting the market there has been a material advance in prices. So it has been with the export of cheese, and other staples that might be named. Think of it, millions of British money jingling in the pockets of our yeomen, and on the counters of our merchants, and coursing through all the veins and arteries of trade, a result which never could have been attained but for the dispersion of light amongst the proper parties, regarding the best methods of procedure. Why, the cheese-men thought it prudent to engage a competent instructor to teach their employees, and found it a most paying investment, while certain men in the apiary line grudge a few drops of knowledge to the uninitiated regarding the mysteries of their calling.

Honey is not a perishable article, less so than beef, and hence, if properly done, will bear transporting well. If only enough of it were produced to make it worth while, why should not foreign buyers come in, and thus create even a better market? It may be said that beef is a staple, and honey but a luxury, and hence the parallel is not a just one, as men will have a staple when in periods of depression they will do without a

luxury. True, but apples are a luxury. There has been no glut in the apple trade, with the increase in production, that is, in the best varieties, although apples are more perishable than honey.

The honey supply of our country, who can give its estimate were it not allowed to waste ungathered? With the growing favor of alsike clover amongst our farmers, this producing capacity may be expected to continually increase. And yet divers of our bee-men would have it go back again to air and earth, lest their own yearly gains should be somewhat interfered with, a darksome unpatriotic stain upon the guild that we should like to see some of them wash off with the waters of becoming indignation.

Be it known to every reader of the JOURNAL that one object its publishers had in view in launching it at first was the hope of making it a centre from which light would radiate on all matters relating to agriculture in its every branch, throughout every province in our fair Dominion, even to its remotest hamlets. The moment it lowers the standard of its aim in this respect, let it hasten to an inglorious end.

Be it known to every patron who may read these lines, that it shall be our constant aim to give the fullest light that we can possibly obtain to every reader of the JOURNAL in all its departments, so far as such knowledge can be legitimately obtained, whether in the archives of the past, the massive accumulation of the present (gold and rubbish), the buyers of the cattlemen, or the chronicles of the experimenter, in all the borders of our provinces, and in lands beyond the sea.

To any of our correspondents who may be disposed to write at a subject, instead of writing it, lest some may know too much, we broadly say, please keep your contributions at home, but we shall fondly hope that one other instance of this style of unpatriotism shall not be found in all the land.

The American poultry standard blockades the journalist with the following note in its preface. "The publishing of any portion of this standard by any newspaper, periodical, magazine, circular, book, or any other publication whatsoever, will be an infringement on the copyright, and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law." Sublime instance of zeal for the public good, to publish a standard, and then take the most effective of all methods to injure its sale by keeping the knowledge of its existence from the people! We shall not hesitate to run such an unpatriotic blockade as that, and brave the booming of the guns of Sumpster. Of course when anything is copied we shall be careful to credit the source from whence it comes.

In the meantime the bee department of our JOURNAL will go on. The best light that we can get so far as known to us will be given on this, as in each of the departments.

### Bow Park.

Entering the house allotted to Mr. John Hope, the very competent manager of Bow Park, the attention is at once arrested by a raccoon of enormous proportions occupying a prominent position on the table of the reception room, in the act of eating a fragment just torn from an ear of Indian corn, being held down firmly by one claw of this moonlight ranger, which was killed last autumn by Mr. Hope's dog. The thoughts at once run backward to the days of the forest brave, when his favorite hunting grounds were in this enchanting valley, where the wild fox burrowed in the sandy river banks, and the dense wood with its deep dark forest shade, as yet preceded the transitional era of the wild raccoon. As the shades of evening deepen, the imagination calls up visions of the sleeping warrior

springing to his feet startled by the savage midnight war-cry echoing on the surrounding hills, and calling to his comrades to hasten to the defence of the hunting grounds where lie the ashes of their fathers.

And can it be that this is a picture, even less than a hundred years ago, of the beautiful Bow Park that we have gazed upon this closing April evening, the lingering, setting sun seeming loth to hide his face beyond the river's bank, while a dozen happy ploughmen come whistling merrily homeward from various fields that line the "three mile course," which penetrates this peninsular valley like a circumference within a circle, fully conscious that

"Something attempted, something done,  
Had earned a night's repose,"

and more than 200 magnificent specimens of Short horns were gratefully feeling upon the liberal supplies furnished them by half a dozen humane and attentive herdsmen, preparatory to their lying down to munch again at leisure their evening meal in the spacious box stalls of the white brick stables erected for their comfort? Is it true that twenty-five stalwart men (the present working force) sat down this evening at one common meal to eat the abundant bread of civilization, where 100 years ago the Indian chieftain half satisfied his hunger on a piece of muskrat from the river? Can it be true that the "ox bow bend" of 100 years ago scarcely furnished skins sufficient for the winter wardrobe of an English duke, while the Bow Park of to-day sends out 100 Short-horns every year, to head the herds of every Province in the Dominion; not to mingle with the motley mixtures of the ranch, but to form the show-bulls of the ranchmen, and to come back covered with laurels from the greatest Fat Stock show of all the western world? Yes, this is true, all true, and how much for gratitude this truth contains. If such has been the advance of one short century, what may we not expect in coming time? The Bow Park of 100 years hence—will not the steam horse plough its lands and reap its fields, will not the Canadian champion of the Bates Short-horns at Bow Park converse with the champion of this noble race beyond the sea in their original home, each one in his respective office, and will not a tramway then convey its daily visitors to the "City of the Ford?"

For the purpose to which Bow Park is devoted, the rearing of choicest pure-bred stock, no better site perhaps could have been selected in all Ontario. It is only 3½ miles from Brantford, itself a railway centre. Its position is peninsular, giving it nearly all the advantages of an insular position without any of its disadvantages. The soil is loose at all tillable seasons, deep, and of surprising richness. The river forms an everlasting fence of seven miles along its outer border except the short distance across the neck where the bow would fit the yolk, fertilizing the grazing lands that fringe its borders with annual inundations, and giving of its crystal volume to herds that pasture there. It contains within its compass gravel beds for the making of its highways, sand hills for the mason, and a variety of soil adapted to the entire range of Canadian husbandry; and as most of it lies in a depressed valley, the cold Canadian winds that shake the various homesteads that look down from the heights beyond the farther river bank, are much less felt there, their weakened fury being still more weakened by the spreading arms of elm and oak that fringe so many of the fields.

But how comes it that it was left for a newspaper man, and a city man at that, to discover this? Canada had good stock centres long before. Bow Park itself was dotted with several homesteads, and the live stock interest had aroused considerable attention prior to



1870. Fellow farmers, there is some truth in the charge that we move too sluggishly. Our powers, like our forest sleepers, hibernate during those long Canadian winters rather than wakefully and wisely plan for coming action. The intuitive perception that led the great Canadian statesman, the late Hon. George Brown, to perceive this, enabled him to plan the laying out of the farm and the erection of its buildings to wonderful advantage. Bow Park in all its features, so far as the human side is concerned, bears traces of a master-mind, all its details bring part and parcel of one consistent, comprehensive plan.

The buildings are central, capacious, and commodious, though not possessing every improvement of modern art so far as labor-saving is concerned. Some farmers make the great mistake of locating their buildings on one extreme of the farm, and thereby entail upon themselves and their successors the waste of weary days of trampling that cannot henceforth be avoided. The three mile course hems in an ellipse within the ellipse formed by the river. From this course almost every field of these ellipses is accessible. Where else but at Bow Park do we find a farm of its size with practically but one lane—hence the economy in fencing it. This external road in much of its course is bordered outward by a fringe of well thinned forest that grows in a depression, running parallel to the river, and separating the lower from the higher levels. This affords ample shade for the herds in every field of the outer ellipse, while strips of friendly shade belong to every part of the inner ellipse. In this depression the frogs were till lately the companions of the spreading elms, but these are being gradually dislodged by the extensive draining operations carried on by Mr. Hope during his seven years of management at Bow Park. And then the numerous spreading oaks with an individuality all their own, that have been allowed to survive the wreck of dismantled forest—where shall we find their equal?

The man who planned Bow Park was great even in the exactness of the minutest details of all his work.

In the evening we were met at Brantford by Mr. Hope, who conveyed us to Bow Park. Brantford, we were told, was inhabited by about 11,000 people, and according to the assessors recent returns, 27 dogs. Happy immunity from a surplus of canines! An immense land-slide had recently occurred on the high bank just where the road crosses the river, which had filled the latter to half its width with immense masses of blue clay, with yawning fissures between their slate-like slabs, as though the spirits of the earth and water had been in deadly conflict, the numerous trees along the shifted slope having been tossed like drunken men. This unlooked for freak of the staid old earth has endangered the beautiful highway that leads along the bank of this river magnificently "Grand," necessitating a circuit around an angle in driving to Bow Park. A strong gate crossing the highway stands sentinel to Bow Park. Some cows are in a pasture on the right that is studded with proud little oaks and hickories. It is only the 28th of April, and yet their well-fleshed bodies rough it night and day upon the grasses, old and young intermingling. They are valuable animals, carrying calf. Although every animal about Bow Park is kindly and attentively cared for, none are foolishly pampered. Along the left the river rolls on, on, soft emblem of the interminable journey. White beech trees cling to its sloping bank, awakening the flowing numbers of Hiawatha that may be slumbering in some niche of memory. Before we reach the office we ask no further proofs of the thoroughness of the management. of this greatest stock producing centre of the

Dominion. The white brick stables shine bright with their painted roofs as they say good night to the setting sun. We look around in vain for a piece of broken rail about the buildings, or splintered board, or club, or stick, or unhinged gate, or unsightly debris as we pass the buildings to our resting place, the manager's dwelling. The morning dawned, bringing a "raw and gusty day," as when the last of the Romans "stood on Tiber's bank." Our impressions of a place are very apt to be colored by the temperature of the outer man when viewing it, yet the chill breezes dimmed not our admiration of the treat in store for us, the viewing of the Short-horns. At one barn we found hard at work the 25-horse power engine, chaffing the beautiful feeding hay grown from the mixed grasses, bruising oats and grinding corn to mix there with, where the whole is dampened by hot water from the engine, and left 12 hours to ferment. It is then drawn in convenient one-horse carts to the various stables, the spaces between the box-stalls and stanchions that line the two sides of each building being wide enough to admit of driving from end to end. The granary is in one end of this same building, and the blacksmith shop in the other. A box of barley is also steamed till the grains burst, to be fed to the horses once a day. We passed through the breeding stables with their spacious box-stalls, in very many of which were contented cows, each with a calf by her side. These—some better than others—were all very good. Their rangy bodies and even outline with proportionate depth and symmetry, and rapid development astonished us. They were not those pretty little pictures that one might take up in his arms, but ideal calves that give much promise of large and even growth when matured. Some of the dams were Booth, but most were Bates. The latter Mr. Hope pronounces unhesitatingly the better nurses, an item of much significance.

To particularize regarding the special excellences of the various dams would be almost endless. We simply mention the Kirklevington Duchess of Kent, a magnificent specimen, for which Mr. Hope has refused \$4,000, and the 20th Duchess of Oxford, for which he refused \$6,000 when two years old.

Then came the nurse cows, suckling enormous calves that will soon outweigh the nurses, the dams of which being of great value, are early dried, the object being to have them bred much sooner than such would likely be accomplished did they suckle their own calves. The heifers that lined the stalls in long succession were animals of great beauty and size. This is certainly a distinguishing feature of the Bow Park Short-horns,—their size and strength without any appearance of coarseness. The young bulls were not so numerous, although there is still a number of admirable specimens on hand for sale. Prominent were Prince Leopold, a red; Duke of Oxford 35th; Duke of Oxford 54th, coming two years, with a wonderful back and of great length; 18th Duke of Kirklevington, a roan of great substance; Duke of Brant, a red bull, which, when 10 months old, weighed 996 lbs.

We now look in at the 30 purchased steers which are being fattened for the export trade. Here is one shaggy coated fellow with tremendous horns of the half stub order, with a tough, unyielding hide, and an evil eye. He is evidently some relation to the scrubs. How he passed the test and got into such company we cannot tell. He must have practised some deceit. Mr. Hope assures us that the rascal will not advance 150 lbs. through the feeding season, while his fellow's all around him will readily take on 400 lbs. Farmers who complain that fattening cattle does not pay will please take a note of this. It would be money well spent if they would take a trip to Bow Park to note

the contrast between this type of a doomed race and the contestants all around him. We were shown two steers of the noble Short-horn high grade type that had been offered to Prof. Brown at a price, to be pitted in the great feeding contest now being carried on at the Farm. Mr. Hope paid \$70 each for them, and is confident that six months' feeding he will double his money.

In the grazing park attached to the stables we saw the famous 10th Duchess of Airdrie, for which \$7,000 were paid. She was bred by the Hon. H. M. Cochran, and is Mr. Hope's ideal of a Short-horn cow, with her immense length and depth, thickness of flesh symmetry of body and gaiety of character. We may add she is our own ideal as well. It is certainly a noteworthy fact that the best female at Bow Park is a Duchess, and the best male a Duke.

We now come back to see the old 4th Duke of Clarence himself, the chief of the stock bulls of Bow Park. The "old man," as Mr. Hope styles him familiarly as he comes marching up with lordly step. He has even eclipsed his renown in the show rings by the character of his stock, that best and surest of all the tests of excellence. Much of the stock we had just reviewed is a striking comment on the moderate nature of our statement. The old Duke is honored with a house all to himself across the lane, which is more comfortable than was the chieftain's wigwam in this valley in the years of long ago. As is well shown in the accompanying engraving, the head of the Duke is faultless, his neck and breast are huge, his depth is great. His length is only equalled by the evenness of his fleshy proportions, while his graceful style is peculiarly his own.

The 4th Duke (33597) is a dark roan, calved 28th October, 1874, and sired by 18th Duke of Oxford, bred by the Duke of Devonshire, with Duchess 109th as dam. He was bred by Col. Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, Wetherby, England, and traces back through the breeding of Earl Ducie, Mr. Bates, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Colling and Mr. Hunter, to James Brown's Red Bull (97), bred by Mr. Thompson. Behind the old Duke's house is a spacious area that, till recent years, was an unsightly quagmire, but which has now the appearance of a fertile garden brought about by the means of thorough drainage, which Mr. Hope is energetically applying to the scattered domains of the frogs that till recent years disfigured this lovely land.

It is 9 a. m., and we must go, but it will never do to leave Bow Park without interviewing Clarence Kirklevington and Canada's Pride, so we hurry away to the calving-house with Mr. H. Smith, whose office is in the building, while Mr. Hope orders the conveyance, and gives sundry instructions. To say that Clarence and Canada's Pride are doing well is to give faint praise. Their wealth of flesh and glossiness of coat—when shall we see the like again? In November, we trust, in the Chicago show rings, where surely justice cannot deny them crowning honors. Beside them flourishes a younger Clarence, completely white, a grandson of the Chicago sweepstakes cow Lady Aberdeen 3rd, and sired by the 4th Duke of Clarence. When one year old on the first of last March this heavy-breasted scion weighed 1,140 lbs.

The "three mile drive" is quickly made. We admire a very large field of permanent pasture sown last summer, and lightly harrowed in. It has the appearance of an old sod already, so thickly is it coated with grass. Much attention is paid by Mr. Hope to this very important adjunct to successful cattle rearing, though yet in its infancy in this country. The progressive farmer must not fail to give the matter his early and earnest attention, especially where located

on the lighter soils. We have our misgivings as to the propriety of rushing into it in cold undrained clay soils.

Less of soiling is now done at Bow Park than formerly, permanent pastures being introduced instead, which, owing to the high price of labor in this country, is a step in the right direction. Men were busy harrowing the 90 acres of magnificent wheat after the sowers of grass seed, who were scattering 12 lbs. of clover and 8 of timothy over every acre. The 95 acres of oats are already sown. Only the barley, corn and roots yet to put in, and it not yet the 1st of May. We pass a small field of light soil for long time rebellious, but now coated with a warm blanket of orchard grass, which seems to love the sand. The gate is passed, the bridge is crossed, the noble river left behind, and we hurry on to Brantford. Why did that pent up demon of the quicksands throw down that bank of beauty and over-fill half way across the river's bed with such unsightly clay, to mar its beauty perhaps forever?

We listen to the routine of the management of the staff of 25 workhands at Bow Park. They are boarded by a workhand with that precious heritage, a wife, the provision being made through the manager, with whom it is a cardinal principle to feed both men and horses on good, strong, substantial food, as was amply attested in the numerous fat carcasses of home supply sheep that were feeding on the pastures. Those dyspeptic pastry mixtures so sorrowfully frequent in the homes of many farmers are not in favor at Bow Park. The management is firm, yet not severe. Unreserved obedience to every command is a condition of the contract: when this cannot be given separation follows at once. No laggards linger around Bow Park. The morning bell-call finds every man on duty, and when his day's work ends he is free, not to riot, but to rest.

In every movement of the manager with the men we trace competency, a quality that is rarer even than the capacity to be a successful breeder of stock. Favored is the man who combines these, and fortunate the firm that secures his services.

#### MANAGEMENT OF BULLS AT BOW PARK.

We subjoin what we trust will be useful to stockmen generally on this topic:—The young bulls suck their respective dams till from eight to ten months old. So soon as they will eat they are fed meal consisting of two parts crushed oats and one part ground corn, from two to four pounds per day, according to size and age, with two pounds oil cake per head daily, and pulped roots. They are kept in boxed stalls with spacious yards attached, in which they may exercise at pleasure, are never allowed to run out to pasture, and are ringed when about one year old. The bulls have been found most serviceable when fed grain in addition to roots and coarse feed, say five lbs. crushed oats per day with a liberal supply of good hay. Their feet are carefully examined in the spring, and trimmed, which is an important factor in their management. Bulls are not used before twelve months old, and then only to a very limited number of cows. The practice of using young bulls so freely, as is usually the case, is thought a great mistake, which must react adversely on their usefulness in after years.

#### Stock-Keeping and Manure-Making.

BY WM. F. CLARKE, SPEEDSIDE, ONT.

Whether as a safeguard against impoverishment of the soil, or as a means of restoring lost fertility to it, there can be no doubt that a mixed husbandry comprising stock feeding in due proportion to grain growing is the true system of farming. It is this which, during the present century, has wrought such a wonderful change in British agriculture, and to-day the

best farming districts in Canada are those in which stock keeping is a prominent feature. Cattle and sheep should be kept up to the utmost capacity of the land, for it needs no great sagacity to perceive that the manure we use to keep up the resources of the soil must be mainly, if not wholly, home-made.

Next to the keeping of stock, in order to lay the foundation of the manure supply, it is important to use proper means to make the most of the animal droppings that are obtained. The great majority of farmers are sadly remiss in this direction. Can it be that manure is a precious and scarce commodity? Who would think in view of the reckless manner in which it is wasted? It is with manure as it is with money. There is little use in making money unless we take care of it when it is made. It needs only wasteful expenditure to squander a fortune in a very short time, so with manure. How inconsistent it is with our perplexity and despair about getting enough of it, that we do not practice a more rigid economy with the scant quantity we can manage to secure. It is a well ascertained fact that manure exposed to the sun and rain parts with a large percentage of the qualities that render it efficacious. It is not merely that there is loss of bulk. Everybody who has observed the shrinkage of a manure pile knows very well that it becomes smaller the longer it stands, but people flatter themselves that it gets more concentrated, and that the essence of the heap is still there in less compass. This would no doubt be the case if it were protected from the action of the sun and rain. But in the exposed condition in which it is usually kept, there is constant waste going on. The heat of the sun extracts the volatile gases, and they go off into the atmosphere, while every shower washes away the rich fertilizing material in black streams that are always wasted and lost.

Actual experiments made by Lord Kinnaird some years ago proved that covered dung brought a crop of potatoes from four to five tons per acre larger than the same quantity of uncovered dung, while there was a difference of from ten to twelve bushels per acre in the yield of wheat. The fact is that there is often but little virtue left in the bleached and weather-beaten stuff that is carted from the barn-yard to the field. If we are going to do the best we can with the slender manurial resources we have at command, we must house our dung. To do this it is not necessary to go to a lavish expenditure in the way of stone cellars and costly pits. Neither cellar nor pit is needed. The manure may be spread out on the level, and duly mixed with coarse litter, it will be all there when wanted, if it be only roofed over. A large, roomy shed, built as a lean-to on the side of the barn or basement where the stable doors are placed, will be sufficient. If the exposure is towards the south, as it should be, there will only be needed two ends and a roof, the cost of which will be trifling. It will be soon repaid by the enhanced value of the manure, and the increase of the crops. The stable thresholds should be raised somewhat to admit of a winter's accumulation. Here let the manure be evenly spread out, giving such of the stock as are permitted to roam around the yard free access to it. Their feeding racks should be under this large shed. They will pack the manure closely, moisten it with their urine, lie down on it whenever they seek rest, and with a little attention to keeping the place level and sufficiently littered to prevent surface dampness, the stock of manure will be brought into the best possible condition. It will gradually rot, and by turnip time, or time for fall wheat ploughing, will be in a good state for handling with ease and comfort.

Besides the gain in the strength of the manure, it

is no small argument in favor of such a plan as that just recommended, that it enables a farmer to keep his barn-yard neat and tidy, and promotes the comfort of himself, his family, his work-people, his visitors, and last but not least, his stock. A mucky, miry barn-yard is a constant source of annoyance to those who have to go back and forth in it, while it is both unpleasant and unwholesome for animals to be up to the hocks, and even deeper, in liquid filth.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

#### The Sheep of Spain and Their Migrations.

When we hear the word Merinos we naturally think this is the name of the sheep, and would suppose that name to have been derived from the locality in which these sheep pasture; but this is not so. The word Merino is Spanish, and is derived from the corrupt Latin "Merinus," or "Majorinus," and means the superintendent of the sheep walks. Having thus explained the derivation of the word, I will proceed to give your readers some account of these travelling animals, and the treatment pursued by the Spanish flock masters and their shepherds.

These sheep are classified into several different kinds, but for our purpose we will place them under two kinds, the coarse-wooled and the fine-wooled. The former of these never travel, and are housed every night in the cold winter months, the latter live entirely in the open air, and move to the warm plains of Estramadura, Andalusia, Leon, and other places during the winter; leaving their cool mountain pastures in the north of Spain, with the same punctuality as our migratory birds, only to return thereto as the spring arrives. The number of sheep that thus migrate varies, of course, at different periods. Their average will exceed 4,000,000, at least it is so computed. When the period of starting has arrived, the flocks are gathered together at the "mesta," an association of owners, consisting of nobles and members of the larger and wealthy monastic bodies, who feed them on waste or unenclosed land. They are called Merinos, or *transhumantes*, "the migrators," from their annual journeyings to and fro. This custom of feeding on unenclosed lands was first introduced into Spain during the troublous times of that nation, and became from usage a claim which has long since passed into a right, or a prescriptive right, and, of course, has naturally the effect of causing many and severe grievances. Columella, Pliny and Solinus take us back to a very early period, the former in the Emperor Claudius's time, A. D. 41, speaks of this breed, and was instrumental in improving it by the introduction of some African rams, and Strabo tells us the beautiful woolen cloths worn by the Romans came from Spain.

The annual product of these flocks was extremely valuable, and so much so were they considered, that the Kings of Spain in their ordinances styled them "The precious jewel of the Crown." This jewel was formerly set in the crown. Many of the Spanish kings were lords of all the flocks, and a Royal Council exists to this day, called "the Council of the Grand Royal Flock," but this council, like many of our statutes, has become obsolete. The king now has no sheep, Philip I. having disposed of all his sheep, amounting to 40,000, to one of his nobles, his necessities and expenses of war requiring the sacrifice.

When the flocks are united they form the "mesta," and are trooped in lots of 10,000 under a captain or leader, who divides the sheep into ten or more tribes. The head shepherd or captain is chosen for his strength activity, vigilance and intelligence. He must be a judge of pasture, an oracle in weather probabilities,

and a walking veterinary, skilled in all diseases of the woolly kind. He then appoints fifty or more shepherds, and as many dogs, five of the bipeds and five canine to a tribe. Over these he has absolute dominion. He has power to chastise the shepherds or dismiss them at pleasure. For his services he is paid \$200 a year. The under shepherds receive very small wages, and are allowed two pounds of bread a day each. They are, however, allowed to keep a few goats and sheep which migrate with the flock, but the wool is the master's right, the lambs and flesh the hireling's; to this is added a small sum, spring and autumn, for travelling expenses. April and October are the moving times. They have a hard life of it, exposed every day of the year to all kinds of weather, at night they lay in

as their masters. The flocks with their shepherds and surroundings have often formed subjects of the painter's brush, and adorn many of our walls. This life accords with the nature of the Spaniard, who innately loves the wild, idle life. They leave the tillage part to the hard working, stay at home man, or I should say the industrious man. I have mentioned before that the head shepherd must be an oracle in weather probabilities. Observe him then when a cloud of a threatening kind appears. He gives a signal to his dogs to collect the sheep and fall to the rear. He himself heads the flock, quickly leading the sheep to shelter, which unless attained leaves a heavy loss in those strong storm regions. Every night the shepherds with aid of dogs drive the sheep into pens enclosed by a net made of

#### APRIL MIGRATION.

As soon as this month sets in the sheep begin craving for the mountain pastures, expressing themselves by various uneasy ways, restlessness and attempts at breaking pasture. The utmost vigilance is now required to prevent escape. The sleepy shepherd has often opened his eyes to find his 1,000 tribe of sheep some twenty miles or so away, going to their hill pastures. They show exceeding intelligence in this. Some stray sheep have found their way to their former feeding ground, 400 or more miles away. To any one who has observed their transit it must be very interesting to watch the fleecy armies *en route* by custom and regulations which have extended for ages. They are marched as troops of soldiers. They pick their feed



FOURTH DUKE OF CLARENCE (33597).

*The property of the Canada West Farm Stock Association, Escu Park, Brantford, Ont., and one of the stock Bulls there.*

a poor hut; they are ignorant and little superior in intelligence to the animals with whom they live. They have this felicity: however, knowing every individual sheep, and the sheep know them. It may astonish many of your readers, that any one man can identify any particular sheep out of the 1,000 under his care. But did not our Saviour confirm this, when he makes use of that knowledge: "He says to his disciples, I know my sheep, and am known of mine."

The under shepherds are clothed in sheepskins; their talk is of rams and ewes, and, of course, much emulation exists in the quality of their various herds and particular animals. They live as a rule to a great age notwithstanding the roving, rough life. There are several thousand men employed in this service. They rarely ever marry and abjure the cities. The dogs they employ are of the mastiff kind, very large, and are put on the same allowance of bread *per diem*

rushes, and called "sparto." The mesh of this net is from 8 to 12 inches, and extremely light, much more so than the net used in the English Downs. It is necessary to pen the sheep at night, for if they stray during darkness they become a prey to the wolf. The shepherds make a rough habitation of stakes, branches and brambles, being allowed to cut a single branch only off each tree for that purpose and for fuel. There is one thing the men are careful not to do, that is let the sheep out of the pens until the sun has cleared away the white hoar frost from the ground. This is matter worth consideration, but more especially so in England, where they have so much white frost. To this may be attributed the great loss of sheep in that country, for the germ of disease is often sown by the hungry sheep carrying insects and chill to the stomach, and, as the Spanish shepherd says, "they pine away and die." They also highly disapprove of sheep drinking hail water.

as they go along, and when traversing cultivated spots the owners are obliged by law to leave a sheep way 84 yards wide, through their vineyards, olive yards, corn fields and town lands. Some of these gangways extend 25 to 30 miles, over which the sheep have to travel in one day before they reach open land for grazing. They march from day to day without a single day's repose, and average about ten miles a day until they reach their summer ground, a distance of some 350 miles. They calculate to do this in 40 days.

#### SHEEP SHEARING.

Early in May during the summer migration this is done. All tribes do not get sheared in the same place. In various places along the line of march are erected large and spacious buildings, which will hold 1,000 sheep. These are principally in Segovia, and reminds one of Nabal's large shearings mentioned in David's time. As soon as the shearing is over the wool is weighed and sorted as in Australia ranches. It

is divided into three piles of best, good, and middling, according to the parts of the animal from whence taken, and priced according to merit. The practice, however, is to sell the whole together at a mean price. After shearing, the shepherds are obliged to take particular care of the sheep to prevent their catching cold, which probably would cause their death, hence they are brought by degrees to the open air, and in due course proceed on their journey to the mountains.

Reynosa, in the Upper Montana, lies at the centre of the open plain, which is encompassed by a range of high hills. This plain affords rich pasture, and is the summer residence of the sheep.

The shepherds, on the arrival of the sheep at this spot, give them as much salt as they like. They have

The temperature of the summer and winter districts are about equal, and to this is assumed the cause of a certain amount of the fineness of the wool. It is thought that if the coarser woolled sheep travelled in the same way and lived in an equable climate, their wool would in a few generations become fine, short, silky and white. The celebrated Negrettes are among the migratory sheep, and are in the Leonese class.

F. G.

The Glen Stock Farm, Innerkip, Ont.,

### Duchess II.

The exceedingly life-like sketch below of this very fine representative of the Aberdeen Angus Polls was made by one of our artists from life.

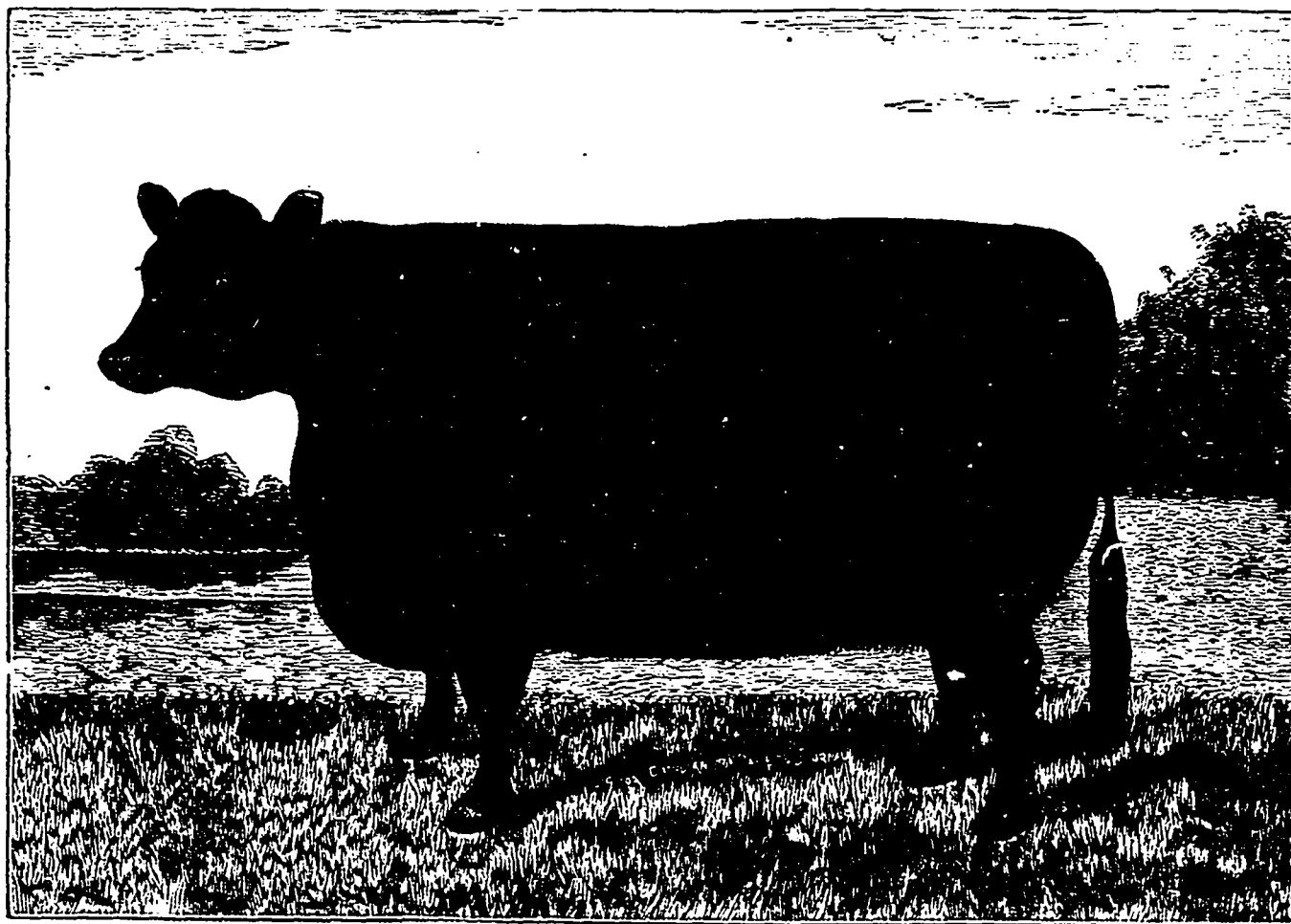
hide, tallow, heart, offal, etc. The appearance of the meat of these two animals when dressed was certainly very attractive. The flecking, or the intermingling of the fat and lean where the carcass was severed was simply perfect, tantalizing to a hungry man to look upon.

A detailed sketch of the work at Hillhurst must be deferred to a future issue, as we cannot find space at present.

### Welsh Mountain Sheep.

A gentleman, long resident in Wales, has just sent us the following, having a bearing on the inquiry from Bliss, Virginia, in another column of the JOURNAL. He says:

"Speaking of the sheep generally they are compara-



THE PRIZE-WINNER DUCHESS II.

The Property of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Compton, Que.

to resort to the primitive way of doing this. Each shepherd collects 50 or 60 flat stones, on which to place the salt, leading the sheep through the rows of stones. They will not, during the time the sheep are eating salt, allow them to graze on chalk or lime stone lands, but keep them on the clay land, where they feed well.

When the month of September arrives the sheep show the autumn restlessness, and are full ready to march southward to their winter feeding fields. They are conducted in the same way as in the spring stampede, and go to the same district where they fed the winter before, and where they dropped their lambs. It requires no trouble, as it is a notorious fact that they would go there of their own accord. The sheep are sweated before shearing, to soften the hard crust of the wool. Five rams and eight ewes is reckoned a good day's work for one man.

Duchess 2nd was 1,770 days old when shown at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, 14th November, 1883, where she carried off the first prize for the best cow three years old or over, in lot iv, amongst "other pure beef breeds not named," other meaning any breed except the Short-horns, Herefords and Devons. She stood beside the celebrated Aberdeen Angus Polled steer Waterside Jock, also the property of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Compton, Quebec, which carried off the premium of \$50 for best dressed carcass of steer or spayed heifer two and under three years. Waterside Jock was 999 days old, weighed alive 1,815 lbs., his average gain per day from birth being 1.82 lbs., the dressed weight 1,203 lbs., not including head, feet, etc., the per cent. of net carcass to the live weight being 67.39, while that of Duchess 2nd was 67.29, her dressed weight as above being 1,218 lbs., and the total of waste 564 lbs., including head, feet,

tively small, and are very hardy. Their flesh is excellent mutton. They do not thrive except on land that is high and dry. They are not kept in Wales by farmers who have not mountain ranges. They are very wild, such fences as are common in this country would be no obstruction to them. The following items from a Welsh paper may interest your readers.—I translate literally.—"Three sheep, the property of Mr. Evan Edmonds, lately gave birth to eleven lambs, all of which are doing well, two four each and one three. Last year these sheep had each of them three lambs, and their mother had four. Mr. Owen Williams, Glanygors, Caerdybi, South Wales, has a sheep which gave birth to five lambs this season. For the past two years the same sheep has had four lambs each year."

FURTHER enlargement of the JOURNAL in the near future is inevitable, as the demands upon our columns are such that we cannot find anything like sufficient room. The interest thus manifested by the stockmen and farmers is very gratifying.

### Mr. Douglas and His Work.

On the 29th of April we journeyed from Bow Park to the home of Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Caledonia, Onondaga Township, County Brant, Ont., in the pleasant company of Mr. Hope, and of Mr. James Geddie, of Hillside farm., Paris. By the way, Mr. Geddie has been three years in the good work of producing short-horns, the object of his present journey being to secure more. His herd is grounded on that of Mr. Valentine Fitch, of Ortel, Ont. He is at present using as stock bull Orpheus 18th, one year old, sired by the 4th Duke of Clarence, dam Goodness of Sweet Valley, bred by Mr. F. Bedford, of Paris, Kentucky. He recently added to his herd from that of Bow Park the beautiful one-year roan heifers Britannia 28th and 29th, descended from imported cows, and sired by the 5th Earl of Goodness.

Arrived at the house of Mr. Douglas, which faces an enlargement of the Grand River, we received that true hospitable welcome which a farmer best knows how to give, and partook of that cheer which a true-hearted farmer most ungrudgingly provides.

The farm consists of some 400 acres, mostly clayey in texture, rolling on its front, and running down to the river, beyond which Tuscarora, the Indian reserve, runs some nine miles backward. Here dwell the straggling remnants of the powerful six nations, once the terror of the French pioneers and of the settlers in the border States, surrounded by a civilization to the requirements of which they have but imperfectly adapted themselves.

Mr. Douglas settled here more than 40 years ago. Several of the surrounding farms belong to three of his brothers, the fourth one a jeweller in St. Catharines, Ont., has won the chief honors of the city, having presided over it as mayor. The farm is now well cultivated, and constantly increasing in fertility—the experience of every cattleman of ordinary prudence. The experiment of Mr. Douglas has amply demonstrated that the successful rearing of pure-bred stock is quite possible on clay soils where roots cannot be so freely grown.

He commenced his herd some 30 years ago, after having spent much labor in reclaiming his lands from the possession of the wilderness. His own hands helped to fell the pines where one of the barns is still standing, the timbers of which are even now in the structure. The men who plead that arduous labors so grind them down that they cannot get the time or means to improve their stock should think of this. The first purchase was made from the late Adam Ferguson, of the bull Sultan, descended from imported stock, and for which he paid \$100. Sultan was of the Beauty line, a strain which has given to the country a hardy lot of stock. It will thus be seen that Mr. Douglas has been perhaps as long in the Short-horn line as any other living breeder in the country.

From the same source he purchased two years hence three cows and two heifer calves.

About 1836 he purchased from Alexander Harvey, of Fergus, (not now in the business) a Bates heifer and a cow.

In 1871 he purchased from M. H. Cochrane, Milner, a pure Booth, and Britannia, having a Mason foundation, with four or five Booth crosses, the former bred by Mr. J. B. Booth, of Killerby, and the latter by Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey.

The Ferguson purchase proved the most profitable.

Mr. Douglas has great faith in the Bow Park institution, and especially admires the bulls raised there, where recently he purchased his present roan stock bull, 19th Duke of Kirklevington, sired by 4th Duke of Clarence, and from the imported dam Kirklevington

19th, to replace the old bull 5th Earl of Goodness, also from Bow Park, sold not long ago to Mr. John Robson, of Ilderton. His weight when sold was 2,610 lbs. He had him five years, and has now some twenty females of his get, besides having sold a very large number, principally bull, each one of which bore away with him the impress of this very useful sire.

The herd at present consists of some 57 head of Short horns, including a few young bulls, the get of 5th Earl of Goodness, now for sale, and the beautiful two year roan heifers Mirth 5th and Favorite, with their neat bodies and well developed proportions. To these may be added grades, mostly for fattening, swelling the number to 80 head.

Mr. Douglas has bred a fine class of pure-bred Leicester sheep for 29 years past. He has 150 head of sheep at present, though a large number are being fattened.

His Short-horns are a good large class of cattle, and though not quite so fanciful as some kept for show purposes, will produce a very useful class of Short-horns. Since the establishment of the herd, cattle sold therefrom have gone eastward to the New Brunswick government, and westward to Colorado, the prices ranging from \$410 and downwards. The call for them is now quite as good as ever it was.

### Sanitary Condition of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

While we are quite in sympathy with the objects of this useful institution, we do not wish to shut our eyes to any defects connected with its management. We are satisfied there is much room for improvement in reference to the removal of the sewage from the vicinity of the college. At present this runs down a sloping bank in rear of the college into large open tanks, without any means of escape from these, unless the soakage that takes place into a stream of water about a rod below these uncovered haunts of the germs of a living death, that are wafted towards the college every time the wind chances to blow that way. Last season, Dr. Hare, the professor of chemistry at the college, became so alarmed, that he felt the duty of using largely disinfectants, to protect the health of the useful lives for whose welfare he is laboring. No less than six able physicians from Guelph, who visited the place last summer, spoke out regarding the danger.

The stream of water referred to, passing onward, is used by the flocks and herds of the two farms lower down, and even within the dwellings.

No steps as yet, so far as we can learn, have been taken by the Government to provide a remedy.

Hamilton, Ont., contains an asylum for the insane. In duty to the inmates it was deemed advisable some time since to conduct the sewage down the mountain side and into the marsh below. Who will say that such was a needless kindness to the madmen imprisoned there, although the expense incurred was heavy?

And yet our Government are inactive, notwithstanding that the precious lives of one or two hundred youths, not a few of them the rising hope of the agricultural interests of the country, are endangered. What name shall we apply to that course which consists in a government's inviting the most promising of its youth to one of its colleges to have their lives endangered, lest an outcry be raised by the soulless against undue expenditure? We are not aware that disease and death have as yet resulted, but it is too late to speak out when these have carried off some fond mother's hope and father's pride to that bourne whence there is no returning. The precious life of but one promising youth will more than counterbalance the expenditure. We trust that our Legislature will be

strong, and quit themselves like men in this matter. No one will dare to cry out against the necessary outlay to remove the pest, judiciously expended, unless he have drunk deeply of the waters of the death flowing Styx. No time should be lost, as the hot weather is upon us.

One way of removing the evil is to have an underground drain constructed to carry it away to the Speed. Perhaps scientists can tell us of a better.

### Professor Brown in Britain.

It is with a glow of national pride that we notice that Prof. Wm. Brown, of the Experimental Farm, Guelph, has been received with open arms by the agricultural press of Great Britain, and that the columns of all the agricultural papers have been thrown open for the insertion of his admirable address to "The Farmers of Britain."

The eulogistic address of welcome given him by the London *Live Stock Journal* states that the Ontario Agricultural College has a world-wide reputation, and that Prof. Brown has earned this for it. We hope those Canadians who can see but little good in the College or its professors, or the work it is doing, viewed from a national stand point, will ponder the above.

It must be gratifying to the Professor to know that he is thus appreciated by his equals, and that his only detractors are disappointed Solomons at home. Such men and such work can never be placed under quarantine, on the grand hydraulic principle that fluids will find their equilibrium. We subjoin the address of welcome referred to, taken verbatim from the London *Live Stock Journal*, and also that of Prof. Brown, which cannot fail to draw the respectful eyes of British capitalists towards our agricultural interests:

"Through our columns and those of several of our contemporaries, Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College addresses an interesting communication to the farmers of the British Isles. Prof. Brown has just come to this country to accomplish a very important mission, and we not only give him a very cordial welcome, but also wish him all the success he deserves in the responsible work which the Canadian Government has entrusted to him. He wants specimens of eight breeds of cattle, and of as many varieties of sheep, and he aims at obtaining animals not merely of reputed breeding, but likewise of the very choicest individual merit. The animals are to be kept at the Ontario Agricultural College (for which Prof. Brown has earned a world-wide reputation), and are intended mainly for educational purposes, but partly also for providing material for the improvement of the general Canadian farm stock. Eight years ago Prof. Brown made a similar importation from the herds and flocks of this country, and it affords us no little satisfaction to know that, as a rule, the results have been nearly all that could have been desired. Prof. Brown is accompanied by Mr. Ballantine, M.P., and Mr. Sharman, who are also in search of a few select representatives of British breeds:

#### TO THE FARMERS OF BRITAIN.

"I have just arrived from Canada for a particular purpose. In 1876 I made the first importation of live stock to the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. It is not unknown to some of you that our experimental records during these seven years—by the agency of public sales and annual reports—have been the means of drawing attention to several particulars in the character of various breeds of cattle and sheep as applicable to the Northern States and Canada. Much of the commendation accorded our experimental station has been from the United States and the British press, and thus not only among our own people, but all over we have established the names of those from whom I made my first importations.

The Ontario Government has again commissioned me to purchase. This time we want eight breeds of cattle, and as many of sheep; and I think it my duty to say to British breeders that, as our experimental tests will, more than ever, be made world-wide, it is of the first importance that the specimens I secure be worthy of the breeders and of the old country. But this is not the principal object of my letter.

'That the live stock interest is the absorbing agricultural question everywhere is admitted. Britain—now half pasture in her cultivated area—is always likely to be a place of grass more than grain. She will continue a breeder of live stock for others, more than a feeder of millions; more a source of purity in cattle, sheep, and horses than a killer of her own beef and mutton. She has made the breeds that are now possessing the world, and will always stand unrivalled in that respect.

'England needs help even in her own specialty; already she is not able to meet the demand for particular breeds. At the present moment the United States, Australia and Canada are unsupplied in their demand for cattle particularly, and would actually buy up every thoroughbred hoof on these islands, at prices that have already made your mouths water. Very wisely you won't be tempted. Your conservatism in this branch of rural economy is good policy.

'But what are other nations to do? The great and small grazing fields of the world must be occupied; the present openings are but a touch of what we may reasonably expect to prevail, not only in the United States and Canada, but in South America, China and Africa. This drifting into beef and mutton may not be all wise on the part of those who do not hold either wealth of grass or wealth of grain—for these, I think, are the only two conditions anywhere that regulate cheap production for food, and the best for thorough-breeds.

'Before advancing anything upon the direct subject of this letter I wish to make one strong statement. I am of opinion that no other part of the world, under the existing knowledge of things, is able to originate or maintain a breed of cattle or sheep capable of meeting the world's markets in every essential as Britain has done, and is now doing. The skill employed is not only difficult to repeat, but the peculiar physical conditions of the country may be said to be almost impossible of securing or attempting anywhere.

'The animals, then, that the world has been receiving from you for the last half century have not been able to maintain all their original goodness in whatever characteristic. If they had—if deterioration in any essential form had not taken place—there necessarily would not have been the present demand from all the old customers. It is not alone the new men that want, nor the old patrons that are increasing their herds and flocks, it is as much the necessity on the part of the latter of maintaining original character that they come again and again for new blood from the old sources. Unless this be done systematically, virtue dies and progress suffers.

'You see, then, what an important spot you are in the eye of the cattlemen and shepherds of the whole world. The day may come when time, with skill and changed physical conditions, to some extent, will establish a breed that may fill the bill as well, if not better, for a particular country than anything Britain possesses; but as yet it has not been done anywhere.

'Now, I am not prepared to say what should be done for all countries, how to help to meet the great demand; but I think I can show how you British breeders may extend your borders in order to do the best that can be done for what is still your best market—that is, the North American continent.

'It has already been well proved what different parts of that continent can do in the healthy, hardy, and otherwise the first-class maintenance of cattle, sheep, and horse life. There seems to be no doubt upon it. What the majority say and promise cannot be disputed, and unquestionably, the province of Ontario is peculiarly adapted for this purpose. Its variety of physical conditions, the invigorating and purifying character of its winters, and the ability to produce the kinds of crops so essential to animal life at all seasons, have already marked that portion of Canada as the breeding ground for all others connected with it by land. Consequently, the demand upon Ontario for the best pure-bred farm stock has already outrun all bounds, and at the same time the Americans are wise enough to take advantage of our admirable quarantine—climatic as well as in transit—ere taking home what they purchase from you.

'Now what does all this point to? Is it not obvious that Ontario should be alive? Some of our best men are already so, but yet there are but an handful to the demand. We require capital, and a little more enterprise.

'Here then, is a grand opening for the monied farmers of Britain—for the very men who do not wish to change their particular line of farming, and who certainly would find nothing but climate to make them

think they were from home. I write, remember, unadvised and uninfluenced by any Government or party whatsoever. A capital of £3,000 to £4,000 would command in Ontario all the land, appliances, and an imported breeding stock to start with, that could be desired. The cost of production—in crop or stock—is nearly one-half less than in Britain, and, as the selling price of thoroughbred stock is one-third more in Ontario, the advantages of some of the British breeders going there are very evident.

'I need not say more at present. I shall be glad to meet with any who desire information, and having to remain here for about six weeks, my address can be found on application to J. Macdonald, editor, the *Live Stock Journal*, 30 Hampstead-road, London; to W. Macdonald, *North British Agriculturist*, Edinburgh; to W. Alexander, *Free Press*, Aberdeen; or to P. Byrne, 6 South Castle-street, Liverpool.

'WM. BROWN, Professor of Agriculture,  
from Ontario School of Agriculture, Ontario.'

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL

### Which Breed of Sheep is the most Profitable.

The above is a question as yet undecided in the minds of many of our farmers. While it is generally conceded that sheep are a very desirable stock to keep on the farm for numerous reasons, some of which are that they are able to forage for a much longer period of the year, and with less injury to the soil in wet weather than heavier stock; can be attended in winter with less labour, as they can be housed together loose in large lots; no tying nor stables to clean; are well adapted to manufacturing straw, etc., into manure of the best quality; keep down foul weeds; stand a dry and scanty season better; are less trouble to fence against and keep within bounds; and also produce a large amount of wholesome meat for the food consumed—yet, we ask, which is the best breed to keep for profit? Some will say the Cotswolds: they are large and heavy woolled; others will say the Leicester, being easier kept than Cotswolds, another will say the Lincoln, even although unable to distinguish them from the Leicester; another will tell you the Oxford-Down is the sheep, because it has size and the wool is of the Down character (although coarser than that of the Leicester). Others are ready to say, and perhaps with some show of argument, the Shropshires, as they come nearer in quality to the Southdowns, and have more size, while others favor the Southdowns, as they surpass all other breeds in point of quality, and have attained sufficient size for profit. But perhaps for the general farmer whose aim is to produce wool and mutton, it would not be advisable to dispose of the stock he already has, and go altogether into any of the pure breeds, as the outlay would be too great. It is absolutely necessary that pure-bred stock should be bred in its greatest perfection, with all the skill and judgment that the experienced stock-man can bring to bear on the subject. While it is necessary that the breeding of pure-bred stock should be continued, every farmer is neither adapted by nature nor education to make the breeding of such, a success, for while it may be an easy matter to improve the more common stock, it is more difficult to improve that which has already attained a high standard of perfection, and a mistake or failure would be attended with more serious loss. What will pay every sheep-farmer is to use nothing but pure bred rams of whatever breed he may fancy, and procure them from breeders of undoubted reputation, and that can be relied upon, and see that they have a well authenticated pedigree. The same rule applies to all kinds of farm stock. Now, as to which breed would be the most profitable as a cross, will depend somewhat on the stamp of ewes to be used for breeding from. If they are particularly deficient as regards wool, it may

be desirable to make an improvement in that direction. But at the present price of wool and mutton, it is far more important to make the production of the latter a specialty. To do so with the class of ewes most common to our country (being mostly of Leicester and Cotswold type), we would say there could be nothing better than to cross with the Southdown. It would improve both the quality of the wool and mutton, as well as have an important bearing upon early maturity and hardihood. A neighbor of mine having bred lambs in this way has sold them this spring at about six weeks old, from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. One important reason why the Southdown is so valuable for crossing, is, that it is one of the longest established pure-breeds that we have. It is therefore capable of transmitting its good qualities in a greater degree than the new and more modern breeds.

I need not say to those who have paid any attention to the progress they have made of late years, that the Southdowns of to-day, are not the small light-fleeced sheep they were wont to be years ago. With the great care that has been paid to their breeding in this country as well as in England, they have been brought to their present large size with good heavy fleeces, without losing any of their original fine qualities.

JOHN JACKSON,  
Woodside.

FOR THE STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL

### Cross-breeds and Grades.

There seems to be a difference of understanding about the word "grade." If I understand it aright, a grade is one which has been sired by a thorough bred, from a cow which had no particular breeding, or which may have been sired by a thoroughbred, or probably dam and granddam may have been so sired. The latter I would call a *high bred grade*. Now a *cross-breed* appears to me to be the issue of two pure, distinct breeds—that is, when a pure Shorthorn bull, has been mated with a Jersey or a Hereford cow, pure in their breeding: the issue of such I believe to be the cross-breed, and of course the progeny from it and a thoroughbred would still be a cross. This is a mode of working I don't like. If any one has cows of no particular breed, I believe in grading them up as much as possible. For ordinary farm use they will certainly be found to be more profitable than the old natives. But to cross the pure-breeds is what ought not to be done. It breaks up the set principle of producing their likeness in their offspring, hence their issue is neither one nor the other. Ten chances to one if it does not partake of the worst features of both, because the family physique is broken up, and the commingling of whatever remnants of the old original blood that may remain is sure to predominate through a natural affinity, over the weaker principles, as all stock have a natural tendency to revert to their original.

R. A. BROWN,  
Cherry Grove.

THE exports of cheese as stated in the parliamentary returns from the Dominion for the year 1883 is 63,340,935 lbs., as against 8,000,000 lbs. in 1871; butter, \$1,62,729 lbs.; eggs, 13,451,410 doz.; horses, 13,800, cattle, 67,060, and sheep, 308,662. It is a significant fact that while the total value of the exports of agricultural produce from the Dominion for the year was \$29,515,033; that of animals and their produce was \$21,163,418. It is surely high time that the Dominion should be vigorously represented by a stock journal. We blush to have to tell it in "Gath" that during all these years this leading agricultural interest has been without one.

For the CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

### Caution to Sheep Breeders and Importers.

The time is rapidly approaching when our neighbors will be paying their annual visits to our flocks.

For many years American sheep breeders have usually bought breeding stock in Canada, and in many cases they buy our best animals; nevertheless these same men require to frequently visit Ontario to replenish their flocks. So I believe it will be in the future. I formerly thought, as they bought our best specimens in large numbers, they would in time produce all the breeding stock they required, but observation and experience has taught me the contrary.

Generally speaking, our sheep are much more thrifty. They have a vigor, and stamina which the American flocks lack, and in order to keep their sheep up to a profitable standard, they must get fresh supplies from Canada or England, and as we are so much nearer, they will give us the preference. I used to think our sheep were superior to theirs, because we understood their management better than they, but after spending some time among American flocks in various parts of the Union (the New England States excepted), I came to the conclusion it was our climate that gave us such a decided advantage.

I think sheep are in their element in Ontario; if they can be made profitable in any part of the world, they can be made so here. Many of the farmers think sheep "don't pay." The fact is we don't give them a chance.

We who make a specialty of pure bred sheep, do not understand the art of breeding as we should. We sell anything that we can. A buyer comes along: we let him take his pick for so much, and so our flocks are continually culled over; rarely can you get an English breeder of any note to do this. He will pick out so many for his own use first, then the buyer can choose. Thus his flock, if he use judgment in selecting his breeding males, will always be improving, and nearing a certain type which he thinks best.

As a rule we do not pay sufficient attention to the proper selection of our rams. One year we use one of one type, the next year we use one altogether different in form, wool, etc. I think Mr. Jno. C. Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., has one of the most even flocks I have yet seen, which is due to the care with which he has selected his rams.

A traffic in grades of the different breeds has been carried on between this country and the U. S. A. for many years, and has greatly injured our breeders. A few years ago Cotswolds, were in great demand: the leading breeders could not supply the wants of their customers. Then commenced the shipping of grades. American buyers were thick among us, and anything that had a head and fleece like a Cotswold was bought and shipped to the States. Though bought as grades, they were sold as being purely bred, the name of some leading breeder being freely used. Many hundred grade Cotswolds were thus palmed off; nor were the Americans the only guilty parties. Some of our Canadian breeders did not hesitate to stoop to this style of trading; neither did all the grades which were sold as pure "breeds" cross the lines. Many of our Canadian farmers bought what they supposed were pure bred Cotswolds, which were nothing but grades with two or three crosses. This kind of dealing greatly injured the breed: those who bought did not get the results they expected: generally the progeny was of a nondescript character. When used on the western flocks, this was very noticeable, and the damage done was great. Had the sheep been pure bred as represented, the improvement would have

been much more marked, and the offspring would have been more uniform. As it was the western breeders could not attain any particular type. A few years ago I attended the Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield. Soon after I entered the grounds, I noticed a very fine flock of Cotswold ewes which were being herded on a portion of the show ground. I went at once to inspect them more closely. Among them I noticed a rather fine looking ram, which I at once recognized as a grade bought a few weeks before from a neighbor for \$75. He with a car load of similar sheep had been "picked up" in our section by a man who called himself a breeder, and taken to the west and sold for pure breeds. While looking at the above mentioned flock of ewes, I was introduced to their owner, who told me he had just bought his ram from a Canadian breeder, and had given him \$75 cash for him. The next year I met the buyer of the ram again, when he remarked to me that his lambs were uneven, and very dissimilar, some like Cotswolds some like Leicesters, none fit for breeding purposes. I mention this only as an example. While this traffic in grades was very profitable for a time, it has done much to injure both the breeder and the breed.

At present there is very little sale for Cotswolds, which together with the fact that a record is established, makes swindling in this breed a thing of the past.

The Shropshire sheep and the Downs generally are now much in favor on both sides of the line, and the same system of dealing has already begun. I have known several instances where sheep with only one or two crosses have been sold for Shropshires. A car load was shipped from this neighborhood last fall. None of them had more than three crosses, yet they were all sold in Indiana as pure Shropshires. Only a short time ago a farmer who takes some pride in his stock wished me to look at his Shropshire ram, lately purchased. On sight I saw that he was a grade. When I told him he was not purely bred he was quite disappointed. He had paid the price of a breeding male for him. He was worth \$10 for mutton.

The only remedy for these evils are for farmers, both American and Canadian, to buy only from reliable breeders who have a reputation to sustain. Have nothing to do with dealers and traders, and in all cases get a written pedigree from the breeder. If the animal is imported—when? in what vessel? and what was the point of landing? by whom imported? who was the English breeder? and his address. Be sure he is a reliable breeder. If Canadian bred, the pedigree to be recordable must trace in all cases to reliable English breeders. If all buyers would require such written statements, although they have not pure bred flocks, they would stand less chances of being swindled, for as surely as the Downs continue popular, swindling will be carried on continually.

AGRICULTURE.

For the CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

### Agricultural Fairs.

What will be the future of our agricultural fairs, is a question somewhat difficult to answer. They are institutions established and assisted by our Government for the purpose of encouraging improvement in stock and agriculture, and in the arts and sciences of our country. Are they doing what they should to accomplish that end? We think in too many instances it is very questionable. A large number of them, receiving both Government and municipal aid, have dwindled down to very little more than a modern horse-race, the directors of which, many of them, would disdain to be in any way connected with a regular race-course or driving park, but, under the cloak

of an agricultural society, will encourage horse-racing with all its evils, under the plea of style and speed, to bring the crowd out to swell the gate receipts. Now, if that is all—and I think it is—that can be said in favor of such a state of things, the sooner it is weeded out of our fairs the better, both in the interests of agriculture as well as for the good of the morals of the young and rising generation in our land. As for the crowd that requires such questionable measures to induce them to attend any agricultural exhibition, there is little hope of their receiving much benefit by so doing, and in all probability could be better employed at home. Now, we don't wish to be understood as not admiring that noble animal, the horse, and especially a good driving one. We see the necessity of driving a horse at a fair that the judges may see what is in him, but what we do object to is, in giving large purses, out of all proportion to the amount offered to other and more useful stock, and not to the most valuable driving horse, but to the one, regardless of almost every other redeeming quality, if he can only get best three in five. We think it our numerous agricultural fairs cannot be made sufficiently attractive and interesting to make them a success without coupling a horse-race with them, then it would seem that we have too many of them, and a less number, made better, would be likely to do more good. We believe that the small township shows have been useful in their day by creating a friendly rival spirit between competitors, to excel each other in their exhibits, as well as introducing improved stock in the country. But this was when a township show was a township show, and a county show a county show, while now most of the small shows are open to all comers, and a few of the leading exhibitors in each department make a circuit of all the shows within reach, and at least take the cream off every time, entailing a waste of time and expense both to exhibitors and spectators. If there were fewer of them made correspondingly better, exhibitors could afford to make a better exhibit, and the public would see more and gain more information by attending one good show than at half a dozen poor ones. If we would look to England for an example, a country where perhaps more has been accomplished through her agricultural societies in improving her herds and flocks, as well as the general state of agriculture, than has been done in any other country in the world. England as a country is, perhaps, unsurpassed for horse racing, but a horse race there is a horse race, not cloaked under the mantle of an agricultural show, and an agricultural show is just what it is called, county shows being the smallest they have. Now, I think, especially in the older settled portions of our country, township shows could be dispensed with. The county shows could be then made better, and, if properly managed, would answer every purpose for which our fairs were instituted.

JOHN JACKSON.

Woodside, Ont.

[WE would like much to hear the views of other contributors on these all-important topics.—ED.]

### Scrub Stock.

LONDON, ONT., May 15th.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have just been reading in the JOURNAL the letter of Mr. Russell, of Essex Centre, and I am glad that he has taken up the subject of levying a tax on scrub bulls and stallions. It is a change that I have been advocating for years, and one that if brought about would I am sure result in incalculable benefit to this country.

The greatest objection that I have to Mr. Russell's plan is that the tax proposed is far too low.

Yours etc.,

S. B. GORWILL.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL

**Ayrshire Breeders' Association.**

A meeting of Ayrshire breeders was held last week in Montreal. It was well attended, a number being present from both Ontario and Quebec.

The organization of an association was completed. Mr. Wm. Rodden, of Plantagenet, Ontario, was elected president, and Mr. James Drummond, of Petit Cote, Montreal, was elected vice-president; Mr. Geo. Leclere, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, acted as secretary. It was resolved to obtain an act of incorporation, applicable to all Canada.

The report of the committee on herd book was adopted, in favor of publishing the first volume of pedigrees, tracing to reliable importations, of which nearly four thousand were now ready for the printer, and it was determined to withhold for further information and not publish pedigrees that were not accompanied by reliable evidence of purity of breeding. The intention is to make this volume the reliable Ayrshire herd record for Canada. The book will be copyrighted, and sold at a moderate figure. The fee for membership will be only five dollars, to whom entry fees will be reduced. A paper on the breeding of dairy-cattle was read by the president, Mr. Rodden, which furnished much useful information. Some interesting questions were discussed.

The meeting was unanimous in desiring that live stock exhibitions should not exceed one week, which was considered quite long enough to be kept from home. In England and Scotland cattle are only required four days on the exhibition grounds, and more varied and liberal prizes are awarded.

It was suggested that all the Ayrshire breeders of Canada should join this association, and unite in their efforts to maintain the character of Ayrshire cattle, and retain for them the reputation thus far acquired as the best breed of dairy animals for the farmers of Canada.

The next meeting of "Associated Ayrshire Breeders of Canada" will be held at Provincial and Dominion exhibitions, to take place in Montreal and Ottawa next September.

**Soiling vs. Pasturing.**

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

Doubtless it has often occurred to you as it has to me that in these old counties there is an enormous expenditure for fences that is altogether needless, as much I believe as we would pay the taxes upon the land forever twice over. Well, some one says, "What of it? we must keep stock to preserve or increase the fertility of our farms." This is, doubtless, true in general, but is there no better and cheaper way than by pasturing? There happily is both a better and a cheaper way. Soil your own cattle, and have your council pass a by-law restraining other people's stock. Let us see where the system would be better for the farmer.

1. No fence corners to harbor weeds and vermin.
2. No snow drifts to keep the end of the field wet for three or four days or more, after the rest of the land is dry enough to work.
3. No vexatious ploughing along the fence, catching the single tree ever and anon.
4. No bars or gates to open and shut, no gaps to let down and put up, and no fences to climb in passing from one part of the farm to another.
5. No worry lest the cattle have got into the back field, or somebody has left a gate unfastened, admitting cattle to a wheat field the first time the wind opens it.

With numerous other reasons that any one may think of as to why the abolition of fences would be better. Then the soil would be always in better trim, not being tramped by cattle. But when we come to cheapness, we have it all our own way. Let us take a 100 acre farm, divided into ten acre fields, with a lane down the centre, and bounded on three sides by roads, as all 100 acre farms are here, and we have 100 rods of fence,

which cannot be built for less than 70 cts. per rod, even if built of barbed wire, which I consider a very poor fence for a stock farm. Board, rail, or picket fence would cost much more, but even at this price, we have about \$800 invested in fence. A prominent Whitby farmer places the cost of fencing a 100 acre farm at \$1,300. Then if we allow only one-third of a rod in width for the fences to occupy we have over two acres of land almost wasted, representing at least another \$100 of capital, or a total of \$900, the interest of which would be say \$54 per annum forever.

Then this fence will not last forever, but as often as once in twenty-five years will need renewing, which represents an annual loss of \$32, or a total annual loss of \$86. From this we must deduct something for interest, and wear of a movable fence, which would be required upon the soiling system, say \$6, leaving a net loss of \$80 per annum for all time to come, when cattle are pastured, or more than twice enough to pay the annual taxes both for school and municipal purposes, and yet many farmers will grumble at the amount of these taxes being so large, although generally they are as low as possible consistent with a proper regard for the best interests of the Township, and burden themselves annually with a useless tax of twice the total amount they are asked to furnish the municipality.

Of course where a farmer has rough land that cannot be profitably tilled, pasturing is the only use to put such land to in many cases, but such cases are rare in Southern Ontario. Bushland should not be pastured, as the cattle destroy the young growth of trees, so that as the old trees die or are cut down, the bush becomes thin, and pretty soon the farmer says, "Oh, there are only a few trees left; I will clear it off and make more out of the land in wheat," whereas if he had kept the stock out, and thus allowed young timber to take the old, he might have a regular source of revenue as large I believe as could be obtained from the same land in grain from this time forward, when all kinds of timber will be in demand at increasing prices. It will pay to soil stock because at least two head can be kept upon the land that will sustain but one in pasture. Every farmer knows that cattle tramp out more than they eat, besides destroying the pasture by their droppings.

Some may say there is too much work about it. There is doubtless considerable work in connection with soiling cattle, but if double the stock can be kept upon the same land, then this extra stock is kept at the expense only of the labor of feeding the whole lot. Suppose A and B had each 15 head of cattle, and A says to B, "I will give you food to feed your cattle all summer, good food, and plenty of it, if you will do the feeding of my cattle along with your own, would not B jump at the chance pretty quick? And yet this is exactly what it costs to feed 15 head, just the labor of feeding 30 head.

It may be objected that more is taken from the soil by this system; this is doubtless the case, but if double is taken more than double is put back, for in addition to the droppings from double the number of cattle we have all the droppings, and if properly managed these can be applied in a manner and at times to get the most out of them, whereas in pasturing, not only is a large portion wasted in lanes and forests, but a large portion is carried off by rain and evaporated by the sun. If it is objected that two head cannot be kept where one was kept before, then the experience of hundreds of practical farmers in New York and other states goes for naught. These men would as soon think of going back to sickles and hand rakes as to fences and pasturing. Whole townships there are almost fenceless, a low wall of stone gathered from the fields marking the boundaries of farms only.

Both for convenience then and profit, commend me to soiling rather than the wasteful system of pasturing and its attendant fences.

Yours truly,

FARMER.

Salflect, March 17th, 1884.

**Markham Spring Show.**

(Laid over for want of space in our last issue.)

MARKHAM, April 30th, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

The Spring Horse Show held to day, under the auspices of the East York Agricultural Society, was the largest and most successful of any that we have been privileged to attend this season. This was to be expected when we consider that this is the home of our pioneer importers of heavy draughts. The farmers in

this district have already reaped the benefits of raising young horses, the gets of imported sires. There was evidence of this to be seen on the grounds, in the splendid show of colts, which has seldom been equaled and rarely surpassed in a show of this extent. Mr. Graham's imported horse Manfred was apparently the centre of attraction in the stables during the early part of the day. He is a fine up-standing young horse, and is just the style and action to get agricultural stock for use. There was, however, a surprise in store for the show ring, in Simon Beattie's imported horse, Edinburgh Toon, which had just arrived. He is a horse that will bear inspection, and will draw the judge again and again to his side. There were several other good horses in the ring, which, in the absence of the two mentioned, would have made competition strong for the prizes. In the aged draught class, Edinburgh Toon was awarded first prize; Manfred, second; Gold-finder, third. Canadian draughts—first, Tobias Castor; second, P. J. Button. In this class, Mr. John Bell's Garfield, 2nd, a very superior young three year old, was unavoidably late in entering the show ring to compete, but, from remarks made by the judges, would have won first place.

Draught colts, a fine show, there being ten exhibit—first, J. P. Lemon; second, Wm. Crawford; third, James Storey. The show of bulls was light, and ordinary in quality. Several good pairs of horses were shown in harness; also speeding in harness, and races under the saddle were indulged in, which, no doubt, was quite a card to draw a crowd. But when it is remembered that the money was mostly scooped in by a party of sports from Toronto, with a pair of old track pelters, who have little interest in the farmers' welfare, it must be generally conceded that the game, with all its iniquitous following, is barely worth the candle. I. B. B.

**Authorities on Jerseys.**

WESTCHESTER, Pa., April, 1884

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR, Your letter of inquiry saying, "As you have been long in the Jersey line, will you oblige by giving us the latest and best authority or authorities on Jerseys" is duly to hand. It is a little ambiguous. If, you mean what man is such, I would recommend my friend Valancey E. Fuller, Esq., of your city, who has done me the honor of calling me his instructor. I consider he stands at the head of the list of breeders, for which his intelligence and energy admirably fit him. I suppose most other breeders would consider themselves authorities, judging by their dictum as they lay down the law.

As for books on the subject, Thornton's history of the Jersey breed is excellent as a history of the breed in England. Col. Waring wrote a very pleasant book entitled, "A Farmer's Vacation," which has several chapters on Jersey and its cattle. If my modesty would allow, I would mention "Hazard on the Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney cow," as the only book I know of on these cattle, however poor it may be, but the author of that is collecting material to enlarge his notes taken on the island, but I fear he has too much on hand to complete it this year. Various essays have been published within the past few years in the periodicals, and that, I believe, is all there is on the cattle. Campbell Brown is about to publish a book giving a list of all 14 lb. producers and over. Two other parties are preparing a sort of lexicon of animals, so that any one may trace up the pedigrees of the noted ones, or rather an account of their performances.

I have read the numbers of the JOURNAL that you have sent me, and was very much pleased with it, and it is certainly a very great credit, not only to Hamilton but to Canada.

I take the liberty of sending you a copy of my book on the so-called "escutcheon" system, which I should be glad if you will tell your correspondent, D. Nichol, that "the escutcheon is of the utmost importance, when the fact is that although it is probably a good indication (*sic*) it is a very uncertain one" when judges use it only, and not all the other points of the system. I consider such a judge has not studied the rules necessary to be studied before he is fit to be a judge by the escutcheon system. I have elaborated the *ten* points (not one only) in the new chapter added to this 29th, 1000 now just ready.

Yours very truly,

WILLIS P. HAZARD.



**British Pedigree Stock Sales.**

(From our Scotch Correspondent.)

British breeders of pedigree stock have had a stirring time of it of late. Including herd dispersions and public sales, more pure-bred cattle changed hands during the present month than has done in the same time for many years. Considerably over 1000 head, of which from 800 to 900 were Short-horn, Polled and Galloway bulls, passed under the auctioneer's hammer, but a large percentage of the young bulls should have been castrated. "Weeds" were unusually numerous, arising from the fact that breeders, with a view to meet the growing demand for pedigree sires in this as well as in foreign countries, and to making the most of their young stock, were less fastidious as to the individual merit of the animals to be retained as bulls. In many cases, however, it would have paid them equally well, if indeed not better in the long run, to have castrated the ungainly youngsters and fed them for the butcher. The profit of so doing might not be quite a financial one, but the result of submitting unreservedly for the highest bode at a public sale and thus disseminating inferior sires throughout the country, will in all likelihood tend to injure the reputation of the breeder, and thereby shake the confidence of his former customers for the future.

It may not be regarded as a serious digression should I refer briefly to some of the recent and more important English sales. The largest collection of Short-horn bulls ever witnessed in Britain was submitted to the public by Mr. Thornton of London, at Birmingham in the first week of March. The catalogue included an entry of 533 animals of which no fewer than 450 were bulls representing the well-known herds of Messrs. B. St. John Ackers, J. C. Adkins, Sir H. Alsopp, Bart.; Messrs. B. Langdale Barrow, C. H. Basset, the Duke of Beaufort, the Rev. H. Beckwith, Messrs. T. H. Bland, R. Blezard, Lord Bolton, Mr. J. H. Braikenridge, the Countess of Camperdown (Weston House), Messrs. J. H. Casswell, C. Cradock, the Duke of Devonshire, the Hon. C. Duncombe, Messrs. W. Faulkner, E. A. Fawcett, Garne, Hales, Harris, Hawke, Hewer, Hobbs, J. I. D. Jefferson, R. Jefferson, Sir G. Jenkinson, the Rev. R. B. Kennard, Colonel Kingscote, Messrs. A. H. Longman, H. Lovatt, Colonel Sir R. Lloyd Lindsay, Messrs. E. and F. Lymhall, Lord Moreton, Messrs. T. Morris, J. A. Mumford, T. Pears, A. Pease, M. P.; J. Peel, J. Pulley, M. P.; Lady de Rothschild, Messrs. J. J. Sharp, H. J. Sheldon, Sir J. H. G. Smyth, Bart.; Earl Spencer.

Previous to the sale handsome prizes were awarded in each class, and the equality of merit made the duties of the adjudicators very arduous indeed. The prizes in some instances failed to carry with them the approval of the representative gathering of breeders and others—among whom were many good judges—in their decisions. This was clearly demonstrated as the animals were passing through the sale ring. In more instances than one the prices realised for second and subsequent prize-takers exceeded those given for the first winners—indeed the places assigned for the respective animals by the judges appeared to have little or no effect on buyers in helping to regulate their offers.

There was a very keen and interesting competition for the championship of the exhibition, which ultimately fell to Mr. Attwater's Stilton, which was also first winner in his class. Stilton is a finely haired roan, with good loin and quarters, but rather faulty head, and is after Duke of Burebelu (38116), and out of a nice cow named Queen. He was calved Nov. 28th 1882, and realised in the sale ring from Lord Warwick 87 guineas. This figure was exceeded by 9 guineas, for Sir J. H. G. Smyth's Lord Somerset 11th, a nineteen months old red and white, of greater promise than Stilton, but which came second to him in the class of bulls over ten and under twenty months old. For the first and second prize bulls over fifteen and under twenty months old 68 and 63 guineas were realised, while Mr. Attwater received 75 guineas for a reserved bull in the young class. For the better class of bulls prices ranged from 50 to 100 guineas.

The Birmingham sale is supposed to afford the best field in the world for the selection of really good serviceable bulls at reasonable prices, and American purchasers appear to place a considerable amount of confidence in this supposition. They are invariably well represented, at least they have been in recent years, and this year was no exception to the rule. The number of Short-horn cows and heifers exhibited on the

occasion was 71, which averaged £31 11s. As a whole, the sale was highly successful.

Mr. James Close, Holmescales, Kendal, Westmoreland, exposed for sale his expensive herd of Short-horn cattle, numbering in all 59, Mr. Thornton being auctioneer. Started seventeen years ago with good selections from the herds of Mr. Willis, Carperley, and the late Mr. Unthank, Netherscales. Mr. Close's herd produced many valuable specimens of the breed. Bulls of excellent Booth blood were used regularly, and special attention was bestowed on the cultivation of the milking properties of the females. A really fine lot of well bred Short-horn cows passed through the ring, followed by heifers of great promise, and the general average of £30 4s 7d, for 57 unforced and somewhat hardily reared, of both sexes and all ages, was considered satisfactory. The highest priced animals included Famlhar Victor, bought by Mr. Baker, (the purchaser of several other nice animals) at 45 gns.; Flower of the Scheldt, bought by Mr. A. Metcalf-Gibson; Elishir, which went along with several others to Mr. W. Handley, her price being 47 gns., which was raised by the price of her calf to 54 gns.; Valiant, to Mr. R. Jefferson, for 54 gns. The sire of most of the young stock, an eight years old red bull, named Baron Aylesby, sired by Royal Commander, and out of Bright Lady, of the Anna tribe, was withdrawn at the reserve of 100 gns.

Notwithstanding the fact that the date of the Underley Westmoreland sale of Short-horn bulls had to be altered in order to comply with local authority regulations, the sale was on the whole a good one. The consignment numbering 28 head, included 13 bulls from Lord Bective's herd embracing representatives of the Kirklevington, Darlington, Revelry, Red Rose, Buttersly, Old Daisy, and Chaff tribes, the sires having been Duchess bulls. The other herds represented were those of Messrs. W. H. Wakefield, George Ashburne, J. C. Toppin, and D. S. Cragg. Purchasers, knowing the sources from which the animals came, offered freely and good prices were realized—the average for 23 animals being £34 5s 8d. The bulls were generally well-brought-out but many of them were unfit for service in consequence of their youth and thereby reduced the average considerably. The highest price was 98 gns. for which Mr. Wakefield received Lord Bective's promising youngster "Dentsman."

Three of the largest joint sales held in Scotland took place at Perth, Aberdeen and Inverness in the same week in the first of the present month and with exception of the Aberdeen one, trade was brisker than was anticipated. At Perth cows as well as good bulls met with an active demand. Short-horns, which numbered about 100, formed the most attractive display. Among these there were several good animals, but 100 many of an indifferent character. Good prices were realised for bulls, but the result of the sale of females was less favourable to the exposor. The collection of polled cattle was unusually devoid of really good specimens, and consequently prices were not so high as consigners were justified in expecting. Mr. Dalley agent for Mr. Hills of St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. A., was one of the principal purchasers and obtained the pick of the lot at 46 gns., which was decidedly cheap. His purchases were all fair specimens, generally heavily fleshed shapely youngsters of reliable descent and pedigree. The result of the sale was as follows:

	Average.	Total.
119 Short-horn bulls	£31 12 4	£3765 6 0
13 " females	24 17 6	323 8 0
132	£30 19 6	£4088 14 0
59 Polled bulls	£30 9 0	£1787 11 0
6 " females	24 13 6	148 1 0
45	£29 13 4	£1335 12 0
112 Short-horns		£4088 14 0
45 Polled		1335 12 0
Total proceeds		£5424 6 0

Probably 40 of the 140 bulls entered for the Aberdeen sale should have been "steered." They would have made nice bullocks, but there is little hope of their making handsome bulls. A good many of these were sold at less than 20 gns. a head, but though such animals might at first appear a good bargain to the purchaser, it is very questionable if he will have great gain from such a transaction in the long run. The best animal in the hall was generally admitted to be a Pride bull from Altyre, Fowes, Morayshire, which was sold privately at 180 gns.

Mr. Dolby was also an extensive purchaser here, having secured several of the best bulls at reasonable

prices, while not a few others were also bought for exportation to America. Cows and heifers sold relatively better than the bulls. The following are the averages of the principal lots:

	No	Average	Total.
Bulling	8	£24 5 7 1/2	£194 5 0
Balquhain Mains	4	21 2 9	110 11 0
Pitfour	2	29 10 6	119 14 0
Ba'kenie	7	4 12 0	172 4 0
Bruchill	1	7 7 0	48 6 0
Kintate	5	19 6 5	96 12 0
Grey-stone	5	28 11 2	142 16 0
Nether Killdrummy	5	27 10 0	137 11 0
W. side of Delgaty	3	4 2 0	72 9 0
Milton of Glenbucket	4	27 0 9	108 3 0
Miscellaneous	56	28 14 7	1607 11 0
Bulls	14	£-7 4 6	£810 2 0
Average			Total
17 Females (miscellaneous)	£41 12 7	£707 14 0	
Bulls		2810 2 0	
Females		707 14 0	
		£3523 16 0	

A more active demand was experienced at Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, than at any of the preceding sales. Mr. McLennan, Buenos Ayres, secured the first prize yearling Short-horn bull from Beaufort, the property of Lord Lovat, at 65 gns., and also a Booth bull from Mr. Watt, Mulben, Morayshire, at 50 gns. The highest price paid in the Polled section was 113 gns., which Lord Tweedmouth, Guesachan, received for Ajax, a beautifully haired, straight, lengthy yearling, sired by his lordship's first prize Highland Society bull Tip-Top (1828).

There were altogether 96 animals sold, and they realised a total of about £3,500. Mr. Paxton, Inverness, was auctioneer. The following are the averages of the principal lots: Short-horn bulls.—Arabella (2) £49 17s 6d; Beaufort (17), £45 12s 11d; Dochfour (3), £28; Farraline (2), £18 18s; Home Rose (2), £22 11s 6d; Incherry (2), £37 5s 6d; Lentrin (3), £25 18s; Mulben (3), £48 6s. Polled Bulls.—Craighead (2), £21; Guisachan (6), £63 3s 6d; Netherdale (2), £35 3s 6d; Torbreck (3), £33 12s. Polled Heifers.—Craighead (2), £22 1s; Dalmore (2), £33 1s 6d; Guisachan (6), £49 7s.

At the annual show and sale of Galloway bulls held the other day at Castle Douglas, 16 two-year olds and 126 yearlings were exhibited. A large number of the youngsters were inferior, which fetched very low prices. It would have been for the credit of several head owners had they withheld some of their animals from the sale, for the general character of the exhibition was greatly depreciated by the unusually large number of "weeds." Fairly good prices were realised for the bulls which were selected as prize winners, the average for 19 animals being £53. Mr. Jardine, M. P. Lanark Castle, purchased the first prize two-year old bull, the property of the Messrs. Biggar, at £91.

**THE POINTS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

Now that this favorite dairy breed of cattle is so widely disseminated over the American continent, the following may be of interest to your readers, as well as valuable to those of them who are unacquainted with the characteristics of a good Ayrshire bull or cow. These points, as revised by the committee of the Ayrshire Cattle Society, have just been adopted by which to judge good specimens of the breed.

1. Head short, forehead wide, nose fine between the muzzle and eyes, muzzle large, eyes full and lively, horns wide set on, inclining upwards (10 points).
2. Neck moderately long and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder, free from loose skin on the under side, fine at its junction with the head, and enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders (5 points).
3. Fore-quarters, shoulders sloping, withers fine, chest sufficiently broad and deep to ensure constitution, brisket and whole fore-quarters light, the bow gradually increasing in depth and width backward (5 points).
4. Back short and straight, spine well defined, especially at the shoulders; short ribs, arched; the body deep at the flanks (10 points).
5. Hind-quarters long, broad, and straight, hook bones wide apart, and not overlaid with fat, thighs deep and broad, tail long, slender, and set on level with the back (8 points).
6. Udder—firmly attached to the body, the sole nearly level, and extending well forward; milk veins about udder and abdomen well developed; the teats from 2 in. to 2 1/2 in. in length, equal in thickness, the

thickness being in proportion to the length, hanging perpendicularly; their distance apart at the sides should be equal to about one-third of the length of the vessel, and across to about one-half of the breadth (33 points)

7. Legs short in proportion to size, the bones fine, the joints firm (3 points).

8. Skin soft and elastic, and covered with soft, close, woolly hair (5 points).

9. Colour red, of any shade; brown or white, or a mixture of these, each colour being distinctly defined. Brindle or black-and-white is not in favour (3 points).

10. Average live weight in full milk, about 10½ cwt. (8 points).

11. General appearance, including style and movement (to points).

Total 100 points.

EDINBURGH, March 31st.

### Agricultural and Arts Association.

The committee on herd books beg leave to report that they are happy to be able to state that the 8th volume of the Canada Short-horn Herd Book is now ready, with the registration for 1883, containing the pedigrees of 1,009 bulls and 1,095 females.

It is a neat volume of 550 pages, well printed, and on good paper. It is also a source of pleasure to know that although the entries only ceased at the end of December, 1883, this volume is ready by the 1st of May, three months earlier than last year. This volume will be sold at \$2.50, the same as the 5th, 6th, and 7th, and no membership is required.

Your committee have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the 25th volume of the American Short-horn Herd Book, and the 29th volume of the English or Coates Short horn Herd Book since their last report, in exchange for our 7th volume.

Your committee find the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book in an advanced state. The copy is now all ready for the printer, notwithstanding that its preparation has involved much labor on the part of your secretary.

Your committee is also much pleased with the success so far of the Clydesdale and Shire horse Stud Registration, filling a long felt want of the Canadian farmers. As yet it has not been well advertised, but horse men are now taking a great interest in it. The fee for registration is only \$2.

Your committee find that the transfer of the North American Galloway Herd Book to the American Galloway Association has been made. The books have been sent, and the pedigrees on hand for the second volume are now ready to be sent. As the 1st of May is the time appointed for the transfer, the payment for such transfer has been made.

(Signed) JOHN CARNEGIE,

May 1st, 1884.

Chairman.

### A Word for the Ayrshires.

WOODBURN, April 10th, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR, -Having paid particular attention to your STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL ever since its first introduction to the public, I have come to the conclusion that it is a very useful paper to every person possessing stock, whether on a large or a small scale. It surprises me very much that the stock-raisers of the Dominion should have done so long without it. The frequent enlargements which have to be made speak well for its promise of usefulness in the future, but its success to a great extent rests with the stock-loving public, whom we would urge to put forth every effort to make it as prosperous as possible, its success being to the interest of the stock-raiser.

I noticed in the February number of the JOURNAL an article entitled, "Which is the Dairyman's Cow?" and am much pleased with the plan proposed in that article, there being so much confusion at the present day as to which is really the best breed for the dairyman to invest in. By an actual test there is no doubt but the general opinion of the public would be considerably changed. I believe the Ayrshire, which at the present day is not so highly recommended as some of the other breeds, though coming more in demand day by day, would do as she has done before—take the palm for "the general purpose dairy cow." Thanking you for your valuable space heretofore, I remain,

Yours truly,

HORACE HENRY.

Fairview Farm, Woodburn, Ont.

### Shearing of Merinos.

EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR, -As you expressed a wish in your last issue, to hear the result of my shearing in London on the 10th inst., I now send it. As the market place was occupied until quite late in the afternoon. I had time but to shear ram Advance, whose fleece weighed 20 lbs., 2 ozs., of clean, nice wool, with but a very little yolk in it. Had he run a month longer the warm sun would have brought out much more yolk, and no doubt would have gone between 25 and 30 lbs. I had one ewe with him, that would have made a good record had we shorn her. I clipped four ewes the day before and had them on exhibition, each with a lamb by her side. The fleeces ranged from 12 lbs., to 18 lbs., 8 oz.

Yours truly,

ROCK BAILEY.

P.S.—The trouble with Jas. Glennie's lambs, is *Goitre*, and is caused by too high feeding and lack of exercise. Clover-hay is bad without a change to straw or corn-stalks. I was troubled one year with *Goitre* but never since, it is the enlargement of the Thyroid glands in the neck. Tincture of Iodine is sometimes used with good effect for this disease, but sufficient exercise, with corn-stalks and straw for fodder is the best preventative. Very often the lambs do not live through it.

### Give Your Full Address.

AYLMER P.O., ONT., May 21st, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR, -I have no doubt that you have heard of the saying that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Now, sir, I think D. W. Howatt has thrown a stone in your last issue, which strikes rather hard against his own house. He says "there is nothing so easy when the habit is once formed, of placing the Town, County, and Province, plainly written at the head of each letter or postal card, before the date is given." Does Mr. Howatt do so either in his letter to the JOURNAL or in his card, which has been inserted in the JOURNAL since January? I think if you were to start out on the road and ask the first ten men you meet where Deseronto is, nine of them would say they did not know, neither could they tell what railroad to take, or what station to stop at in order to get to the place mentioned.

I think it is very unsatisfactory to address a breeder whose card is headed after the fashion of Mr. Howatt's, or, if you wish to inspect his stock, not to be able to tell at once by his card what route it would be necessary to take to get to his residence.

In looking over the sixty-four breeders' cards in your last issue, I find but one that states the railroads and stations near the breeder's residence; three state that their post office is near a city, and six name the county they live in.

I think, Mr. Editor, if the remaining fifty-four breeders would change the heading of their cards a little it might be to their advantage, and also set a good example to those that wish to correspond with them. Trusting that this long letter will not trespass too much on your columns.

I remain, yours,

A READER.

The hint given above is well worthy the consideration of all stockmen, not only of the very large number of those who have favored us with their cards, but of the large number who we confidently expect will do so in the future. Our charge for space is only one dollar per line, per annum. The profits of one good sale made through this medium, would repay the outlay for a number of years.

### Scours in Calves.

FINGAL, May 23rd, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR, -I notice in the JOURNAL for this month that you mention rennet as a remedy for scours in calves. I am pleased to be able to inform you that I have used it, and consider it a very useful remedy. Soak a small piece of the rennet for a few hours, and put about a teaspoonful of the liquid in the milk, just as the calf is about to drink it, increasing the quantity if required.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. S. MCDIARMID.

### The Ayrshire Cow.

With dairymen the most important variety among Scotch cattle is the Ayrshire. Speculation with reference to the origin and history of this stock has been so often indulged in with so little practical advantage that we are disposed to pass it by and speak only of the peculiarities, constitution, and disposition of this noted breed.

The Ayrshire cow is well adapted to many parts of the United States and Canada, because she has been raised in a land in some respects resembling our own, and these, be it observed, exert a great influence in the formation and build of the animal. It must be taken into consideration also that it is desirable to obtain cattle capable of improving on the soil, as animals accustomed to valley pasture, if placed upon the hill-side, will deteriorate in quality, while such as are bred on sterile plains, like those of Scotland, will, on being placed on rich pastures, similar to much of our land in Ontario, undoubtedly improve.

The qualities of the cow are of considerable account. Tameness and docility of temper greatly increase her value, while a sound and strong constitution, coupled with vivacity and spirit, are much to be desired, and these qualities the Ayrshire invariably possesses. Mr. Murray, in his article on cattle, says, "The qualities most sought after in dairy animals of all breeds are that they should yield abundance of milk in comparison to the food consumed, and that when dry they should fatten quickly. The pure-bred Ayrshire certainly excels all others in the former, and, as to the latter, she is in no way inferior to many of the best established breeds inhabiting these islands."

DAIRY QUALITIES OF AYRSHIRES.

The true test of a breed is not what one particular cow will give, but what a herd, working as a unit, will accomplish. The Ayrshires' yield of milk is very large in proportion to their size, as the herds of those who have kept milk records for several years will show. It can thus be made apparent that the thoroughbred Ayrshire cow holds out better, and gives more milk of better quality, than the grade, the milk being acknowledged by scientific men to be much better for household use and as an article of diet, than that of Jerseys, owing to its not containing so much of the non-nitrogenized substance, being more easily digested, and wholesome to the system of the weakest invalid.

Professor Sheldon, author of "Dairy Farming," says, "The Ayrshires are wonderful milkers, doing well in milk where most other breeds could hardly live. More completely than most other breeds, they possess the property of converting into milk the elements of food." He also classifies the different breeds for the dairy under different heads. For milk he places the Ayrshire first; for cheese, first; for butter, fifth; and for beef, fourth. The Ayrshire will, no doubt, stand higher for butter than the Professor anticipates, as he does not take the quantity of milk into account, but only estimates the butter yield by the size of the cow. It will thus be observed that the best average excellence for all properties is awarded to the Ayrshires, as no other breed stands first in two classes.

COM.

### From Daisy Croft.

STONEWALL, Manitoba.

TO THE STOCK JOURNAL CO.

GENTLEMEN, I have just seen your paper for the first time, and beg to enclose my check for \$1, and request you, if possible, to furnish me with the back numbers, and enter my name as a subscriber for the JOURNAL. I may say I am writing by this same post to Geo. Walker, enclosing him check for \$5 for ducks' and hens' eggs, having seen his advertisement in your paper. Your paper seems to meet a want hitherto unprovided for, and may I ask, as an inexperienced farmer, that you will give the best methods of feeding cattle for dairy purposes, especially having reference to these parts, where we are almost entirely dependent on prairie hay for our winter feed for over six months of the year. Many persons feed nothing else. I have just bought a thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, and hope to improve my stock. As it is, I am far from satisfied with my present yield of milk. Trusting your JOURNAL may be widely distributed, and correspondingly useful, I am, gentlemen,

Yours truly,

JAMES H. HIRST.

[From time to time we hope to give the best methods of feeding all kinds of stock.—ED.]

**The Hamilton Great Central Fair.**

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

Sir, I understand that the directors of the Great Central Fair, Hamilton, have got out of the narrow rut at last. The show this year will not be run in the special interest of a few local exhibitors as heretofore. The most important prizes as well as the smaller ones will be open for general competition, hence there is no doubt the exhibition will be a great success. We may therefore reasonably expect a much larger and better display of live stock than in former years.

Much credit is due to the directors for the wisdom thus shown in coming to this decision.

BROAD GAUGE.

**From Manitoulin Island.**

SPRING LODGE STOCK FARM, April 16, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Where the above farm is now situated was nine years ago a beautiful natural forest, where the wild deer and lesser game roamed at will (quenching their thirst at the lovely spring which flows in the form of a magnificent creek into the clear blue waters of Lake Huron), unless arrested by an arrow shot from the bow of some wandering Indian. Now fine fields of golden grain may be seen waving to and fro at the proper season with the summer breeze, nodding to the lowing of the short-horn or the neighing of the horse. This will give the outer world an idea of the rapid progress made in this island home of our western lake. I may here mention that Mr. P. Patton sowed wheat in this township last week.

Yours etc., JOHN ROBINSON,  
Sandfield.**An Answer to "Ayrshire."**

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

"Ayrshire's" strictures on the Jersey family and their breeders in your May issue was unfair. He should not strike below the belt—it is not nice. His not being able to reconcile his mind to the great butter records of the Jersey cow is nothing new: he is not alone.

What he read in the London *Stock Journal* about their average yield in England does not prove anything, nor does the reference to the sweet grasses and moist climate of the Channel Islands.

For instance, the trotting horse of America, with their records ranging between 2 min. and 10 sec. and 2 min. and 40 sec., should not be condemned because in England, it troubles the home-breds to trot a mile in less than 3 minutes, and had Americans never taken hold of the matter, it would be yet considered an impossibility to train a horse to trot a mile in 2.10½.

In 1824, when the Albey pony trotted a mile in 2 min. and 40 sec., it was considered something wonderful. In 1884 it would not be considered an extraordinary thing if a mile should be trotted in less than 2 min. and 10 sec. Now, judging the trotting horse of America by the time of trotters in England, "Ayrshire" would find it hard to reconcile the difference. Still it is true, which many unbelievers have proved to their cost. The same applies to the Jersey.

I presume "Ayrshire" is interested in Ayrshire stock, if so, he knows that they all do not fill the pail each milking.

Jerseys are not all 20 pounders, but I do claim from my own experience (only) that there are a larger percentage of Jerseys that come up to the standard claimed for them than of some dairy breeds I could mention.

I once bred Ayrshires myself, and it was by chance that I bought a Jersey. She proved to be, well, a fair to middling representative of her family. I was so well pleased with my first purchase that I added to it, until now I do not own an Ayrshire, and am a full fledged Jersey advocate. One peculiarity in them is, if you once get one you will never be without one. They improve with acquaintance—and stick—

Try one, "Ayrshire," and you will change your opinion of breaking that St. Lambert's bubble.

I often think how easy it is to accuse a breed of cows of not being what they are represented, and how hard it is to prove such charge without some interesting test. Now I know of a young Jersey cow here in Nova Scotia not yet four years old, that has 16 pounds of gilt-edged butter to her credit in 7 days, without any extra preparation in getting her ready for the test. She has a dash of St. Lambert blood in her, too.

Possibly "Ayrshire" will doubt this cow's yield, if so, how would it do now to make a trial interesting,

and put from \$300 to \$500 a side in the issue of the test? If "Ayrshire" takes to the suggestion, by addressing box 107 New Glasgow P.O., Nova Scotia, he can get accommodated

FARMER JOHN.

**From Elm Grove Farm.**

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—God's promise has again been fulfilled. Seed time is nearly over down here, the fields and forests are again clothed in their robes of green, everything looking grand, meadows as a rule are starting fair with promise of a heavy crop. Stock is mostly out on pasture now and look very well.

Ten years ago you could travel for days without seeing any thorough-bred stock, but the last few years farmers have got wakened up to their own interest, and quite a few of all kinds can be seen in this neighborhood now.

I cannot close without wishing you the best of success in your good work; every No. proving better than its predecessor. Should it keep on it will soon equal anything published.

Yours etc,  
W. H. McNISH.

LYN, May 15th, 1884.

**Inquiries and Answers.**

BLISS, Farquier Co., Virginia, U. S.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Stewart, in his "Shepherd's Manual," p. 125, highly extols the Welsh mountain sheep as of the very highest quality for mutton alone. I understand him to imply that it is preferred to the black-faced Highland and all others whatsoever. Do you understand this to be so? Is the sheep black faced and legged? Do you know whether there are any pure specimens of the breed in Canada or the States, and if so, who would be likely to have or know of them? I have also occasion to know, and as soon as I can what are the conclusions of the best experience as to the policy of allowing two-year-old fillies, say grade Percherons, well grown, to be served by a stallion, and whether it is an injury either to the dam, the colt, or both; whether, in short, it is upon the whole a judicious thing to do?

What is the earliest age at which, in your opinion, neat cattle should be permitted to be served by a bull? It is stated by some writers, in speaking of Western cattle, "that many heifers will calve when two years old."

EDITOR'S ANSWERS.

2. Providing the fillies are well cared for from the first, it will do very well to have fillies bred at the age you mention. They will then be three years old before having foals, by which time they are well grown. We have never heard of injurious results following such a course.

3. It is the practice of many breeders to have their pure-bred heifers served when from 15 to 27 months old. The dams are dried up soon after calving, and the calf is raised upon another cow. We do not approve of this practice, and cannot but think it will be found to have had a deleterious influence where long practised. A heifer calving before thirty months is certainly not nearly matured. The drain that must necessarily attend the carrying of the calf cannot but tend to dwarfing where long practised.

MANURIAL VALUES.

HAMILTON, Ont.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—The answer of "C. J. S." to queries of "Subscriber" in your April number is at variance with my opinion on the subject. I mean the answer to question 1 of "Subscriber."

"By Sir J. B. Lawes' accurate analysis it is shown that a given live weight of oxen carries off more mineral matter than the same live weight of sheep, and a given live weight of sheep much more than the same weight of pigs. With each description of animal

\*From a paper of E. A. Rennie on "Ontario Fertilizers," what they are and where to find them," read before the Experimental Union, Guelph, in March.

the amount of phosphoric acid, lime, and magnesia are less in a given weight of the fatter than of the comparatively leaner animal.

Thus we have a clue to the effect of species and breeds of animals upon manure. The oxen carries off much more mineral matter than sheep or pigs, etc., that is to say, that if these animals were all fed the same kind of food, say cornmeal and turnips, the ox and sheep would take from this food more mineral matter than the pig, thus deteriorating the manure to that extent; therefore the pig is a better machine for the manufacture of manure than sheep or oxen.

From the facts just mentioned we can tabulate manures according to the animal from which it is cast in order of value—1st, unmixed excrement of swine; 2nd, unmixed excrement of poultry; 3rd, unmixed excrement of sheep; 4th, unmixed excrement of horses; 5th, unmixed excrement of cattle.

The above will also show that selling stock only half fattened is detrimental to the manurial value of its castings while on the farm, for such an animal would have built all its bone for the food given, and now that the foundation is made for fat (which would cause little loss to the manure), the animal is disposed of, and thus a loss is sustained. It remains now with "Subscriber" to determine for himself which class of stock he can make the most profit with in his particular market. If I were left to judge I would say pigs would pay the best. I do not doubt, however, but that "J. C. S." is right in saying that with judiciously selected and judiciously fed cattle there would be a fair profit, besides obtaining the manure free.

Yours very truly,  
HUNTER.**The Dairy.****An Agricultural Outlook in Ontario.**

(Continued from April Number.)

If it was an understood fact that every three-year old cattle beast, well fed, cast one ton of manure per month, there would be more care shown in animal management. Add to this the quantity of matter used to sustain life, and the loss will astonish, and make the most improvident cease to cry "Hard times," seeing the origin of depression. To return to the subject proper, though it is shown so clearly that the fattening animal needs more to sustain it in producing flesh than the cow in producing milk, there is no true comparison unless we know the relation between flesh and milk. Taking an average we say that the fattening beast on the necessarily large ration produces 1½ pounds of flesh per day; this is a high average, attained only by breeders of very high grade cattle. The cow, on the small allowance of food, produces \* 4000 lbs. milk per annum—a very low average. Had we taken the average of grades of a milking strain, the figure would be larger, and we could speak of a larger per cent. of butter from milk. In speaking of the beeper the average was from high grades. If this milk be manufactured into cheese it will yield † 400 lbs. in the year. If made into butter it yields ‡ 112 lbs. for the year. If converted into butter and skim milk cheese it yields § 112 lbs. butter and 280 lbs. cheese.

Adding to the value of these dairy products the value of the cow, whose life and utility is not destroyed, as against the beeper, or to be liberal say one-third her value, since a beeper is supposed to be prime in three years, the result will be as follows:

1½ lbs. flesh at 6c., live weight, high average,	9c.
† 400 lbs. cheese at 11½c. = \$45,	1½ value
of the cow, \$15, = 33,	15½
§ 112 lbs. butter at 20c. = \$22.40 with \$13 =	9½
33.5,	

\* See A. C. Advance Report, 1883, page 27, paragraph 20, b

† See Ontario Commission Report, page 412, also Advanced Report of O. A. C. 1888.

‡ Ont. Agr. Col. Report, 1883, page 27.

§ Ont. Agr. Com. Report, pages 413, 422.

112 lbs butter and 280 lbs cheese, 22.40,  
\$31.50, \$13, =  $\frac{22.40}{13}$ , 1844

Thus we see that Ontario can supply the products of the dairy at a better profit than can be realized from the production of beef.

2. As to the *markets* of flesh, butter, cheese, etc., all breeders, and I may say every one, knows that Canada raises, and, in every likelihood, will always raise, more beef than is used for home consumption. This surplus finds its way to the British market. The market for the products of the dairy (cheese, butter), is also our home consumption and the British market. Then are they not on an equal footing in this respect? We fancy we hear someone say, "Is there an opening for cheese and butter in the British market? I know there is for beef?" Well, if there is not, there should be; but I think there is evidence of such a demand.

In the first place the imports of cheese to Britain in the years 1872, '73, '74 were 1,060,130, 1,355,267, 1,488,223 cwt. respectively. This conclusively shows that cheese is wanted in Britain. Then why should not our cheese be wanted, when the following evidence can be adduced for its quality? At the Philadelphia exhibition the finest cheese was from Canada. At the Industrial fair in New York, 1878, Canada competed against the United States and Britain in the commodity of cheese, and Canada received the sweepstakes. In 1880, at a similar exhibition, England and the United States being well represented, Canada again received the sweepstakes prize on cheese. Mr. Balandine, M.P., Stratford, says "that our best fall cheese would obtain a higher price in England than 80 per cent of English Cheddar."

In 1879 and '80 the imports of cheese from Canada were no less than 4,341,112 lbs.

But we have only told half the story. There is an opening for butter as well as cheese. In 1879 and '80 there was exported from Canada 18,535,362 lbs. of butter, valued at \$3,058,069; so, after all, the butter trade is not to be despised.

We will now show where dairy products have an advantage over flesh. In a letter in reference to the import of flesh from Canada, appearing in the Royal Agricultural Report, the following passage occurs, "The trade is without any organization, and it frequently happens that if two or three vessels arrive at the same time, and the weather is against holding, the trade refrain from buying, and endeavor to make a price against the shippers, who are compelled to realize upon the best terms possible. In the trade, prices are run so close that there is no margin for a variation in price, and a farthing per pound will frequently turn the scale between a shipment resulting in a loss or a profit."

The above shows conclusively the great risk run in sending frequent consignments of meat to *one* foreign market. Now if cheese and butter were sent in large quantities, and not so much meat, the land transit to seaboard and the ocean freight would be less for the same value of commodity, and when the consignment arrived at its destination the agent could hold it against rings, and insure a profit, thereby making it quite safe for persons to produce the desired articles in quantity, being assured of a remunerative price. This would also do away with the present necessity of individual attendance on each cargo of Canadian produce, and thus greatly enlarge the profit.

3. The *inclination of the individuals themselves*. As to this we will not have much to say. Where the gold exists, we find the miner. The inclination in Canada is very different from that in other countries. The word inclination, in Ontario, in this connection is equivalent to the profitableness of the undertaking.

There are very few who choose this stock irrespective of the market value of the economic produce which such stock produce, or are supposed to produce.

With the wealthy in England it is perhaps well enough to have a prejudice against, and a hobby for, certain breeds of cattle for certain purposes, but in this country the only one that will stand the test is the one for such a breed as will give remunerative returns. In the above papers we have tried to prove that Ontario is naturally as much a dairy as a beefing country. We will follow with another discussing the breeds best suited for the requirements of the dairy.

Hamilton, April 1884.

HUNTA.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

### Holsteins For Butter.

The remark is often made by men of limited knowledge that the Holsteins are useless for the butter dairy. Their arguments are all very similar, and are all based on the theory that quantity is incompatible with quality. Because a cow gives an unusually large flow of milk they conclude it must necessarily be of poor quality, especially in butter-producing elements. That this popular error, propagated by the enemies of the breed, has been allowed to gain such headway, is partly due to the Holstein breeders themselves. The great superiority of these cattle as milk and cheese producers is established beyond a doubt, and is generally admitted by all men who have given the subject attention. This fact has to a certain extent "blinded" even the Holstein breeders, and they have tested their cows too exclusively in that direction, with the result that these cattle have gone largely into hands where milk and cheese were the prime object. Unlike the Jerseys, whose breeders have long been in the field, it is only recently that Holsteins in this country have had attention directed to them as butter producers. This, combined with the fact that there are a comparatively small number of this stock in America from which to obtain records, has given other dairy breeds an unfair advantage, and tended to a perpetuation of the common error. For breeders of any class of stock to over-recommend their animals is, to say the least, a very great misfortune to the breed; but if their claims are based on legitimate grounds, the breed must be benefitted.

Let us direct our attention to the Netherlands, their home, the land of butter and cheese. The cattle industry, in at least two of the provinces, is by far the leading one. The country is a mammoth grazing farm, intersected by ditches and canals. The meadows are marvelously productive of the finest and sweetest hay. Its pastures are abundant in the sweetest and most succulent grasses. Butter, cheese and beef are the staple articles of production. The butter which may be seen in large quantities on any of their weekly market days, shows rich color, fine flavor, and a remarkable uniformity in appearance. It is exported in large quantities, and is the standard article on the London and Paris markets. The only data to hand is for the year 1864, when from the small province of North Holland (hardly larger than one of our counties) there were exported 32,000,000 lbs. of butter, besides 61,000,000 lbs. of cheese, while according to the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario annually produces but 45,000,000 lbs. of butter, and for the year 1880 exported 18,000,000 lbs. This shows what an immense interest the butter industry is in Holland, and when we consider that it is the product of substantially *one* breed of cattle, some idea can be formed of the immense value these cattle are to the country. Three years ago

the Dutchman "carried the war into Africa, and his butter found its way into the New York market, paid freight, customs, commission, etc., and commanded a higher price than the best American butter. If this can be done, when we consider that his cows are worth twice or thrice as much as those of America, his land many times as much per acre, and his feed accordingly higher priced, it is speaking volumes for the Dutch cow. We have in her an animal whose lineage traces back to the time of the Cæsars, and which has been bred in the direction we are speaking of for a far longer time than any other breed. Her character is thus well established as a butter cow.

As to the quality of the butter, it is excellent. At the tri-state fair of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, held in Toledo, Sept., 1882, Mr. W. J. Rogers made entry of one tub of factory and one of dairy butter, and was awarded first prize on both, as being firmer and of better grain than other butter exhibited, though there was a large show of fine quality butter from Jersey and other milk. Twice in competition with fine Jersey butter, that of Holsteins has carried off the laurels at the Onondaga Co., N. Y., fair, including the special prize offered by General Hawley. Mr. J. W. Leland, of the Sturtevant House, New York, an experienced butter buyer and excellent judge, pronounces Holstein butter the best butter he has ever used. Holstein butter is much prized for its *keeping* qualities, and power of retaining its flavor under unfavorable conditions, when other butters became rancid. Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant subjected pats of butter made from Jersey, Ayrshire, Native, and Holstein milk, to the same conditions of temperature, and the Holstein butter retained its flavor and sweetness much the longest. The fat globules are small and very uniform, and owing to their greater specific gravity, rise slowly in the milk, and for the same reason the butter is more dense, excluding the air, and thus retains its flavor. Prof. Arnold analysed butter sent to him by Mr. W. L. Brown, from his own "Catrina," and pronounced the result as unprecedented. It was more than two per cent. richer in solids than anything he ever met with before or found any record of. Now nobody will accuse Prof. Arnold of partiality to the Holsteins.

Concerning the quality of Holstein milk, about which so much is being said, Mr. Lord had the milk of Jenne B. 2nd, (giving at the time from 78 to 81 lbs. per day), tested for butter fat. It contained  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of fat, while the milk of native cows in the same vicinity, and at the same time, contained but  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of butter fat. Holstein milk, containing much casein and other solids, after the cream has been removed, is still very valuable for feeding purposes. Col. Hoffman says he has produced 100 lbs. per month in calves, fed only on Holstein skim milk, and every farmer owning Holsteins will corroborate such evidence. Butter yield being equal, the balance will be greatly in favor of the cow giving the largest flow and leaving the richest skim milk. Take for instance a Jersey cow giving 6,000 lbs. of milk per annum, and a Holstein giving 12,000 lbs. (and actual records will show the latter to be much the more common in proportion to the number of each breed in the country) and suppose each to make the same amount of butter. Probably the Jersey milk will show 25 per cent. of cream, leaving 4,500 lbs. of skim milk. To make up for the greater compactness of the Jersey cream, the Holstein milk would show about 15 per cent. of cream, leaving 10,200 lbs. of skim milk. Not counting the greater quantity of butter milk, the Holstein produces 5,700 lbs. of skim milk more than the Jersey, which is calculated to be worth half the price of new milk to feed, make cheese, or sell in the market. But the

Holstein milk after the removal of 15 per cent. of cream, is worth fully double the Jersey milk after removing 25 per cent. of cream, and according to the price stated will nearly or quite pay for the keep of the Holstein cow for the year. This difference will be more apparent when the centrifugal machines become more generally used, and the skim milk remaining perfectly sweet, will compare favorably for family use with a fair sample of whole milk, as it is frequently sold in city markets.

Dr. Sturtevant gives the results of analyses of milk from different breeds. From this we find that from four analyses of Holstein milk made by Hayes, there was 3.85 per cent. of fat, and 4.78 per cent. of caseine. Sharples analysed seven specimens of Jersey milk, and found 5.40 per cent. of fat, and 3.83 per cent. of caseine. He also made five analyses of Ayrshire milk, with the result of 3.47 per cent. of fat, and 4.00 per cent. of caseine. Playfair, from nine analyses of Short-horn milk obtained 4.88 per cent. of fat, and 4.16 per cent. of caseine. As many as fifty analyses of native cows' milk were made by Englehardt, resulting in 3.15 per cent. of fat, caseine not given. As will be seen Holstein milk is surpassed in butter fat by Jersey and Short-horn milk only, while it contains more fat than either Ayrshire or native milk, and in richness in caseine it is unequalled.

The average production of native cows in this country is from 150 to 200 lbs. of butter per annum, and from 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk. J. B. Smith says, in *N. Y. Tribune*, "probably not one in five hundred will make on flush pasture 10 lbs. of butter in a week, and 100 lbs. of butter in six months is more than the average." It is no exaggeration to say that the average yield of Holsteins both in milk and butter is fully twice as much. Although the breeding of these cattle on this continent may be said to be still in its incipency, the following butter records made in different herds and under varied circumstances, considering the small number tested, and all within the past ten years, have exceeded the highest expectations of their most ardent admirers. It is more than probable that there are many hundred Holstein cows in the country that have never been tested for butter, which would greatly extend the list:

Zwarta has made 500 lbs. butter in 250 consecutive days.			
Jenne B. 2nd "	18½	"	7 days.
Annida has made 10½	"	"	7 days in her 9th month of milking.
Onautauqua Girl has made 3½ lbs. butter in 1 day.			
Groningen Maid	2½	"	1 "
in January.			
Linarina	6	"	7 "
as two-year old in 11th month of milking.			
Frieda	6¼	"	2 days.
Altona	17¾	"	7 "
Altona	35½	"	14 "
Mink	29¾	"	10 "
Lady Walworth	19	"	7 "
"	37¾	"	14 "
Aegis 2nd	13¾	"	7 "
as two-year old.			
Aegis 2nd	11½	"	7 "
as two-year old, in 10th month of milking			
Georgia	12½	"	7 "
as two-year old.			
Violet	15¾	"	7 "
in 5th month of milking.			
Netherland Queen	20	"	7 "
Aegis	18½	"	7 "
Aegis 2nd	15½	"	7 "

Januck has made 19½ lbs. of butter in 7 days.			
Netherland Princess 14½	"	7	"
as three-year old.			
Frolicsome	13	"	7 "
as three-year old.			
Meadow Lily	12¾	"	7 "
as three-year old.			
Driana	13½	"	7 "
as two-year old.			
Netherland Consort	10½	"	7 "
as two-year old.			
Isadora	10½	"	7 "
as two-year old.			

Many more equally remarkable might be cited did space permit, but we will close with Mercedes, which in a contest open for one year, astonished the world by making 99 lbs. 6½ oz. of butter in thirty consecutive days, winning the *Breeder's Gazette* challenge cup as the best butter cow on record.

These tests are mostly for one week, but as the power of "holding out" is a characteristic of the Holstein, (surpassing all other breeds in this respect) there is no reason why even more remarkable *yearly* records of butter should not be expected.

But it is not on *individual* merit that the Holsteins base their claim to be a butter breed: it is on their *uniform* general excellence. As a class they have never been in-bred, and we see the result in their splendid constitutions and size, and their long descent as a *breed*, giving them great uniformity. It is their *average* production we are proud of. The points gained by close breeding in dairy cows are *special*, not general, and have too often been attained at the expense of other important qualities, as size and general vigor.

The Holstein makes no war on other breeds; her mission is a peaceful one. Laying aside prejudice, she should be judged on her merits. If she has proved herself so valuable to the Dutch farmer, why should she not prove equally successful in the hands of shrewd, intelligent, Canadian farmers—more particularly as circumstances are so much in her favor? May we not then predict from her a great future? And while doing this we do not wish to speak depreciatingly of other breeds, as we believe every breed has its place. We are only pleading for the position her own intrinsic merits fit her for, and which she is fast assuming.

S. E. COOK, M. D.

Aultsville, May 8th, 1884.

## Poultry Department

### Poultry Notes for June.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LANGLISH, ONT.

The early hatched chicks are now beginning to show their colors, and the true fancier can see each day some new feature developed. Beginners should watch their favorites closely while growing, so that in time to come they will be able to select those that will make the best birds long before they are full grown. A prominent breeder of White Crested Black Polands with whom we are acquainted tells us he can select the prize-winners if any there are (and he always has them) at six weeks old. It must be remembered that to raise really good fowls they *must be fed* all they will eat of wholesome clean food, from the time they are twenty-four hours old until maturity. It is an erroneous idea to suppose a chick will get too fat while growing. Feed about six times a day for the first fortnight, after that four times. Give them sweet, clean, soft food, such as shorts, corn meal, oatmeal, barley meal, etc either mixed with hot water or warm milk for the first week, after that give small wheat or cracked corn

half of the time, especially at night. Give them a feed of meat twice or three times a week, and if possible, all the milk they will drink. We give our milk to our chicks, and they seem very fond of it.

We hear many complaints about bad luck hatching this season. Our own have done very well, and the chicks are doing remarkably well, and bid fair to make the finest birds we ever bred. We have had a great demand for eggs for hatching, fully one third more orders than we could fill. Other breeders tell us the same story, which is one indication that poultry keeping, especially thoroughbred stock, is increasing rapidly. We are pleased to notice that the Western Fair board is adding about \$100 to the prize list for poultry, also making preparations to accommodate a greater number of birds than last year. The building will also be much better lighted, all of which will be gladly received, and duly appreciated by exhibitors.

### Scurvy Legs.

We know of no scourge so universally prevalent as scaly legs. The legs appear white, and the scales of the legs, instead of having a smooth, glossy appearance, appear rough and dry, the scales rising and protruding from the leg, instead of lying close and firm to the leg. This annoys the birds greatly, causing an itching sensation. This disease, if such it may be called, is caused by foul quarters and filthy living generally, as well as by infection from fowls afflicted with it; in fact, persons sometimes are infected by handling diseased fowls; but this is uncommon.

The disease consists of numerous, we might say numberless, parasites, which take up their abode under the edges of the scales, and increase in size and number constantly, hence the great danger of infection. If one of those parasites find a home on the fowl, let it be ever so healthy, it is in a short time in a miserable state. Sometimes the scabs are forced up by them until the leg bleeds. If scurvy but once appears in a yard, it very soon affects the whole flock, unless energetic measures are taken to stamp it out, and we regret to say that in four-fifths of the farm-yards in Western Ontario the birds are thus afflicted. To rid a flock of this scourge take coal oil and wash the legs and put on thoroughly, and see that the fowl house is made clean, and kept so. After say three weeks, repeat the application, and your birds are cured.

We sometimes, to get a broody hen in sitting, are obliged to accept (from other yards) one with this trouble, but by following the above course we always have the parasites killed before the chicks hatched. If such was not the case they too would be infected, as we never yet saw chicks raised by a scurvy-legged hen escape. If the fowls are valuable, and you wish to avoid the scales coming off, use half lard and half coal oil, and repeat the operation every week, for four weeks.

J. W. B.

### Plymouth Rocks.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Can., April 24, 1884.

To the EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—I notice in your April number the American standard of excellence, written by Mr. Thomas Gain, of Hamilton. I am glad to see so much interest taken by you; subscribers in this popular breed of fowls. In fact, so deservedly popular have they become as to have earned the name of "the farmers' fowl." But I would call your attention to the fact that the standard given by Mr. Gain is the old standard now obsolete, and superseded by the new revised standard of excellence, revised at the meeting of the American Poultry Association in session at the city of Worcester, Mass., January, 1883.

The new standard gives a more perfect bird than the old one, and is the result of many years' experience of the best breeders in the country, and as it is the object of breeders to raise birds for customers to

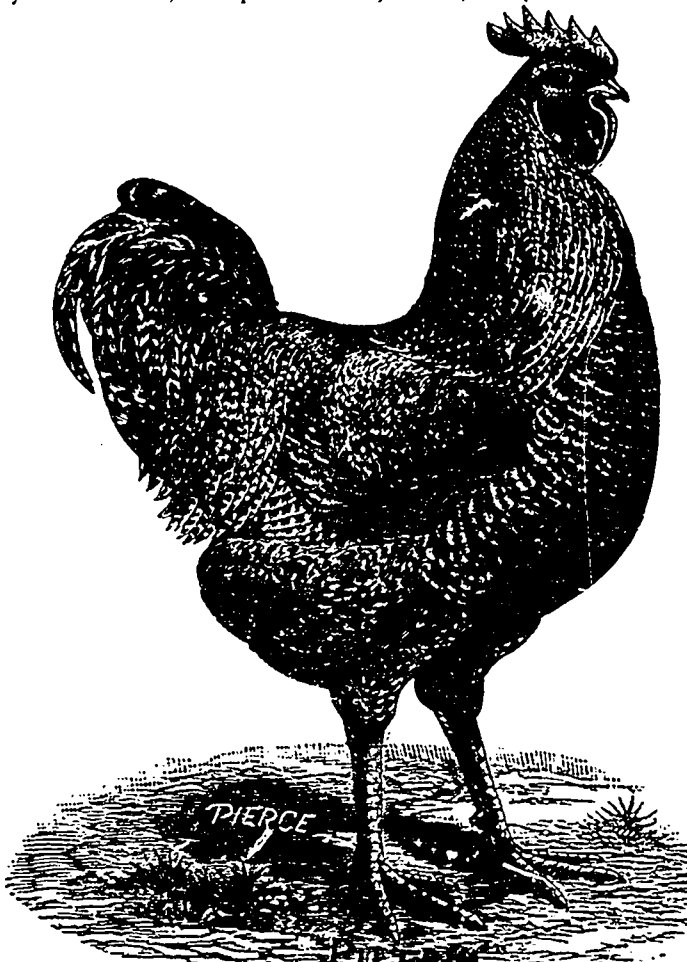
compete at the different exhibitions throughout the country, which will be judged by this standard, I will, with your permission, give the new standard for the benefit of your numerous readers. Some of the changes are of great importance, for instance, that in the reduction of weight. Farmers may perhaps think that this was a move in the wrong direction, but the experience of careful breeders proves the contrary. It was a well-known fact that the old standard weights were too high, and in order to bring the birds up to those weights in time for the fall and early winter shows, the chicks had to be hatched in the dead of winter, and an amount of pampering and stuffing had to be gone through, which loaded the females down with internal fat and entirely ruined them as layers or breeders, and led ultimately to disease and non-fertility in the males. Recognizing this fact, I, in conjunction with many other breeders, especially my friend, Mr. J. K. Felch, the eminent poultry judge of Natick, Mass., had for some time past protested strongly, through the columns of the *Poultry World*, of Hartford, Conn., and the *Fancier's Gazette*, of Chicago, in favor of a reduction, and I am happy to say that at the meeting of the A. P. A., held at Worcester, January, 1883, for the revision of the standard, we carried the day—mainly through the efforts of Mr. Felch, who also secured a victory in the same direction in favor of Light Brahmas, and to whom the poultry fraternity in general are indebted for more common sense reform than any man living to-day.

The revised standard is as follows, viz.:  
 "The cock: color—body color, *grayish-white*, each feather regularly crossed with bars of *blue black*, giving them the effect of a bluish tinged plumage, and this color should be the same shade all through the plumage; head, of medium size, carried well up; beak, yellow, short, stout, regularly curved; eyes, bay, large, clear, and bright; comb, bright red, single, fine in texture, rather small, perfectly upright and straight, with even and well defined serrations, and free from side sprigs; wattles and ear-lobes—wattles, bright red, medium size, moderately rounded; ear-lobes, bright red and of medium size; neck, of medium length, well arched, tapering, with abundant hackle; back, broad, of medium length, and with saddle feathers abundant; breast and body—breast, broad, deep and full; breast-bone, straight; body, broad, deep, full, and compact; wings, of medium size, and well folded against the body; wing bows and points well covered by the breast and saddle feathers; tail, comparatively small, with rather short feathers, moderately expanded, and carried moderately upright; sickle feathers and tail coverts well curved; fluff, moderately full; legs and toes—thighs, large and strong, and well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout in the bone, well apart and yellow in color; toes, straight, strong, medium length, well spread and yellow in color. The hen.—Color same as described under heading of cock. Head of medium size, and carried well up; beak, yellow, short, stout and nicely curved; eyes, bay, large, clear, and bright; comb, bright red, single, small, low, erect, perfectly straight, with small serrations, and free from side sprigs; wattles and ear-lobes—wattles of medium size, bright red and well rounded; ear lobes, bright red, and of medium size; neck, medium length and tapering nicely; back, broad and of medium length, slightly cushioned from centre of back to tail; breast and body—breast, broad, full and deep; breast bone, straight; body, broad, deep, full, and compact; wings, medium size, and snugly folded against the body; tail, small, comparatively upright, and rather pointed; fluff, abundant and soft, standing out about the thighs, giving the bird a broad appearance behind; legs and toes—thighs large and strong, and well covered with fluffy feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout, well apart, yellow in color, and of fine bone; toes, medium length, well spread, and yellow. Disqualifications (I would here say that birds having any of these disqualifications are thrown out of competition altogether, but those having defects not mentioned in the disqualifications, such as a crooked breast bone for instance, are cut so many points in the scale, according to the extent of the de-

fect). Birds not matching in show pen; feathered legs, color of legs other than yellow (this does not include clouded scales, or those spotted with black); *annulated* white in ear lobes, topped combs, crooked backs, wry tails, crossed or twisted beaks, splashes of white or black in plumage except in wing, primaries and tails, red or brassy feathers in any part of the plumage, twisted feathers in wings or tails.

Standard weights: Cock, 9½ lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen 8 lbs.; pullet, 6½ lbs., deducting two points per lb. for any deficit from above weights. I would here say that it was the intention of the committee to have reduced a pound all round, but the opposition of the Western States men was so strong, the reformers had to be content with half a pound in the good cause, and I think the other half will follow at next revision of the standard. Scale of points for judging—Symmetry 10, weight 10, condition 8, head 7, comb 8, wattles and ear-lobes 8, neck 8, back 6, breast and body 10, wings 6, tail 6, fluff 6, legs and toes 7.—Total 100 points.

In judging, the judge cuts for defects under each section, adds up the total cuts, or outs, on a printed



"Pilgrim."

Our sketch on this page was made from a photograph from life, and is as correct a representation of form as can be made. The subject of our sketch, the Plymouth Rock cock, "Pilgrim," won first prize at the Toronto show in February, when Mr. James reaped \$75.00 for him; first at Plymouth, N. H., with a score of 95½ points by the veteran judge, Mark Pitman. Mr. James is an Englishman by birth, but came to Canada in 1864. His father was for many years a very large and successful breeder of fancy poultry, carrying off a large share of the prizes at the English shows at Birmingham and the Palace. It was thus Mr. James acquired his taste for fancy poultry, and for several years he has been perfecting a strain of Plymouth Rocks, which, judging from his prize record at the best shows in the United States and Canada for many years past, is equal to any. At the Toronto show, in February, 1883, he won *every first prize* on Plymouth Rocks, and *special* for best pair. At Montreal, this year (1884) he won every first prize but one, and at Sherbrooke every first prize, gold medal, silver cup, and all the specials.

Poultry Architecture.

The question has frequently been asked me, "Does poultry keeping pay? My answer is, Yes, if the breeder will give his birds the same care and attention that our successful stock raisers do their thoroughbred horses, cattle, and sheep. In poultry breeding, success depends in a great measure, on the character of the house you provide for them. Up to within the last ten years this has not been generally understood, and even now there are many who have an idea that any kind of an open shed, or draughty, cold, filthy house is good enough for the chickens, and as a consequence, rump, cholera, gapes, and many other diseases have decimated the flocks, and very much discouraged many breeders. In choosing a site for a poultry house, be sure and pick out one with a southern aspect, dry, warm, sandy soil, if possible, at the back of a building or high fence, which will give protection from cold north winds. Having selected your building site, the next point to be considered is the kind of house you wish to build, and number of fowls you intend to keep. Say you wish to keep thirty, and wish to put up an inexpensive house, then I think the following plan will be found to fill the bill. House should be twenty feet long, ten feet wide, nine feet high at front, six feet high at back, sheet roof. You will require timber 4 x 4, for foundations, 2 x 4 scantling for studding and uprights; common, round inch boards, dressed on one side, for siding and roof. Battens for sides should be 1 x 3, battens for roof 1 x 4, well nailed down. Shingle roof is to be preferred, but is much more expensive. One door near centre of house is sufficient. You will require two windows, one for each compartment. Size of window, 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and made to slide in frame so as to open in hot weather. I usually take windows out in hot weather and nail laths over the aperture, thus making the house cool and airy. Windows should be about two feet from lower part of the house, so in cold weather your fowls can bask in all the sunshine there is going. A good sun bath in winter is as good as a feed for them. Divide the house into two compartments. Partition should be close boards three feet high, and balance of laths. Door between compartments should be light, and made so as to fasten conveniently and securely. For roosts put up first a table of inch boards, dressed, three feet wide and about two feet from floor. Place your roosts on top of this table, say about one foot above, and nest boxes can be placed underneath table. This table

score card, deducts from the 100 points, and the difference is the bird's score. Thus prime birds now may often score 95 out of a possible 100 points. I trust you will excuse me for trespassing so much on your valuable space, but so popular has this breed become, that it is necessary your readers should know what the correct standard is, in order to mate their birds to agree with it. I would say that the breed is becoming very popular in England, and I have this spring sent over many fine breeding pens. Regarding what I have said about weights, I would say that my celebrated cock, Pilgrim, weighs 14 lbs., and he is quite *thin* at that, but he is an exception to the rule, being a king amongst his kind, and only once in a while is such a bird bred.

Yours truly, W. F. JAMES.

Give the young chicks a fair share of your time and you will be well repaid. Keep them pushing ahead from the first if you wish them to become first-class birds. Stagnation at any period of their growth can never be fully amended by after care however sedulously bestowed.

catches all the droppings and can be cleaned off each morning, and sand sprinkled over it.

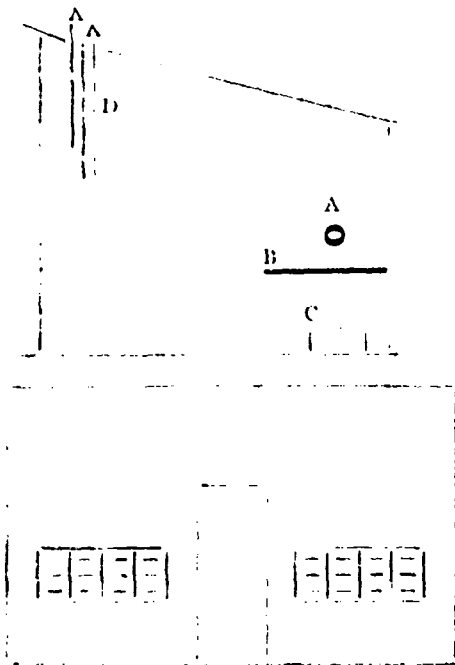


Diagram. —A, roost, B, table, C nests, D ventilator.

For ventilation I have found the following plan the best. Make a wooden pipe out of inch boards, five inches square inside, and four feet long. To this attach another pipe of same dimensions, as shown in plan (D), place in roof as shown, making sure that there is no leakage around pipe. This style of ventilation ensures a steady current of pure air coming in and impure air going out, without a draught blowing on your birds. Cold draughts are much more hurtful than severe frost. To make the house warm line the inside with tarred paper, and if you wish to make a first-class, lasting job of it, board over the tarred paper with half-inch, dressed boards. You then have a warm house, and one in which the vermin will not harbor. Yards can be arranged to suit your convenience, but should not be less than 12 feet square, more if possible. I will give plans for yards, fences, nests, in another letter. I remain,

Yours truly,  
THOS. GAIN, Hamilton.

HAMILTON, 20th May, 1884.

Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I consider it only justice to you to acquaint you with the results of my advertisement in your JOURNAL. Orders for Plymouth Rock eggs have poured in on me so fast, that I have had to try the patience of some of my customers by asking them to wait a few days for eggs, and with but few exceptions, letters ordering eggs conclude as follows: "Saw your advertisement in STOCK JOURNAL." Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,  
THOMAS GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

### The Apiary.

HEIDELBURG, 6th May, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—If a colony of bees is affected with foul brood in April or May, about what style will the bees act and turn out through the summer, if not attended to.

Yours truly,  
H. M. FRY.

If lightly affected, they may linger through the season, but will die at the end thereof. If badly affected it will soon become so far reduced as to become a prey to robbers before honey season commences. Surviving

this, it will next fall a prey to moths. Death is the final certain result to all the bees, after having ruined all within its reach. —ED.

### Bee Management in June.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Nothing would give me more pleasure than to contribute some new and useful information to your highly prized JOURNAL, which I shall try and do without piffering. If you think it worth while, you may give this letter a place in your columns.

As to June management of the apiary, swarming is the first in order. Of the many methods of managing this, a detailed description would comprise a volume, such as dividing, natural swarming, clipping of queen's wings, swarming pole and basket, each of which has its different advocates, and might have a lengthy article written regarding it.

The honey flow should commence with the clover this month, as June, July and August are the most important for surplus in Ontario.

Some work for comb honey, and some for extracted, two entirely different systems, and require different management, and there are some who even yet cling to the old barbarous system of using any kind of box or gum, and killing the bees with sulphur.

Every bee-keeper should study a book or books on the management of the apiary, and then avail themselves of the ablest bee journal published, in which the best writers and practical bee-keepers discuss the various systems scientifically. Some of the United States publications are very good. I notice the minutes of the Woodstock Bee-keepers' Association had to go to Chicago for publication. At this meeting there were some of the ablest men and the best bee-keepers in America. Surely the deliberations of so many distinguished apiarists should be published at home.

### Horticultural Department.

#### Report of Meeting of Winona and Stoney Creek Grape Growing Club.

HELD MARCH 13TH, 1884.

(By our own Correspondent).

Mr. C. P. Carpenter opened the discussion on the Pear with an essay, in which he expressed his belief, that the pear would take the place of the peach which had become so difficult to grow successfully on account of the yellows. But it had been so difficult to raise pears on account of the blight, though his orchard, four years old, had not yet been troubled. He would place Bartlett first. Flemish Beauty was a heavy cropper, but scabby, and at best would not sell for nearly as much as Bartletts. Liked Clapp's Favorite. Keiffer, a good pear for canning, but rather small.

Mr. Nash had not been troubled with blight; thinks salt freely applied a preventative.

Mr. Isaac Smith put Bartlett first; Flemish Beauty, a heavy cropper, but spots and cracks badly; Buffum does not bear; liked Beurre D'Anjou; had no blight for 8 or 10 years.

Mr. Oliver Nash said Clapp's Favorite rots badly at the core, and would not therefore do to ship far.

Mr. T. C. P. Carpenter thought White Doyenne paid best.

Mr. Ira Van Duser believed Flemish Beauty paid best, unless it were the old native trees, which he had known to yield sixty baskets per tree.

Mr. Wm. Davis had found Tyson to pay well, and had not blighted with him as Bartlett had.

Mr. George Slingerland thought Doyenne d'Ete paid as well as any.

Mr. A. D. Lee had Flemish Beauty trees twenty years old and never had been troubled with scabby fruit until the past year, and attributed that to the excessive wet and cold summer; Flemish Beauty will not do for a dwarf; has had considerable blight; Louise Bonne de Jersey stood for ten years and then all went with blight; liked the White Doyenne; and among the dwarfs would place Duchess first; has had no blight on them for twenty years; Buffum of very little account, being badly stung by curculio; the old native pear bears well, but does not sell enough for to pay; thinks standards left in sod in a gravelly soil do not blight as bad as if cultivated.

Mr. John McNeilly did not like the Vicar of Wake-

field; had slitted a pear tree deep on four sides for blight and cured it.

Mr. Joseph Tweedle found the Beurre D'Anjou to vary too much in size; had tried linseed oil for blight, but it did no good; found very bad effects from curculio; has trees on clay, black ground and sand; found most blight on black ground; read a theory of the cause of blight, viz: that it arose from the quince sap introduced into the pear through dwarfs, and from them to standards, by grafters taking scions from dwarfs.

Mr. Gershom Hill had found pears to do well upon clay.

Dr. Campbell thought blight was simply the result of the sun scalding the trunk of the tree.

Mr. E. D. Smith believed that pears would pay well if properly cared for; thought the first requisite to successful pear culture was through underdraining and subsoiling; a heavy soil by all means; no barnyard manure, thorough cultivation in the first half of the summer, none after August 1st; if the trees did not make sufficient growth with this treatment, apply mineral manures, whatever the soil lacked; if by experiment with vegetables the soil was found lacking in lime, then apply lime freely, as pears needed plenty of it in the soil; the same with regard to potash, etc. Had read lately of well authenticated evidence that sulphate of iron applied to trunk and limbs was a preventative, and it is very cheap; some of the members no doubt would try it, but had more faith in the application being made upon the ground, especially if the soil was lacking in this respect; had found in buying fruit, that farmers generally made most money from Flemish Beauty, it being such a heavy and regular cropper, and did not spot ordinarily except upon wet or undrained land; would warn all planters against varieties that rotted at the core for shipping purposes, such as Clapp's Favorite, which is a good pear for local use, but will not stand to carry far; the Bell pear is even worse.

Mr. Wm. Orr had found pears to do best on clay most decidedly; Bartlett first for quality, but Flemish Beauty for profit; would not plant Clapp's Favorite on account of rot at the heart, and would not recommend Osbond's Summer at all.

Dr. Campbell said sulphate of iron could be made at a nominal cost, by simply placing iron filings into sulphuric acid.

The next subject discussed was Small Fruits, introduced by Mr. Joseph Tweedle in a very exhaustive and instructive paper. He first took up strawberries, which he thought did best on sand or deep loam; would plant rows three feet apart instead of four, as is usually done, allowing the ground to fill entirely with plants, except a strip one foot wide between the rows; by this system much was economized; placed a picker on each side of a row; would plant 6 or 8 rows of a pistillate variety, and then the same of hermaphrodites; not one or two rows of each as is usually done, would mulch all soft varieties in the summer; in canning, had found a very great difference between the soft kinds and the firm ones, where the Green Prolific showed  $\frac{3}{4}$  juice, the Col. Cheney  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Wilson only gave  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; would not plant soft varieties, as in plentiful years, canners would buy the surplus crop and they would not touch the soft kinds. Red raspberries do not need very rich land; would grow in matted rows 6 feet apart; does not pinch back, and leaves old wood in until spring to support young canes. Best late berry, the Cuthbert; best early, Highland Hardy; likes the Brandywine, but thinks Cuthbert will drive it out; as to black raspberries would pinch off at two feet high to encourage stocky growth; would recommend Souhegan and Tyler for early, and Gregg for late. Among the blackberries Snider was hardy, but had gone this year; fruit not as large as Kittatiny, nor as productive; thinks blackberries cannot be grown successfully except in very sheltered places. As to currants, would recommend Victoria if canners would use currants, as it is productive and hardy, and holds its leaves and fruit without injury as long as one could desire, but the berry is too small to sell well in the markets; cherry currents do well after mild winters, but are injured by severe ones; La Versailles about the same as cherry, only smaller. Black currants were so badly mixed with worthless kinds that it was almost impossible to get pure Black Naples. Had heard it said that cutting black currants increased the crop, but had never tried it. Gooseberries required deep, strong soil and heavy manuring or severe pruning. Gooseberries and currants should be planted 6 ft. apart each way, so that the work might all be done by horse power. Would

always manure in the winter for many obvious reasons.

Mr. Orr cuts back black currants and finds they pay. Does not cut back black raspberries, and has had no loss from wind breaking down plants.

Mr. White would not prune currants to single stem.

Mr. Wm. Davis said that he had made more money from Crescent strawberries than Wilsons, invariably. Col. Cheney, too soft altogether; would plant in June if possible. Likes the Brandywine among the red rasps. Had found Kittatiny blackberries to pay enormously once in a while; but they were killed down by the winter too often. Does not trim out old wood in red raspberries until spring. His black caps had all died. Did not know the cause.

Mr. A. D. Lee thought currants and gooseberries do best trimmed to single stem, and cut back half a new growth every year. Had had excellent crops for twenty years under this system. Has a mulberry tree, four years out, which has borne every year since planted, and had a bushel on last fall. Fruit of excellent quality, as large as blackberries. Tree very vigorous and hardy.

Mr. Ira Van Duser had tried many kinds of strawberries, but none yet to beat the old Wilson.

Mr. Brown had found Crescents twice as productive as Wilsons.

Mr. Gershorn Hill had better crops from black ground than from sand, and had had good crops on clay. Liked the Wilsons best.

Mr. E. D. Smith thought the first thing to do in preparing for a berry plantation was thorough underdraining and subsoiling. Liked the New Dominion strawberry very well. Did not like the Sharpless, as there were too many small berries along with only a few large ones—perfect mammoths; and worse than all, the fruit stem is weak, and in pulling the berries the stem is frequently broken off. Among red rasps, though, a good deal of attention ought to be paid to hardness. Had found the Turner perfectly iron-clad, and not too soft, on heavy land, to carry 100 miles to market. Brandywine is hardy enough for this section. Thwack—firm berry and fairly hardy. Philadelphia—heavy cropper, but too dark in color, and rather tender for very severe winters. Clark—large berry, also rather tender. Highland—hardy, wants plenty manure. Believed the Cuthbert the best late berry, but not very hardy. The Hansell is putting in strong claims as the best early berry. Believed there are blackberries hardy enough for this locality. Found black currants to pay on heavy land, but not on sand.

Mr. C. P. Carpenter had planted largely of the Cuthbert, which had done well while young, but when older ceased to bear good crops. Found New Dominion strawberry too soft.

## The Home.

### The Temperance Question.

We notice in the *Brampton Times* that our friend Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, is striking vigorous blows at the over shadowing tree, intemperance, in the vigorous support he is giving to the Scott act. We would that it were so with all our stock-men, and in each of the Provinces. We know the Scott act is not a complete remedy, but let us make the best of what we have, and work for more. Let us drive this demon of all the vices into his own lair, where, thus placed at bay, he will be the more easily destroyed. The battle of the Scott act is now being fought gallantly in many cities of Ontario. Hopefully we await results.

### Something Better.

While returning from the Fat Stock Show, Chicago, but a few months since, about 9 p.m. the panting engine halted for five minutes at Battle Creek, in Michigan, to take fresh breath for further effort, during which, along with others, we hurried to the lunch room for a cup of coffee. "Can you give us a glass of beer, boss?" said a sensual looking creature to the young man who served within; "No sir," said the waiter, "but we can give you something better," as he stood proudly erect in the full possession of that conscious manhood which assured him he was right. "And what have you better?" said the inquiring voice,

"Coffee or milk, sir," was the prompt reply. "Then give me some; be quick, sir," was the response. The coffee was poured out, and drank with evident satisfaction, accompanying the disappearance of a delightful bun sandwich. Many took milk instead of coffee, the appropriate drink of stock-men, and of many who are not stock-men. The whistle blew. The restive steed was off. The passengers sank lazily into their seats, to nod the time away, but ever and anon above the rattling of the wheels and the rushing of the train, came back those manly words, "No sir, but something better."

How long before the world will practically take in the full meaning of that "something better." How slow it moves in this direction, slower than the receding ages, and yet, thank God, it moves!

How much of blessing for the million is implied in the substitution of that "something better," for all the rum, grog and beer that desolates the countries, the blight of which is deadly as the opus touch!

Men may clamorously ask for liberty of action, and vigorously declaim as tyranny the removal of those arch foes of modern civilization, but in their better moments their consciences drag them to the bar of self-condemnation, waking up within them a terrible uneasiness.

Remove temptation from the victims who have lost their self-control, and then give them full liberty of action. Let all our public houses supply instead that "something better," and the masses now in fetters, like that man in Battle Creek, will move contentedly on, quite reconciled to the inevitable in their surroundings.

## RIVERSIDE.

### What I Saw in Edinburgh.

(Continued from March number.)

All these rooms have the walls covered with tapestry from floor to ceiling; solid wool-work, depicting many historical events, some in ancient mythology, some in Scottish or Roman history. In looking at them we may form some idea of the industry of the ladies of those times, for these are supposed to be the work of the different queens and their attendant ladies. We fancy we can see Mary and her four *Maries* all at work.

"There was Mary Beaton, and Mary Beaton,  
And Mary Carmichael and me"

(meaning Mary Livingstone). What hours and hours those ladies must have thus spent! Many of the designs are quite spirited, but, of course, faded, and sometimes it is almost impossible to make out the story, as they are darned and patched, roughly enough in some places. I see before my mind's eye, just now, a fragment about an inch square that seemed to have been tacked on to cover a hole, and which I felt quite enough of a vandal to have detached and carried away. Whether restrained by some slight sense of the rights of property, or frightened into outward honesty by the large, staring letters everywhere on the walls, "Do not touch anything," I cannot say, but, once or twice, in spite of all, I found myself feeling the tapestry, as it were, unconsciously breaking all laws. In all these rooms was old-fashioned furniture; beautiful old cabinets of fine workmanship, inlaid with different kinds of wood; ancient mirrors on the walls I suppose of steel, but too high to inspect, narrow and tall, very different from our modern sides of houses, as it were, which we call mirrors. Many of the tables and cabinets were exquisitely carved and ornamented, showing that we moderns have not originated everything. Of course, the most interesting room is Mary's bedroom, with the famous supping room, the scene of the tragedy. How hard to realize, at this

moment, that I am so far from my western home and actually in the room where that beautiful, unhappy, not necessarily wicked woman, lived and suffered, tortured by her weak, insolent, dissipated boy husband, persecuted by that Boanerges, John Knox; she who stood grave and composed before all others, giving way to passion and tears before his bitter words. There must be men for the hour, and, while John Knox was undoubtedly such, while we admire his courage and indomitable perseverance, his eloquent words which, from St. Giles, rang through all Scotland, we can also remember that his dealings with Mary show little of the milk of human kindness. Ah! John Knox! I have no doubt you were a good man; as a Presbyterian and an educator, I revere you; for to John Knox, Scotland owes its system of parish schools, but as regards my favorite heroine, I—well, *I do not love you*. But this is a long aside from Queen Mary's room.

Here are, as she left them, the curtains, hangings of the bed, a fragment of the blanket, the ancient fireplace as in her day, the stool on which she knelt; on the wall, under glass frames, fragments of the silk curtains, now scarcely held together, looking like burnt paper, crumbling to ashes at the first touch. In the room beyond, a little strangely-shaped one about ten feet square, sat Mary and a few of her friends, the unfortunate Rizzio among them, when, bursting into the apartment, came those rough and bloody men, and that terrible scene was enacted. Over the shoulder of the Queen the deathblow was struck, the frightened Rizzio clinging to her dress and taking refuge beyond her. The blood of many kings was in her veins, or she would surely have given way; and we read of no sign of fear, no fainting. Through her bedroom he was dragged, stabbed all the way, and then to a little room beyond, at the head of another narrow staircase, for the conspirators had gained entrance by a private staircase and narrow door, still seen, into Mary's room. Here is shown the dark stain which, we are told to believe, has been left all these three hundred years. The sun obligingly came out just at this moment, and I saw that there actually was on the floor a dark spot, but by what means caused, this deponent saith not. The scoffer at Scottish enthusiasm *has said*, but it need not be repeated. Off the bedroom was a little closet, stone walls, round, as if hollowed out of solid rock—for what was it used? Did dresses hang here? There were no pegs or shelves; or was it used for her devotions? Bell's lines, so familiar to the schools of the present day, ran through my mind:

"Within a turret chamber high of ancient Holyrood,  
Sat Mary, listening to the rain and sighing with the wind,  
That seemed to suit the stormy state of men's uncertain mind."

And again:  
"And swords are drawn and daggers gleam, and tears and words are vain,

The ruffian steel is in his heart, the faithful Rizzio's slain,  
And Mary Stuart dashed aside the tears that trickling fell;  
Now for my father's arm! she cried; my woman's heart, farewell!"

And the last scene:

"Beside a block, a sullen headsman stood, [blood]  
And gleamed the broad-axe in his hand that soon must drip with  
—the blood of a queen

"Lapped by a dog, go think of it in silence and alone;  
Then weigh against a grain of sand the glories of a throne."

And to think that, even now, after the lapse of three centuries, lecturers, clergymen and historians, still inveigh in harsh and bitter terms against this poor, unfortunate, beautiful lady, not suffering a later generation to believe that this woman had one redeeming feature.

To Princess street again, then to the University



which has been the Alma Mater of how many great men? A fine building, but far inferior to the new Glasgow University, situated so beautifully. Our next visit was to the Museum. Here something awaited us that we had not counted on. Besides the ordinary contents of the museum, there was in it just then the whole of the magnificent collection of the Prince of Wales, containing the curiosities brought by him from India, and the presents received there. With a like generosity he has allowed these to be exhibited in different cities, having been last in Liverpool for three months, and next to go to Glasgow: thus distributing much useful information of the people of India. Room after room was filled. I had heard and read much of the splendor of its products, but felt that, like the Queen of Sheba, the half had not been told. It gives, I think, a better idea of the riches, splendor and magnificent resources of our Eastern possessions, than the reading of volumes on the subject: the gold, precious stones, shields, swords, daggers, native weapons, bedsteads of carved ivory, pictures of our dependant Rajahs, models of native temples, figures of elephants, native dress and workmanship, rich dress stuffs. What a bewilderment! It could only be the merest cursory glance, a hurried run through the rooms, not forgetting another hurried glance at Hugh Miller's collection of fossils, and, in another room, flint arrow-heads both from Britain and America.

Perhaps a word of advice to intending tourists may not be amiss in buying views; instead of getting the ordinary photographic views, the stereoscopic views obtainable at all the points of interest are much preferable. By the help of a good glass, these views will be, in after days, an almost endless source of enjoyment bringing up scenes which might be otherwise forgotten, as the different points come out under the glass with startling vividness. Many a pleasant hour can thus be spent. The views brought away of the Canongate and of Princess street, bring up many historical reminiscences. In one of these, the same soft haze seems to linger that we saw from Calton Hill in looking down High street, stretching a mile from the Castle to the Palace, and separating the old from the new town. Only think, for a moment, of all the sights witnessed by these venerable buildings! At the Cross, the legend tells us, a supernatural visitor, a herald from the other world, summoned the king and nobles, before the battle of Flodden, to meet him. Here passed the noble Marquis of Montrose to his place of execution, and here that handsome, noble scholar and soldier perished, simply for loyalty to his king. Ayton's fine lines describe his noble bearing. He wrote with the point of a diamond these words on his prison window, referring to the hideous sentence of those times.

"Let them bestow on every airth a liml,  
Then open all my veins that I may swim  
To Thee, my maker.  
Scatter my ashes, strew them in the air  
Lord, since Thou knowest where all these atoms are,  
I'm hopeful Thou'lt recover once my dust,  
And confident thou'lt raise me with the just."

The sentence was carried out with literal accuracy, the head fastened on the Tolbooth, the limbs sent to four different towns of Scotland. Eleven years later they were collected and interred in St. Giles' Church, and shortly after the head of Argyle took the same place, and his son, the Marquis, also perished on the same spot.

A more cheerful thought is that of the men of letters who have walked on those streets. Goldsmith has, in a rather clever letter to his friends, given a not very flattering picture of life in Edinburgh while he was pretending to study medicine there. Here poor Burns

was treated in turn with deference and supercilious patronage, which his proud spirit could ill brook. Here Scott and Jeffrey and Wilson lived and wrote. As I reluctantly bade farewell to Edinburgh, I felt that I had had one day of unalloyed happiness, but never again could I enjoy the pleasure peculiar to a first day in Edinburgh.

In the evening, our journey over, when recounting the sights witnessed, occurred the thought, how is it possible I could have forgotten a visit to St. Giles' Cathedral? But so it was. Here, in 1637, Jenny Geddes flung her stool at the Dean when reading the Liturgy, and thus commenced a fifty years struggle. The stool is kept in the Antiquarian's Museum. During this present year of grace, a tablet has been placed in the Cathedral in memory, not of the real heroine, but of the Dean. The words are worth quoting, the neatness and point being due, it is said, to the late Dean Stanley. "This tablet, in memory of the first and last person who used a liturgy in this building, is placed here in happier times by his descendant." As I quote from memory, this may not be literally correct but conveys the thought.

These were indeed sad times, as shown by an inscription in Greyfriars. "From May, 1661, to 1688, from the Marquis of Argyle to James Renwick, perished 18,000 victims of persecution, of these, one hundred nobles, gentlemen, ministers and others perished at Edinburgh, noble martyrs for Jesus Christ; they mostly lie here." Would we all be willing to suffer so now for our faith?

Here, in this grave-yard, after the battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1,200 prisoners were kept for five months exposed to all weathers, with nothing to support them but what the kindness of friends or the charity of the citizens might bring them. Many died, some were executed, others banished to the West Indies. Of the adventures of one of these last, whom I am proud to claim as an ancestor, I found an account in a book a few days after, containing an extract from the Session records of a parish church. Neither did I see the stone where the men of Scotland signed the solemn League and Covenant, some opening a vein and writing their names with their blood, in some cases followed by the words *till death*, this frequently proving a prophecy of what befel. But though I regretted that those historic spots (of which a much more interesting story might be made than the places visited, perhaps) had not been visited, but were among the things I had *not seen* in Edinburgh, still I felt thankful that I had seen so much, that for one day, at least, the rain had hesitated to fall, though the sun did not shine as in fair Ontario; nor had we such a lofty arch of blue ether above us, for the clouds are low and we seemed more confined and shut in; still it had been a lovely day, and one of unalloyed enjoyment. Only when a few weeks after, for the first time gaining a view of Montreal, did I see a city that could be at all compared with Edinburgh for beauty. By seeing other countries, we can, while we see the faults and deficiencies of our own land, also appreciate its many advantages. My trip made me feel that we, as Canadians, have no reason to be ashamed of our country or our people, as compared with others, physically, mentally or morally, and though we cannot boast of remains of hoar antiquity, no ivy-covered towers nor crumbling palaces, let us see to it that the history we are daily writing for our country be that of which we need not be ashamed.

J. C., Niagara.

No class of professionals can afford to do without its journal, neither can the stock-raiser afford to be without a stock journal.

### Welcome Visitors.

There have reached us since our last issue a catalogue of the Shorthorn bulls at Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., containing pedigrees of no less than 32 fine specimens, mostly of the Bates type, and headed by the 4th Duke of Clarence (33597); also, that of the Wyoming Hereford association of Cheyenne, U. S., which possesses a capital of \$500,000, with George F. Morgan for manager. The catalogue contains the pedigrees of 150 head of bulls, selected from the best herds in England.

The pedigree of the Cleveland Bay carriage stallion, Keystone, owned by W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, Ont., that of the trotting stallion, Victor H, owned by Messrs. J. & J. Hainer, Georgetown, and that of the trotting stallion, Tom Jefferson, with a record of 2 31/4, and owned by Messrs. Booth, Vogan & Stubbs, Orangeville, Ont., have also come to hand; as also the circulars of J. M. Carson, Orangeville, Ont., breeder of Leghorns, &c., and of Thos. Gain, Hamilton, Ont., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, etc.

We have also added to our list of exchanges the *Live Stock Journal* and *Fanciers' Gazette* of London, Eng., and the *Farmers' Gazette* of Dublin, Ireland.

We should like to hear of many of our farmers taking one other of those numerous excellent agricultural publications of Great Britain, filled brim full of most excellent matter.

### Greatly Encouraging.

From the Agricultural Society of Minden, we have just received a list of 40 names as subscribers. It is not the list simply that alone affords the encouragement, but that it was sent us as the result of a decision regarding the respective merits of the different Canadian agricultural papers, made by a committee appointed by the society to investigate the claims of each. While we return the society our sincere thanks, we trust they may never regret the choice made.

We hail with much satisfaction the winning of the prize essay in the May number of Minnie May's department of the *Farmers' Advocate* by Miss Jessie E. Robertson. This excellent essay on "the sunshine and shadows of life" we hope to give to our readers in this department of the JOURNAL so soon as we can find space, as the authoress has given her consent. Miss Robertson was victorious in a competition of no less than twenty.

### Jottings.

MR. GILLEN, Marden P.O., Guelph, is feeding 12 head of fine grade cattle for the export trade.

PROF. BROWN has arrived at Quebec with 105 head of cattle and sheep for the Experimental Farm, Guelph.

MR. HENRY LALIBOT, Eramosa, is feeding 18 head of good grades for shipment. The good work goes on apace.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Peter Davidson, of Barnett P.O., Wellington, has commenced a herd of Short-horns.

THE Bates herd of Mr. Wm. Fox, St. Bees Abbey, Whitehaven, England numbers some 25 head, 64 cows and heifers and 25 bulls.

THE earliest record of foot and mouth disease in the United States and also in Great Britain is the year 1839. Belgium and Holland were invaded that year, whence the disease was imported.

THE common practice of cruelly burning certain portions of a horse's mouth with a heated iron with the view of removing the disease (generally imaginary) called *lampas*, is very severely condemned by the better class of veterinarians, who state that in this way a real trouble is produced while attempting to remove an imaginary one.

This average price realised for the Stowey court Devons at their dispersion sale was £37 16s. They were owned by Mr. Walter Farthing, near Bridgewater. The sale was considered successful.

MR. JOSEPH CRUST'S sale of Short-horns at Beverly, England, was a success notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The better class of young bulls sold well. Mr. Crust is an advertiser in the JOURNAL.

THE Guernseys are to have their herd book in England, where a hopeful future is expected for this fine dairy breed. It appears that dairying is now looked upon as the most profitable department of agriculture in Britain.

THE Toronto Industrial Exhibition is to the front again. They are making preparations on a magnificent scale. See advertisement, which reached us just as we were going to press. Further particulars in next issue.

WE are pleased to know that Mr. James Glennie, of Guelph, is soon to leave for England, where he will attend the Royal, with a view to purchase sheep and swine. Any persons wishing these animals brought over are thus provided with an excellent opportunity. See advertisement.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Prins & Zwanenburg, of Amsterdam, agents and exporters of Dutch Friesian and Holstein Cattle. They report having sent to America 1,000 head the present season.

PROFESSOR BROWN has secured for the Experimental Farm the Hereford cow Bloomer, of the Blossom family, Hewer group, by Reuben, and bred to Merry Monarch. She was purchased from the herd of Mr. Hill, of Felhampton Court.

AT the sale of Short-horns at Uffington, England, Prof. Brown of the Ontario Experimental Farm, secured the highly-bred Bates cows Baroness Wildey and the Waterloo Belle 2nd, the former for 30 guineas and the latter for 55 guineas.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture have decided to offer similar prizes at the next Fat Stock Show of Chicago for the Aberdeen Angus Polls and Holsteins as for the Short-horns etc. The associations representing these breeds are also going to offer special prizes.

A LARGE part of the \$5,000 Dominion grant to the Agricultural and Arts Association is to be given in special and extra prizes to the stock department at the approaching exhibition to be held at Ottawa next autumn. This is certainly a step in the right direction.

VOLUME IV of the herd book for Galloways in Scotland is out. It contains the pedigrees of 1,101 cows and heifers, and 699 bulls. The characteristics of the Galloway cattle are given in the introduction, as requested by the breeders and fanciers of Galloways in America.

IT appears from the returns that 1,172 animals were imported into Great Britain last year affected with foot-and-mouth disease. There is little wonder that this dread disease lingers on the island, notwithstanding the active efforts continually put forth to stamp it out.

WE learn from the *North British Agriculturist* that Mr. Dolby has secured some choice two-year old Polled and cross-bred fat cattle in Aberdeenshire and Hanfshire for exportation to Mr. Hill's vast holdings in Minnesota, with a view to exhibition at next season's fat stock shows in the States.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., of Ottawa, also purchased several fine Herefords from Mr. Fenn, which, we understand, are intended for the Park, Weston, where his son, F. A. Fleming, has established a fine herd. We rejoice in the addition of so many fine specimens of the white faces to our Canadian herd.

IT is not improbable that ere long an immense trade will be done in shipping store cattle from the Western States to Great Britain, via Duluth, Lake Superior, and Quebec. The route is said to be 650 miles shorter by rail and 900 by water. All right, brother Jonathan, provided they are properly branded.

WE are pleased to notice that a company (limited) is being formed at Guelph for the purpose of importing, breeding and dealing in first-class pedigree heavy-draught horses. This cannot but influence for the better the breeding of this class of horses. We understand that Mr. John Duff, of Everton, has been appointed managing director.

WHILE examining the stock of Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Caledonia, our attention was called to a species of white oats, that, at request was weighed in our presence, turning the scale at no less than 46 lbs to the bushel. They came from Bow Park, where last year Mr. Hope assures us they yielded 80 bushels per acre by measurement, or about 108 bushels by weight. We are not able to furnish the name.

AT the sale of the Merryton Clydesdales which was held in consequence of the death of Mr. Drew, no less than 5,000 people were present. The old Prince of Wales, 18 years old, sold to Mr. Riddell, of Blackhall, for 900 guineas. The average price was about £133. The total amount realised was 9,128 guineas, of which 6,000 guineas were paid by Mr. Riddell.

WHILE paying a brief visit to the old and reliable establishment of L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton, but a day or two since, our attention was arrested by the simplicity and strength of the single reaper they are now manufacturing, which comprises in its structure many new advantages. Its lightness alone compared with the machines of other days is wonderful, and yet we are satisfied that it is durable. All farmers should hail with satisfaction any introduction comprising the rare combination of lightness and durability.

THE average price of the Aberdeen Angus cattle at the sales in the Western States have declined 41 per cent. as compared with those of April of a year ago, and that of Galloways 38 per cent. This is accounted for by the fact that the average a year ago was quite too high for the purposes of the ranchmen, who at that time purchased but a few to test their merits. When the average comes down to that of other animals of the beef breeds, it is thought there will be no lack of purchasers.

WE learn from various sources that all the Short-horn bulls advertised in the JOURNAL are sold. A prominent breeder called upon us a few days since asking if we could tell him where more could be got. It affords us unmingled pleasure to know that advertising in the JOURNAL was the means of selling a large number of them. If any of our readers have one yet to spare, let it be known in the usual way. Our townsman, Dr. Husband, was led to purchase from Mr. C. Pettit, Southend, Ont. in this way, and many others whom we might name.

AT the trial of ditching machines, held on the new State Fair grounds, of Columbus, Ohio, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of May, it affords us much gratification to state that the first prize was awarded to the Elevator Ditching Machine, manufactured by Mr. Wm. Rennie, of Toronto. A sketch and detailed description of this machine was given in the May number of the JOURNAL. No less than fifteen orders were taken on the spot. We trust our farmers will not be slow to avail themselves of the advantages of this unrivalled machine.

THE annual spring show of the Royal Dublin Society held in April, was more than ordinarily successful. The entries were as follows: 164 Short-horn bulls, 16 Short-horn females, 22 Herefords, 15 Aberdeen Angus Polls, 10 Ayrshires, 32 Kerries and Dexters, 15 Channel Island cattle, and 26 fat cattle, 33 entries of swine, 18 of Draught horses, and 49 of poultry and pigeons. It has been stated that scarcely half a dozen fairly good Draught stallions are to be found in the whole of England, hence the results of the exhibition in this respect were not encouraging.

RECENT legislation in Great Britain declares that "stock shall not be admitted from any foreign country or part of any foreign country to which any suspicion of foot-and-mouth disease attaches." Stock will still be admitted, however, from any country or "specified part" of such, providing no suspicion is held that said locality harbors the infection, subject to the discretionary powers vested in the Privy Council. The recent legislation, it is thought by British journalists, will benefit their cattlemen, affording them a security not hitherto enjoyed, against the importation of various stock diseases.

AT a meeting of the Council of the English Shire Horse Society held in London early in April, it was decided that a stallion foaled in 1880 or previously will be admitted into the stud-book if his sire or dam's sire be in the same, provided the dam also is entered, and that a mare foaled in 1880 or previously will be admitted, providing (1) that she is by a registered sire, (2) that her dam is entered on the stud book, or is by a registered sire, and (3) that she or her progeny have gained an award as a Shire animal at any of the shows held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, or at this society's London show. A mare foaled since 1880 that has not had produce will be admitted if her sire be registered, and her dam be either in the stud book or be by a registered sire.

THE Hon. J. H. Pope (a son of our Canadian Minister of Agriculture) recently purchased from Mr. T. Glenn, of Stonebank House, England, eight Hereford heifers, very choice animals, and of excellent breeding. One of these, a two year old show heifer cost him 300 guineas, more, it is believed, than has ever been paid for a female Hereford. He also purchased 12 other Herefords from Mr. A. R. Broughton, Knight, Mr. Tudge of Leinshall, Mr. Goode, of Irvington Bury, and Mr. McLeod, Petty. Mr. Pope has been breeding Aberdeen Angus Polls and adding to his fine herd of these the white faces, to try their respective merits. Mr. Pope is to be congratulated on the selection he has made, and Canada is to be congratulated on having such a purchaser.

MR. JAMES BRADLEY, of Barton, Hamilton, P.O., assures us that one of his Olsteen ducks, which he raised from imported parentage last summer, has laid about 50 eggs this season already. The eggs averaged about 0.5 by 7.5 inches in circumference. Last season he reared 47, without the loss of one, supplying them with water in a shallow wooden trough, which he considers preferable to a running stream, as the water in it warms early with the sun. Some of the young last season weighed 4 1/2 lbs. at 7 1/2 weeks old. He thinks them much easier to keep than the common ducks, accounting for this by their more contented habits.

THE first volume of the polled herd book (Galloways and Aberdeen Angus) has 136 entries of bulls and 847 cows and heifers. Volume II, has 761 entries; volume III, 1099; volume IV, the last containing the Galloways, 1,448; volume V, has 1,120; volume VI, 1,193; volume VII, 1,792; and volume VIII just issued, 2,076 entries, 989 bulls and 1,687 cows and heifers. Between the publishing of the earlier volumes several years elapsed, while but 18 months transpired between the publishing of volumes VII and VIII. Although the bulk of the entries came from the north of Scotland, there are many from England and the United States, and not a few from Canada.

WE learn from the *Mark Lane Express* that the great Liebig meat extract factory, which draws its supplies from the Banda Oriental (Uruguay), is working at its full strength, killing over 1,000 head of cattle per day. And from the same source we learn that an abundant supply of the strong mutton-producing English breeds are required, and that a splendid market is opening for the importation of those classes of sheep. Three more freezing establishments are about to be erected, but the stock of sheep in the Plate (Argentine Republic) is so enormous—over 100 millions—that when the frozen mutton trade gets a good start in that country, there is hardly any limit to it.

THROUGH our respected contemporary, the *London Live Stock Journal*, we learn that "ergot," now generally thought to have been at the root of the recent cattle disease in Kansas, is a parasitical fungus, resembling the excrement from mice growing on various kinds of grain and grass, especially rye. Its effects on cattle are premature birth and abortion, and various forms of gangrenous affections. Similar results are felt by the human species who have used ergot rye for some time. The remedy consists in avoiding sowing the seeds, and in cutting the heads off pasture lands that are thus affected when coming into flower. Ergot is at the root of many cattle ailments where the cause is not suspected.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. R. A. Brown, of Cherry Grove, for calling our attention to a statement somewhat too strong in reference to the records of those most excellent stock horses of "Shadeland," Enchanter and Satellite, the result wholly of a misapprehension on our part, and for which the Powell Bros. are in no way responsible, as they had the matter made right in their returned proof, which did not reach us until we were forced to go to press. So far as we know, this is the only instance of misstatement in the whole article, the materials for which were gathered in a single day. We rejoice to know that the misapprehension was ours, rather than that one single stain attached to that "crowning glory of Shadeland," its Business Principles.

AT Drumcorna, Meath, the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals prosecuted a certain cattleman for dishorning some 34 bullocks. Although the case was dismissed, the magistrate agreed to state a case for the opinion of the superior court. It was argued in defence of the prosecution that sawing a piece off the horns and riveting a rounded hub of wood into them would answer the purpose equally well without necessitating anything like the amount of pain caused by dishorning. Would it not be well for the advocates of dishorning to breed the poll's from the outset? In the Exchequer Division at Dublin, judgment has once been given that dishorning cattle is cruelly, and punishable by statute. Baron Dowse, the judge, wisely argued that the ill-treatment of cattle must not be unreasonably. This decision has led to the formation of a society in Ireland with the object of defending the practice of dishorning. It appears that 80,000 cattle are dishorned in Ireland annually. Why is it that the Irish cattle require dishorning more than those of any other country?

ON the 15th of April the Duke of Buccleugh, at the head of the Scottish peerage, and one of the most extensive land owners in Great Britain, was removed by death, in the 78th year of his age. No nobleman of Great Britain perhaps took a more active interest in agriculture than his Grace, hence he has been appropriately styled "the prince of gentlemen farmers." He was for several years president of the Highland and Agricultural Society. He maintained a large herd of Short-horns at Dalkeith Park, one of Ayrshires at Drumlanrig, and one of Galloways at Holystone. Many very choice animals were bred on each of these establishments, which won proud laurels in the show-rings. Notable amongst the Short-horns was Scotsman 27435, which

rendered Mr. Bruce, his purchaser, good service, and was then sold to go to Canada, after having carried off the highest honors at the Highland Society's Show and at the Royal at Oxford. He was also the breeder of the noted Galloway bull Black Prince 546. He is to be honored with the national tribute of a monument in Edinburgh, to cost £10,000.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

The following sales have been reported to May 20th, the name of the seller in each instance preceding that of the purchaser:

CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.

- c. Carnation (vol. 4), by Alexis [2676]—Seller, John Payne, Cayuga; buyer, F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville.
c. Serena (vol. 6), by Grand Duke [752] F. Martindale, York; F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville.
c. Glasserton Belle (vol. 8), by Cayuga Chief [2859] F. T. Docker, Byng; F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville.
c. Glasserton Maid (vol. 8), by Scotsman 3rd [6229]—F. T. Docker, Byng; F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville.
d.c. Sir William [11860], by Framework 4th [9975]—Thomas A. Wright, Cartwright; A. Hanna, Ennisville.
d.c. Spotted Chief [11862], by Erin Chief [11861]—J. Marshall, Jackson; H. Barber, Tara.
d. Duke of Rosehill [11867], by Victor Emanuel [11866]—Noah Bricker, Roseville; S. Cassel, Haysville.
d.c. Earl of Rosehill [11868], by Victor Emanuel [11866]—Noah Bricker, Roseville; Memo Snyder, Elmira.
b. Prince James [1172], by Captain [9742]—R. Somerville, El der's Mills; Geo. Mitchell, Clarkburg.
b. Duke of Springbrook [11874], by British Statesman [9175]—Green Bros., Oakville; Lew. McKenney, Kingsmill.
d.c. John A. [11875], by 5th Lord Red Rose [10178]—T. C. Stark, Gananoque; John Thompson, Gananoque.
b. Guy [11876], by Lord Bright Eyes 1st [7319]—T. Dunbar, Harrison; Peter Smart, Palmerston.
b. Stanley [11877], by Fairview Chief [9965]—R. D. Dundas, Springville, Geo. Scott, Peterboro'.
b. Western Duke [11859], by Marura Duke [5703]—R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John McDonald, Rock Lake, Man.
c. Lily of the West (vol. 9), by Mostrooper [7495]—R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John McDonald, Rock Lake, Man.
b. Tuscarora Duke [11881], by Marura Duke [5703]—R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John McDonald, Rock Lake, Man.
b. Wentworth [11879], by Mostrooper [7495]—John Dodd, East Flamboro; T. Hall, Dundas.
b. Essex Lad [11883], by Jupiter 2nd [3419]—Geo. Axford & Son, Talbottville; Samuel McCauley, South Woodlee.
b. Baron Balsam [11886], by Ouray [7575]—Geo. Hickingbottom, Balsam; Richard Ward, Balsam.
c. Bell Atha (vol. 9), by Baron Balsam [11886]—Thos. Hickingbottom, Balsam; Daniel Brims, Athelstane, Que.
b. Tom [11811], by King Lear [1019]—Jas. McArthur, Aika Craig; Jas. S. Grant, Grafton.
d.c. Maude 6th (vol. 9), by Fairview Lad [12126]—Thos. Dunbar, Harrison; Valentine Plantz, Neustadt.
c. Farmer's Daisy (vol. 9), by Earl of Grass Hill [7031]—Wm. Glennie, Conestogo; John Dick, Britton.
b. Forest Prince [11894], by Earl of Grass Hill [7031]—Wm. Glennie, Conestogo; Andrew Corry, Britton.
b. Tiger [11896], by Earl of Grass Hill [7031]—Wm. Glennie, Conestogo; Benman, St. Jacobs.
b. Frederick [11895], by Earl of Grass Hill, 7031—Wm. Glennie, Conestogo; S. Musselman, Conestogo.
b. Fawley Duke 5th [11895], by Baron Fawley 4th [10897]—D. Mackenzie, M.P.P., Hyde Park; Henry McGurk, Colville.
b. Leopold [11922], by Oxford Chief [9047]—James Rea, Minosa, John Rea, Jr., Minosa.
b. Triumph [11974], by Champion [9757]—Abraham Huff, Chatham; D. McDonald, Chatham.
b. Betty (vol. 9), by Duke of Kent [9876]—Abraham Huff, Chatham; Wm. Attwood, Salford.
b. Statesman 3rd [11912], by (Imp.) Statesman [4119]—Thomas Coates, Shirley; Samuel Truener, Little Britain.
b. Duke of Oxford [11913], by Baron Thordale [6621]—Wm. Colyer, Ingersoll; Adam Armstrong, Ingersoll.
c. Alicia (vol. 9), by Sherbrook, Duke of Airdrie [6246]—Col. Boulton, Colbourn; K. Clark, Colbourn.
b. Grafton Boy [11208], by Geordie [7119]—David Elliott, Grafton; R. Clark, Colbourn.
b. Grafton Lad [11209], by Geordie [7119]—David Elliott, Grafton; Platt Hinman, Grafton.
b. Hamilton Chief [11079], by Haldimand Chief [8652]—Platt Hinman, Grafton; Alonzo W. Huxck, Cavleton.
b. Duke of Haldimand [11916], by Baron Sharon 4th [4600]—M. C. Merritt, Smithville; Jos. High & Son, Rainham.
b. Spring Creek Daisy (vol. 9), by Sultan [10981]—John Doyle, Elora; James Grills, Elora.
b. Lord Palmerston [11923], by Sultan [10981]—John Doyle, Elora; Ed. Goodwin, Palmerston.
b. Duke of Oxford [11925], by Duke of Wellington [11401]—W. & G. Carroll, Norwich; Samuel Tuttle, Oriel.
b. Roaring Lion [11905], by Canadian Framework [8198]—Wm. Werry, Solina; R. T. Philips, Whitby.
b. Dollar Duke [11927], by Ned of Thornhill [7508]—A. Muldoon, Thornhill; Peter Boynton, Dollard.
d.c. Jumbo [11928], by Dollar Duke [11927]—P. Boynton, Dollard; B. Vradenburg, Ellesmere.
c. Alpha 6th (vol. 9), by Isabella's Oxford 2nd [5415]—Seth Heacock, Kettleby; R. J. Kennedy, Aurora.
b. Waterloo Lad [11934], by King [10831]—Jas. Taylor, Moxboro; John Patterson, Campbellville.
b. Waterloo Boy [11935], by King [10831]—Jas. Taylor, Moxboro; E. Bracey, Preston.
b. Earl of Woolwich [11932], by Brown Joe [11169]—J. S. Snider, Winterburn; Jas. Taylor, Moxboro.
b. Earl of Fairview [11933], by Earl of Clifton [8503]—E. Pannabecker, Hespeler; Jas. Taylor, Moxboro.
c. Lucy (vol. 9), by Turk [11172]—Thos. Trehame, Denfield; J. Zavitz, Poplar Hill.
b. Duke of Norfolk [11931], by Royal Duke [7794]—Jas. Healey, Strathroy; John Eldridge, Hepworth.

- b. Earl of Britannia [11957], by Red Duke [9195]—Paul Brown, Britannia; John Rea, Streetsville.
b. Sir Arthur [11958], by Captain Cook [8207]—Geo. Bell, Edgeley; E. Whitmore, Edgeley.
b. Orchest 17th [11952], by Wild Eyes Duke [6502]—Canada West Farm Stock Association, John R. Martyn, Cayuga.
b. Bell Duke of Springwood [11953], by and Prince of Springwood [5978]—G. Hickingbottom, Whitby; R. Mutch, Str. Auburn.
b. Purity (vol. 9), by Harmpot Hero [6595]—Chas. Nicking, Ponsby; M. Durran, Winterbourne.
b. Prince Leopold [11970], by Lord Nelson [10170]—Robt. Hall, Peterboro; Jos. Harrison, Springville.
c. Lady Juliet (vol. 9), by 11th Seraph [11971]—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain, Man.; Laycock Bros., Fort Ellen, Man.
b. Lord Marmon [11972], by Lord Byron [8810]—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain, Man.; Laycock Bros., Fort Ellen, Man.
b. Duke of Wellington [11978], by Marquis of Lorne [9443]—G. Burnett, Winterbourne; Henry Ernst, Macton.
b. Napoleon [11974], by Marquis of Lorne [9443]—Geo. Burnett Winterbourne; E. Weber, Conestogo.
b. Glanford [11975], by Lorne [7393]—Chas. Terryberry, North Glanford; D. H. Baldwin, Cairo, Ill.
b. Wentworth Lad [11976], by Lorne [7393]—Chas. Terryberry, North Glanford; D. H. Baldwin, Cairo, Ill.
c. Duchess of Stoneall (vol. 9), by Edward Hanlan [7046]—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain; S. J. Jackson, Stone-wall.
b. Duke of Stonewall [11978], by Alister McAllister [9551]—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain; S. J. Jackson, Stone-wall.
b. Red Rock [11980], by Lord Byron, 8810—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain; Thos. Madill, Stonewall.
b. Mountaineer [11979], by 11th Seraph [11971]—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain; D. McDonald, Stoney Mountain.
c. Grassmere Beauty (vol. 9), by 11th Seraph [11971]—W. W. McAllister, Stoney Mountain; Alex. Matheson, Stonewall.
b. Garfield [11946], by Constant Duke [8281]—Jas. Cowan Galt; Hugh Ferguson, Avenel.
b. Prince Edward [11971], by Garfield [11946]—Edmund Turner, Cedarford; Allan Davis, Prince Edward.
b. Honest Willie [11981], by Clockmorh [11983]—R. & W. Scott, Harrison; Geo. Leibolt, Alford.
b. Garrick Lad [11982], by Earl Minto [7020]—R. & W. Scott, Harrison; M. Wallis, Midway.
b. Young Minto [11981], by Earl Minto [7020]—R. & W. Scott, Harrison; R. McDonald, Jamesstown.
b. Forest 9th [11981], by Fashion's Hope [7087]—Wm. Hedley, Huncrick; Wm. Williams, Forest.
b.c. Melberton [11988], by Royal Harmpot [11967]—Ben. Shuh, Berlin; Henry Dong, Milverton.
b. Stanley [11990], by Napoleon [9005]—Ben. Shuh, Berlin; J. S. Hallman, Peterboro.
c. Flower Girl (vol. 9), by Lewis G. Hirston, Rob Roy—Geo. B. Hirston, Rob Roy; by 11th Seraph [11452]—Thos. McKee, Guelph; Wm. Yeandle and A. J. High, Bayham.
b. Laddie [11994], by Abe [6560]—J. B. Carpenter, Simcoe; Jas. Lough, Nanticoke.
b. Prince Charles [12005], by Pontiac [7601]—John Lamont, Caledon; John Lulham, Caledon.
b. Lord Aberdeen [12002], by 6th Duke of Kent [11643]—John Meyer, Kew South; Isaac Groh, Hespeler.
b. Ben. Booth [12012], by Sir Lewis 9147—Hon. M. H. Cochran, Compton, Que.; John H. McGill, Odawa.
b. Lady Shannon (vol. 9), by Brilliant [12010]—David Stewart, Peteron; R. Gowland, Maple Hill.
b. Brilliant [12010], by Harmpot Hero [6 05]—J. & W. Watt, Sale; John D. Abbot, Erasmus.
b. Duke of Oxford [12015], by Young Stranger [9589]—Asa Marr, Walsby; E. B. Brown, Hawnville.
b. Prince Royal [12011], by Sir Richard Boarh [11358]—J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; G. D. Morse, Toronto.
c. Lily (vol. 9), by New Hamburg; Jacob Weiker, New Hamburg.
b. Bradford Chief [12017], by Emperor [8332]—Jas. Somerville, Elder's Mills; Matthew Paris, Bradford.
c. Flora Campbell (vol. 6), by Springbank Lad [6118]—John Douglas, Tara; John Robinson, Algoma.
c. Blossom (vol. 9), by Sultan [10981]—John Doyle, Elora; John Jones, Elora.
b. Baker Patch [12018], by Butcher's Pride [8135]—John Hall, Beaufield; W. A. Christie, Beaufield.
c. Lewis and (vol. 9), by Ryland King [7823]—Wm. Clements, Byrton; Jas. H. Rosecar, Colbourn.
b. Hamilton Duke [12020], by Oakland Duke [7328]—J. Sanford Samden, Port Hope; T. C. Patterson, Toronto.
b. Prince of the Valley [12021], by Canadian Chief [5704]—Jacob Reist, Conestogo; John Hill, Conestogo.
b. Turtle Mountain Boy [12024], by Prince of Ontario [12022]—C. C. Reesor, Deloraine; Wm. Somerville, Deloraine.
b. Oakland Lad [12023], by Ruberta Duke [10872]—C. C. Reesor, Deloraine; Wm. Somerville, Deloraine.
c. Fidget (vol. 9), by Harmpot Hero [6595]—J. & W. Watt, Sale; Peter Morin, Moxboro.
b. Sir Edmund 3rd [12025], by Sir Edmund 2nd [11817]—Arthur Walker, Ferguson; Alex. Robertson, Moxboro.
c. Hawick Lassie (vol. 9), by Harmpot Hero [6595]—J. & W. Watt, Sale; Peter Morin, Moxboro.
c. Ethel 4th (vol. 9), by Patrick [10287]—Chas. McDonald, Allen's Corners; L. C. Lefebvre, St. Remi, Que.
c. Hilda (vol. 9), by Rover [9281]—John Weir, West Flamboro; Jas. Thompson, Indian Head, Man.
b. Love Land Chief [12029], by Earl of Goodness 5th [8314]—John Weir, West Flamboro; Jas. Thompson, West Flamboro.

New Advertisements.

- H. Quetton St. George ... Horse, Steeplechases.
H. J. Hill ... Toronto Industrial Exhibition
W. S. Hawkshaw ... Card, Short-horns etc.
James Glennie ... Importing Stock
Prins & Zwanenburg ... Holsteins and Dutch Friesian
Wm. Templer ... Berkshires.
W. J. Merrill ... Canada Business College.
Ontario Pump Co ... Windmills etc.
Moxson, Boyd & Co ... Card, Thoroughbred Stock
James Hazlewood ... Card, Short-horns etc.
Alexander Burns ... Card, Short-horns.
Thomas Hodgson ... Poultry.

Amongst our Friends.

Mr. D. E. Howatt, manager Bay View Farm, Deseronto, writes, "I enclose you list of Jerseys sold yesterday through my advertisement in your JOURNAL. I find every one much pleased with the JOURNAL. They laud the clear cuts of stock, bright type, and general make up of it, as well as the valuable articles and stock news found therein."

Messrs. Green Bros. say, "Your paper is doing very good work and we wish you every success."

Chas. J. White Faraday, Ont., writes, "I think your JOURNAL will greatly help the farmers of Ontario, both old and young. It reads like a first-class book, and is a credit to the publishers and to the city from whence it comes. Perusing it carefully can not fail to prove a blessing to the farmer."

Mr. John Robinson, of Sandfield, Manitoulin Island, mentions, "I ask farmers here to read the JOURNAL, and if they think it worth while, to subscribe, believing that it would stand on its own merits. I like every number better than the preceding one."

Messrs. Thomas Black & Son., of Gerry, Chabotauqua Co., N. Y., U.S.A., write us, "We admire your JOURNAL very much. We think we could not do without it now, as it is the first paper to read when it reaches us. We were awarded it as a special prize for the best bull calf at the Oakville show last fall, and we think now it was the best prize we received, as we get the most good from it. It should be in every farmhouse. We wish you every success."

Stock Notes.

Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Ouzie, is commencing the good work of breeding Short-horns, which are registered in the B.A.H.B.

Mr. James Gray, of Rockwood, Ont., has recently commenced a herd of Short-horns, which he intends soon to enlarge.

Messrs. I. & A. B. Snider, of German Mills, Ont., say to us they are mating with great success this season in traveling their imported Percherons.

Mr. John Adams, of "Ambleade," Port Perry, Ont., writes, "Last week I sold to two Michigan farmers thirty-five Shropshire sheep at remunerative prices."

Mr. Smith, of Everton, Ont., has placed the two year old bull Imperial Triumph, got by Prince Charlie [1167], dam Maid of Norval, at the head of his herd, which is doing well.

Mr. John Currie, of Everton, Ont., has made a fair start in Short-horns. The bull Cullislea [901], with good parts, heads his herd. His herd is coming on well.

Messrs. Geo. Davis & Bro., and Henry Nichol, of Everton, Ont., are the owners of the Percheron Stallions, First Consul and Metropolis, which are very much patronized in their neighborhood.

We are pleased to learn from Mr. M. O'Connor, of Mount St. Patrick, Guelph, that he is breeding heavy Percheron horses, Trotting Stock and Jersey cattle, as well as thoroughbred Durhams and good Jerseys.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Henry Dunbar, of Ospringe, Ont., has started a herd of Short-horns, which is enlarging as time goes on. Mr. Dunbar is evidently a successful feeder, when he can make his two year olds turn the scale at 1500 lbs.

Messrs. T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, say to us that they have taken 9 first, 5 second and 2 third prizes at the spring shows with the Percherons, and that the prospects are very good for a large season for all their stallions, which are all very hearty and in fine condition.

The Hambletonian stallion Aristocrat, referred to in last JOURNAL, owned by George Gobeil, Kleinburg, Ont., was sired by Reveler, he by Satellite, by Hancer, by Kysdyk's Hambletonian. This fine horse is making a successful seasons trip in the neighborhood where he is owned. See advertisement.

Mr. John Jackson, of Woodside farm, Abingdon, Ont., writes Mr. Editor, I have had more enquiries this month than usual, for Short-horns, Berkshires, and Southdowns. Have sold our Short-horn bull calf, sired by your bull, Tam Glen—1172—to Mr. P. Metzer, of North Pelham, also one shearing Southdown ram, to D. W. R. McKay, to go to Manitoba.

JAMES HAZLEWOOD, Willow Grove Farm, Kirkton, breeder of pure-bred Short-horn and high graded cattle. The Major bull, No. 10832, at the head of the herd, fine-81.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont., breeder of Short-horn cattle and pure-bred Shropshire sheep.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Maple Lodge Farm, Rockwood, Ont., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Young stock for sale, fine-121.

Stock Notes.

Mr John C. Ross, of Clayfield Stock Farm, Jarvis, Ont., has we understand, sailed for England, where he is about to engage in the purchase of Clydesdale horses, Shropshire, Oxford, and Southdown sheep, and Berkshire pigs. We have every confidence in Mr. Ross's skill in the selecting and purchasing the right kind of animals. His address will be Burford, Oxon, England.

Messrs J & W Watt, of Sale, Ont., report that the past season has been one of the best they ever had in the breeding of Short-horns, although they were looking for fewer sales owing to the failure of the wheat crop, and the partial failure of the turnip crop. They say, "beef is still king, and as long as beef keeps up there will be an increased demand for pure-bred animals." We are much pleased to hear such tidings from the winners of the "Elkington Shield Prize."

A. C. Bell, Esq., M.P.P., mentions the following "I have sold my Shropshires to Thos. G. McKay, Narrows, near New Glasgow; have also bought from Col. Wm. Slair, of Onslow, the pure-bred Short-horn two-year-old bull, Roh Roy, and cows Rowena and Daisy Dean. These have both dropped bull calves, both of which are very fine and are of solid red color. Daisy Dean's calf has a small white spot on the side, but the other has not a white hair. The bull and cows are likewise of solid red color.

W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, P. O., Ont., writes: As you appear to be advocating the profit of breeding high bred grades, I send you weight of pair of steers of my own breeding, one red, age 66 days, weight 1125 lbs., another a roan, age 49 days, weight 1145 lbs. these steers are now gaining at the rate of 2 lbs. per day. I am breeding from Mr. Frank Shore's (of White Oak), imported Cruickshank bull, from which I also have some very promising young calves, both Short-horns and high grades, the steers are grade Short-horns (Too late for May issue. -Ed.)

The editor has recently sold to Mr James Thompson, of Prince Albert, N. W. T., his two year Shropshire ram, Young Zealand, bred by his Experimental Farm, imported stock ram Zealand, at a good price. Mr Thompson who left Ontario but a short time since, also took with him a one year Short horn bull and heifer, bred by Mr. John Wier, West Famboro, Ont., the bull tracing back to 5th Earl of Goodness, recently sold by Mr Wm Douglas, Caledonia, Ont. Mr Thompson took other valuable stock along with him. We wish him success in his far away western home.

Mr. James Graham, of Rockwood, Ont., has already reached No. 14 in his herd of Short-horns. Amongst others of the herd the two one year old heifers, Esther Morn (419) dam May Flower (520) sired by Prince of Halton (507), and Beauty (127) sired by Red Rover. Mr Graham is also doing well in Berkshires, and is fast improving his stock of horses from the Clydes of Mr. Duff, of Everton. What pleases us best, however, is to be told that on May 9th, Mr. Graham sold four 4 year old heifers at 7 cts. per lb. The average weight was 1412 1/2 lbs., which would make the average price \$98.87 1/2.

Mr Thomas Russell, of Exeter, Ont., reports the following sales since March, at which time he sent a list before. One bull calf, to Mr. Thoms Dinsdale, Kippen, Ont. Earl of Whitevale, \$140.00; to Mr H Schwalm, Zurich, Ont., one yearling bull, King William, for \$175.00; to Messrs J S & P C Cameron, Brucefield, Ont., one three year old cow, Manilla 3rd sired by imported Statesman 1st (4498) with heifer calf at foot sired by Prince of Orange-722 and bull calf, 2nd Duke of Riverside-four months old, also sired by Prince of Orange. Price for three, \$751.00.

W H McNish, Elm Grove Farm, Lyn, Ont., reports the following sales:—four imported Shropshire ewes to Amasa W Merriman, Elgin, Ont., one Berkshire sow, to F F Baker, Nottawa, Ont., one Berkshire bar, to S H Haman, Dundonald, Ont., one Ayrshire heifer calf, to N Forrester, Lyn, Ont.; three yearling Ayrshire heifers and one Shropshire ram, to H S Ramsdell, Newburg, N. J.; one Short-horn cow and yearling heifer, in James Beattie, Brougham Ont. one Berkshire sow, to Mrs E M Jones, Brockville, Ont. He has also bought one fine imported Berkshire sow from C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., and four imported Cotswold ewes, from John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

Messrs Adam Farchman & Son, of Epom, Ont., write to us as follows: "We have several Clydesdales on hand, imported by ourselves, and all registered in the fifth and sixth volumes of the Scottish stud book. We have just sold to Messrs. Brabagen & McKay, of Brock, the stallion Earl (2466), rising three years, a large boned, heavy horse, at a satisfactory price. We have on hand and for sale the stallion Blucher (1760), rising three years, a heavy set horse, weighing 1,800 pounds, a bright bay; also Pride O'Barra, a jet black, rising two years; Dora, a bay, rising three years, carrying foal to the Earl, and Lady Lorne, bay, rising two, sired by Lorne II. She is a heavy boned mare, and heavy haired on legs."

Mr. R. Collocott, of Tyrone, reports as follows. I have sold all my young bulls at remunerative prices since I saw you at the Short-horn sale, Toronto. One to Mr John Washington, Clifton: one to Mr William Robson, Fort Granby, and one to Mr Arthur W. Burk, Bowmanville. We have used Hampton Champion—a full brother to Hampton Hero—here, with satisfaction for four years, on stock sired by Dector Miller, six of which (represented in enclosed sketch), were first prize winners. A four year old heifer, daughter of Gola, came out first in the county last fall. There are four of the progeny of Gola II here now, that are first prize winners, three heifers and one bull, Cherry Room, the latter is a very good stock raiser and very regular. I have nine calves by Baron Camperdown, 6 of which are red and three roan. My Shropshire shearing ewes imported last year are doing well, out of twenty ewes I have twenty-seven lambs and lost but one, they were by one of Mr. Thomas Minton's rams, of Montford, Eng. Ten of the ewes were from Mr. Henry Instone's flock, the other ten were from that of Mr. Peter Everall.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from grand B. Spanish, W. Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, P. Rocks, Houdans, and C. J. M. CARSON, Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

FINE BREO POULTRY.—I am breeding from two yards of Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks that have no superior on the continent of America, and Colored Dorkings from imported stock. A hatch guaranteed or eggs duplicated. Price, \$1.50 per sitting. A few fine birds for sale. W. L. BROWN, Hyde Park, Ont. my. 31.

FOR SALE.

BIRDS and Eggs for hatching of all the undermentioned varieties: Toulouse and Brown China Geese, Rouen, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks, Dark and Light Brahma, Colored Dorkings, Buff and Partridge, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorn, Marmoth Bronze Turkeys. Correspondence invited. A price list will be sent to anyone on application. my. 11. Major Thos. Hodgson, Myrtle P.O., Whitby, Ont.

DARK BRAHMAS

I am prepared to take orders for EGGS FOR HATCHING

at the following rates: Yard No. 1.—Composed of a magnificent cockerel and four hens that produced most of my prize-winners last year. Eggs, \$2 per 13. Yard No. 2.—Composed of a grand cock from the yards of the celebrated P. Williams of Taunton Mass., and four excellent pullets, three of which have won first prizes and the other second. \$2 for 12. NOTICE.—25 per cent. of all my chicks won first prizes last fall.

J.W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont. Late London South, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching

FROM CHOICE

LAND AND WATER FOWLS.

Over 25 Varieties.

WYANDOTTES A SPECIALTY.



I am breeding three grand pens, Whittackers and Millington strains. Have shipped one pen to Europe Dec. 10. They were exhibited at three large shows and received high honors. Below are my varieties.

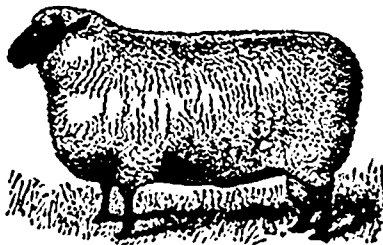
Light Brahmans, Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Faced Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, Bearded Silver Spangled Polish, White Crested Black Polish, White Crested White Polish, S. S. Hamburgs, Silver Seabright Bantams, Golden Seabright Bantams, Wyandottes, Black Javas, Langshans, Black Sumatras, Cayuga Ducks, Rouen Ducks, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. 25¢ sent three one cent stamps for my 24-page large Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, size, 8x11 inches.

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Oxford Down Sheep

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

WM. MURRAY, Chestfield, Ont., Can. Bright Station, Grand Trunk R. R. 612in.

Stock Notes.

Captain Bunbury, of Oakville, writes. It may interest you to hear that my Short horn heifer, Fanny, bred by Mr John Dryden, has dropped a very fine dark roan bull calf to that gentleman's imported bull Lord Glamis, and also that I have a fine red bull calf out of Annie Lee, sired by that fine bull Earl of Marr, imported by Messrs Green Bros last year. The prize heifer Hesper that I bought from Messrs Watt is doing splendidly, and I expect to make it pretty hot for those exhibiting yearling heifers at the fall shows, and I hope she will retain her unbest certificate. I am very much pleased at seeing the advance your valuable paper is making and wish you every success.

Messrs Lord, Cook & Son, Aultsville, reports the following sales since 1st of September. Heifer and bull calf, \$675, Wm. Shunk, Sherwood; heifer and bull calf, \$600, H. M. Williams, Preston, Ont.; cow and yearling bull, \$925, Samuel Curtis, Harwood, Ont.; two heifers and bull calf, \$900, Geo. Cleland, Lasterwell, Ont.; one bull calf \$250, Harmon Bollert, Cassell, Ont.; three yearlings and two calves, \$1,600, Fuller Stevens, Elgin, Ont.; one bull calf, \$200, H. L. Ross, Georgetown, Ont.; one bull calf, \$175, F. H. McCrae, Brockville, Ont.; one yearling heifer, \$150, Jas. Davidson, Spring Valley, Ont.; bull and heifer calves, \$400, Benjamin H. Oxford Mills, Ont.; one yearling bull, \$350, John Raymond, Moulinette, Ont.; one bull calf, \$200, James Bissel, Algonquin, Ont.; one yearling bull, \$100, James Birmingham & Co., South Lake, Ont.; one yearling bull, \$325, J. Edward Page, Amherst, N.S.; one cow and yearling bull, \$900, John B. Arnold, Easton's Corners, Ont.; one yearling bull \$450; in all 27 animals, amounting to \$8,610, the average price thus being \$318.83. Mr. Lord is now in Holland, selecting stock and expects to bring across about 100 head of the best stock, (probably about the first of June) and will come, if possible, via Quebec.

Mr. Alex Ritchie, of Inverary, Ont., writes under date of May 12th: "Enclosed please find fifty cents for STOCK JOURNAL, to address of Job Waits, Wolfe Island, Ont. He has just bought from me to-day the Short horn bull Lansdowne, 14 months old, for \$10. I have the paper sent him as a sort of premium. (Cheap one for me). My Southdown sheep are doing well; have a good crop of lambs. I have sold some steers as follows: delivered 1st May, two half-bred Short horns 3 years old new weight, 305 lbs. at 6 cts. per lb., four scrubs I bought in last fall, two of them 4 years old, weight, 2400 lbs., and two 3 years old, 210 lbs., sold for 5 1/2 cts. per lb. The sale of the two half-bred steers and the bull are the first fruits of a purchase made by me four years ago, in buying a Short-horn heifer and a half interest in a Short-horn bull. I like the STOCK JOURNAL splendidly. The trouble here is to keep the scrub bull from the heifer, the roads are lined with all sort of things they call bulls. The Government should tax scrub bulls about \$10 a year, and we would get rid of them, or allow them to be shot the same as dogs who worry sheep. It would have paid me to have shot a scrub bull and paid for it two years ago. It got with calf the first Short-horn heifer I raised."

Mr. John S. Armstrong, of "Cranberry Farm," Speedside, Ont., writes to us as below, under date of 20th May: The following is a complete list of weight of some of our Short-horn bull calves and Oxford Down sheep, and we think that if there is any one in our Dominion that can beat these weights we should like to hear from them. When a bull can be got to gain at the rate of 5 lbs per day, we think it is something that the breeders of Canada should hear about. Bull calf, dam Mary Ann 10th, calved Sept. 14th, 1883, (280 days old), turns the beam at 1515 lbs, and has gained 105 lbs in the last 21 days. Bull calf, dam Starlight 2nd, calved Sept. 19th, 1883, (245 days old), weighs 720 lbs. Bull calf, dam English Lady 2nd, calved Jan. 6th, 1884, (135 days old), brings the scale down to 510 lbs. These calves are all got by the Bow-Park bull, Butterfly's Duke-233—we think him the best stock getter that has ever been at "Cranberry Farm." his get are fleshy, and good feeders, and good symmetry throughout. 1 O. F. Down ram lamb, (133 days old), weighs 88 lbs, 1 ewe lamb, (73 days old), 78 lbs.; 1 ram lamb, (30 days old), 4 lbs.; 1 pair of lambs from 1 ewe, (68 days old), turns the beam at 149 lbs, or 70 lbs each, an extra weight for twin lambs. I have had good luck with lamb, this season, have lost only 5 out of a large flock. Sales of bull calves: to Wm. Robinson, Nichol, 1 bull calf; to Wm. Scott, Amherly, Huron County, 1 bull calf; to Mr. Fraser, Georgetown, 1 Cruickshank bull, all the above at good figures.

Mr. J. M. Carson, of Orangeville, Ont., sends us the following. I send you a report of sales of pure-bred poultry and eggs from same, principally all sold in the months of March and April, 1884 with only a few exceptions, viz. 1 trio P. Rocks, to A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa, Ont., 1 trio W. F. B. Spanish, to S. J. Glass, Kuttanning, Armstrong Co. Pa., \$6.00; 1 trio Spanish, to M. McDonald, Kemptonville, Ont., \$5.00; 4 W. F. B. Spanish Pullets, and 1 cockerel, to J. E. Gill, Franklin, Pa., U. S., \$24.00; two pair B. Spanish, to W. Tedder, Nashville, Ont., \$6.00; 1 trio B. Spanish, to C. W. Stork, Elmira, Ont., \$4.00; 1 trio B. Spanish, to J. M. Hamilton, Blyth, Ont., \$5.00; 1 P. Rock, to Paul Carron, Fort Coburne, Ont., \$1.00; 1 trio Spanish, to F. Wimmer, Ingersoll, Ont., \$5.00; 1 P. Spanish cockerel, to J. Harrison, Belgrave, Ont., \$1.00; 1 B. Spanish cockerel, to Mr. Cooper, Erin, Ont., \$1.50. Eggs: 1 doz Spanish, so P. W. Stevenson, Norwood, Ont., \$2.00; 1 doz Spanish, to Isaac N. Jack, Pekin, Niagara county, N. Y., \$2.00; 2 doz B. Spanish, to M. S. Donoham, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$3.00; 1 doz. P. Rock, to H. F. Ellis, solicitor, etc. St. Thomas, Ont., \$2.00; 2 doz B. Spanish, to G. M. Wells, Greenwood, Johnson county, Ind., U. S., \$5.00; 1 doz B. S. P., to A. Montgomery, Harrison, Ont., \$2.00; 2 doz. S. P., to J. & Peter F. Spahra, Carlisle, P. A., \$3.00; 1 doz. P. Rock, to Albert Paulin, Harrison, Ont., \$1.50; 1 doz. S. P., to W. Lewis, Owen Sound, Ont., \$2.00; 1 doz. Spanish, to J. Nalley, Harris, Ont., \$2.00; 1 doz. S. P., to Mr. Jennings, Shellburne, Ont., \$1.50; P. Rock, to \$1.00; 3 doz P. Rock, to W. Hall, Longford Mills, Ont., \$5.00; to home customers, \$5.00. This does not include the sales of the whole year which are far ahead of anything in the past. My advertisement in your paper is proving successful, and I will let you hear from me again.

(Continued on next page.)

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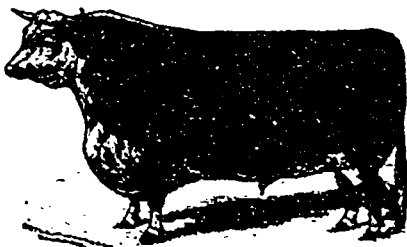
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**THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

All animals selected in Holland with special regard to their milking qualities, by Mr. Lord personally. "LORD BYRON," whose dam has a milk record of 27 lbs. in one day stands at the head of the herd. All animals registered in the *Holstein Herd Book.* COWS, YOUNG STOCK, and CALVES for sale.

Write for particulars. Also see web int.

**F. A. FLEMING,**  
The Park, Weston, Ont.,



Breeder of

Thoroughbred and Grade

**HEREFORD CATTLE**

*Stock Notes.*

John Robinson, Sandfield P.O., mentions: "Since last writing to you I have sold a fine yearling Short-horn bull to Messrs. J. & A. Taylor, Little Current, Algoma. On the 1st April my Short-horn cow Flora Campbell 1900, got by Springbank Lad (648), dropped her second calf, a splendid heifer, red, with white star and white markings on thighs. It is now only four years since I commenced to breed Short-horns. During that term I have bought three head, sold three, and have six yet on hand. I never made more money out of anything than from the first Short-horn heifer that I bought, though I paid \$50 for her. All my neighbors laughed at me, but now many of them wish they had done likewise."

Mr H H Spencer, of Brooklin, Ont., sends us the following: My stock in general wintered exceedingly well and are all in a fine healthy condition. The Short-horns have far exceeded my expectations; Isabella the 3rd and 4th have both given birth to two very choice red heifer calves, both from imported Cruickshank bulls and has every prospect of making their mark, my Southdowns have been very prolific, every ewe having a lamb and a number of them two, very similar in appearance, and all in a fine healthy condition. The Shropshires have an extra choice lot of lambs all of good size, well wooded, with beautiful topplings they are really the best lot we ever had. My Clydesdales are all doing well: Prince Imperial 2nd is now two years old and weighs over 1500 lbs. He has five crosses and is already registered; my choice mare Bay Bet has dropped a beautiful mare colt by Boydston Boy that is almost perfect. my Berkshires are rather too numerous, but very good. Dorset Queen the III has nine very fine pigs, with a number of good boars amongst them. My sales for the last three months have been good; sold to Mr. D. Sutton, of Cayuga, a choice yearling bull Surmise, by Mr. Dryden's Baron Surmise (4803), dam Isabella III., B. A. H. B. and another yearling bull by Hanlan, dam Governor, to Mr. Robert Miller, of Pickering; also a number of good cows and heifers to parties in this neighborhood all of choice breeding. sold a very large horse to Mr. Boyd of Toronto, to send to Ottawa, and another fine young horse to Mr. Ross, of Reach. The demand for Berkshires seems to be more active; sold to Mr. Robert Miller and other parties, a number of very choice young sows for the North West Ter., and am now getting a good demand for young boars from my old customers, who, I am happy to state, I believe I can supply better than ever." Mr. Spencer adds that he has just received an addition to his Shropshire flock from England, by S.S. Mississippi, in the shape of a very fine yearling ram, from the noted Royal Prize Flock of Mr. Thomas, of Barchurch, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He is a splendid animal, and possesses all the good qualities American buyers require.

Mr. F. Green, (Green Bros, of the Glen stock farm, Innerkip, Ont.), has arrived at Quebec with a fine lot of Short-horns as well as Hereford cattle in good condition. He also shipped out four horses, one of which unfortunately died on passage, the other three have arrived at the Glen safe and well. The Short-horns landed includes the yearling bull Enterprise, sired by Cruickshank's bull Ventriloquist (41189), dam Evangelive 2nd. A yearling bull purchased of Mr. Wm. Marr, Upper Mill, Aberdeen, got by Athabasca (48736), dam Emma 2nd, he is half brother to the Earl of Mar (47815), the bull imported by them last year, and who stood first in his class at the Guelph show. Vain Maid, a dark roan, sired by Edgar (41561), dam Vanity, got by Earl of Granville (28491). The Belle, a red heifer, sired by Forward (46375), dam Mind, by Comet (41250). Proud Du-hes also red, sired by Nerman (45272), dam Venus 2nd, by British Champion (36273). Monogram 2nd, red and little white, sired by Vienna (45731), dam Monogram 1st, by Prince Frederick (42178). These animals as the Editor of the Live Stock Journal, justly observes, are a choice lot, the first named bull cow, and 3 heifers, were purchased of Mr. Wm. Duthie of Collynie. The Hereford lot contains the 3 year old heifer, Polka, by Othello, and the yearling bull Cronhill 8th, by Merry Monarch. These were bred by Mr. Hill, of Felhampton Court, also a heifer bred by Mr. Forester, of Thirlow, and several heifers from the herds of Mr. Henry Haywood of Blakemere, and Mr. Council of Griffiths of Brierly. The horses imported by them are the Shire-bred horse, and consists of the stud colt, Regent "3251," a very promising 3 year old, brown, sired by Smith's black Prince "3311," his dam was got by Champion of England "47." Lacy, a 3 year old bay filly, sired by Warner "2388," dam Nettie by King Erick "1214," and the Queen of Aylesbury, a bay filly 2 years old, sired by Waggoner "2205," dam a bay mare by Brown George "318." Lacy has been considered by many as the best horse in England. We commend our enterprising young friends, and wish them every success, and also have to congratulate them on their purchase of 45 acres more land, giving them now the land on both sides of the River Thames, and forming a fine stock farm of over 600 acres, this land was purchased of Mr. McMichael. They have now a fine farm of 300 acres of the best stock raising land in the County of Oxford.

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Government Deposit, \$100,000.  
Income, Year 1883-4, \$1,500,000.

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**SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION**

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ENTRIES MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE 23rd AUGUST.

The Programme of Special Attractions will be the best ever offered in Canada.

For full particulars see Prize Lists and Posters, which will be sent to any one desiring them on addressing Post Card to the Secretary at Toronto. They can also be procured from Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies.

The Greatest Event of the Year, Wait for it!

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President, Manager and Secy.  
TORONTO.

**FOR SALE.**

A Choice Lot of

**Berkshire Boars and Sows.**

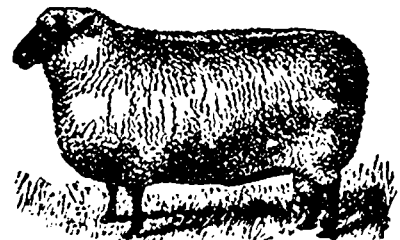
Sired by Imported Baron Rudolph, &c. These pigs are unsurpassed for individual merit and excellence of pedigree. Prices reasonable.

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Registered Short-horn Yearling Bulls and Heifers. Cows in calf. Shropshire Rams from imported Ewes. Some 1/2 Shearling Ewes. Nothing fattened for show purposes. my if

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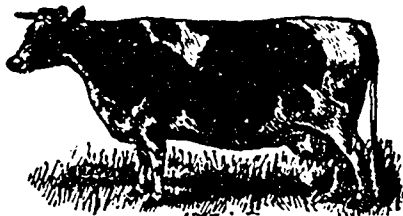
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**SHEEP AND SWINE.**

I will leave for England shortly and will attend the Royal, and will purchase and bring out Sheep and Pigs for any one wishing to import. I brought out a number of Sheep and Pigs last season, and know where to get the best. Write for terms.

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Ohio Improved Chester,  
Chester Whites,  
White Lancashire,  
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Yorkshire Swine.

The proprietor is the sole and exclusive agent for the Dominion of Canada for all the principal breeders of the United States, and can now supply all those desirous of purchasing swine for breeding purposes at low prices and at low rates of transportation. Nothing but A No. 1 stock handled, of which large importations are constantly arriving. We prefer personal inspection, where all have the advantage of intimate collections of different breeds to compare and select from. All stock Pedigreed.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FURTHER INFORMATION.

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**YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS,**

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NORMAN, POLK, MARSHALL, KITTSON, in Minnesota, outside of a five mile limit from the road, will, during the year 1884, be sold to

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**LOW PRICE**

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At these prices and terms, EVERY FARMER, EVERY FARMER'S SON, EVERY CLERK, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY LABORING MAN can secure a home with the smallest possible outlay.

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Write for maps, general descriptive matter and other information to

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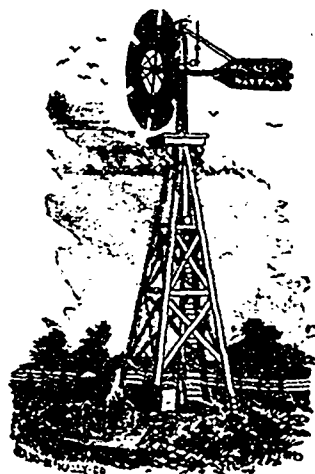
**ONTARIO PUMP CO., Limited,**

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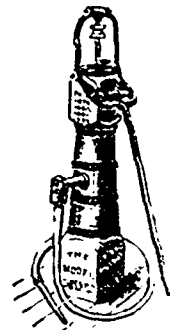
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Wind Mills, I. X. L. Feed Mills, Hay Carriers, Horse Hay Forks, Tanks, Double and Single Acting Pumps, Wood or Iron. Also Steam Pumps and Water Supplies, Iron Pipe and Pipe Fittings, all kinds.

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Geared Wind Mills for driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 4 horse power.

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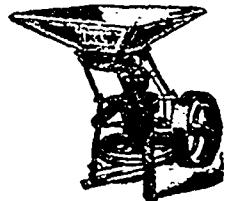
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GENTLEMEN, - In regard to the 12-foot geared Wind Mill I thought of you. I can say it more than fills my expectations in every respect. In a fair to good wind I can saw wood at the rate of four cords of hard wood per hour, cut once in two. In a stiff wind I open the fans just half way and get all the power I require. In regard to your Feed Mill it is just grand. I have ground peas and oats at the rate of a bushel in three and a half minutes, and ground it as fine as one would wish for. I can grind fine corn meal, also Graham flour. Have ground, since the 15th of February, 225 bushels of grain for customers, besides doing my own work with it. One man brought a grist of screenings, such as small wheat, mustard and pussy grass seed, thinking that I could not grind it; but I ground it to powder, looking just like ground pepper. Your 12-foot Geared Mill, I think, is quite large enough for any farmer to do his own work.

Yours truly,  
**EDWIN KEELER,**

Maitland P. O.  
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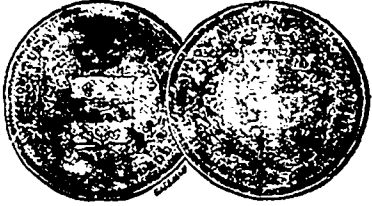
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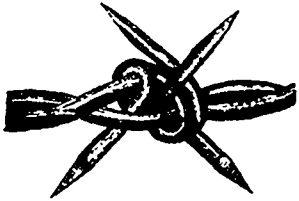
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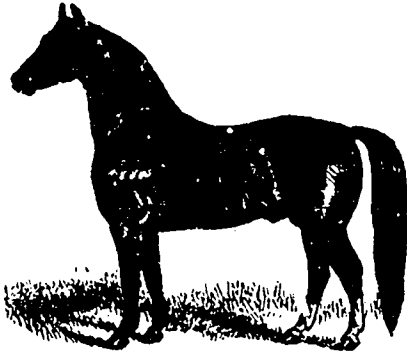
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By Erin Chief dam Morena by Lester, gr d by Valparaiso. This young trotting stallion is a grand horse in every way a worthy descendant of his illustrious sire. Both these stallions will make the season at their owner's stable, Oakridges, Township of Whitby, York County 18 miles from Toronto. Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to at reasonable rates. To insure a foal, \$15 single leap, \$10

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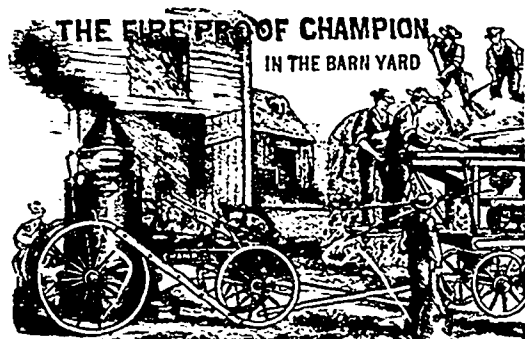
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# Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal.

## BREEDERS' CARDS.

CARDS under this head inserted for one year at the rate of \$1.00 per line when not exceeding five lines.

Parties writing to breeders will please mention that they saw their Card in the Canadian Stock Raisers' Journal.

**JAMES ANDERSON**, Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ont., breeder and importer of Berkshire and Essex pigs, Southdown sheep, Toulouse geese. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and Rouen ducks. Four first-prizes on pigs and four on poultry at Provincial Exhibition. 1-14

**HENRY ARKELL**, Arkell P.O., (near Guelph), Ont., importer and breeder of COTSWOLD and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Has imported eighty-five in the last two years. 1-14

**PETER ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., importer and breeder of Short-horns, Oxford Down sheep, and Berkshire swine. Large additions have been made by importations the present season to the Oxford Downs, and Berkshire pigs. 1-14

**JOHN S. ARMSTRONG**, breeder and importer of Short-horn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, and Berkshire pigs. Speedside P.O. (near Guelph), Ont. 1-14

**ROCK BAILEY**, Oak Grove Farm, Union, Ont., importer and breeder of pure American Merino sheep. Stock for sale at all times. 1-14

**W. G. BALDWIN**, Lakeside Farm, Colchester, Ont., breeder of the Magic or Poland China hogs. Awarded at Toronto Fair one silver and two bronze medals in 1882, and two sweepstakes in 1883. Communications solicited. 1-14

**BALLACHEY BROS.**, Brantford, Ont., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. 1-14

**BAY VIEW FARM.—THOROUGHbred JERSEYS.** Desirable animals of good blood for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. D. F. Howatt, Manager, Deseronto, Ont. 1-14

**W. C. BEATTY**, Ashdale Farm, Omagh, Ont., breeder of Short-horn, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle, also Berkshire Pigs. Young animals for sale; also a few choice pigs. 1-14

**W. T. BENSON**, Cardinal, Ont., Canada, importer and breeder of Herefords and Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale. 1-14

**R. A. BROWN**, Cherry Grove, Ont., breeder of Park, Coach and Standard bred Road Horses. Almost-Perone (2350) at the head. Leicesters, Berkshires, and twenty kinds of Fancy Poultry. Write for wants. 4-11

**J. B. CARPENTER**, Simcoe, P.O., Ont., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Southdown Sheep. 6-31

**W. G. CAVAN**, "Hadleywood Farm," Indian Head Post Office, Northwest Territory, importer and breeder of Berkshire Pigs of the best strains and quality. Won seventeen prizes, two diplomas and two grand sweepstakes prizes in 1883. Stock for sale, and shipped to order at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parties wishing to get any kind of stock from Ontario to Manitoba or Northwest at reasonable rates would do well to write to me at once. 6-31

**R. COLLACOTT & SONS**, Tyrone, P.O., Ont., importers and breeders of Short-horn cattle, Cotswold and Shropshire Down sheep. A full-bred imported Cruikshank bull at the head of herd. The Shropshire Downs were imported last May. Male and female sold at any time. 2-14

**JAMES I. DAVIDSON**, Balsam P.O., Ont., importer and breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. Twenty-five of the latter imported this year from the herd of A. Cruikshank, Esq. 4-25

**T. C. DOUGLAS**, Galt, Ont., importer and breeder of Southdown sheep and Suffolk pigs. 1-14

**WILLIAM DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont., breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 19th Duke of Kirklevington at head of herd. Young bulls always on hand for sale. my-yr.

**SMITH EVANS**, Gourack P.O., Ont., importer and breeder of pure-bred Oxford Down and Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock for sale. 1-14

**F. A. FLEMING**, "The Park," Weston, Ont., breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 5-31

**JAS. GIBB**, Breeder of Short-horns and Berkshire Pigs. Brookside, Ont. Young Stock for sale. Reg. Pedigrees. 2-31

**RICHARD GIBSON**, Post and Telegraph Office, Delaware, Railway Station, Komoka, 24 miles. Breeder of the highest class of Bates Short-horns—the sort that makes the money. Will be glad to show the Herd. An Oxford and Kirklevington bull for sale. 6-31

**JAMES GLENNIE**, Sturton Farm, Guelph, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire Down sheep and Berkshire pigs. 1-14

**MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF**, Elmira, Waterloo Co., Ont., breeders of Short-horn cattle, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, and Berkshire pigs. The highly-bred imported Booth bull Monrath at the head of herd. 1-14

**T. GUY & SON**, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Southdown and Leicester sheep. 1-14

**GLEN STOCK FARM**, Innerkip, Oxford County, Ontario. Green Bros., importers and breeders of Short-horns. Bulls and Heifers for sale. 2-14

**DOBERT HANNAH**, Maple Grove Farm, Bethany P.O., breeder of Shropshire and Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. Young stock for sale. my-yr.

**MESSRS. HAY & PATTON**, New Lowell, Simcoe Co., Ont., importers and breeders of Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle, thorough-bred Durhams, Clydesdale horses, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs, etc. 1-14

**SETH HEACOCK & SON**, Oakland Farm, Kettleby, Ont., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Southdown sheep. The highly-bred Bates bull, Fifth Fordham Duke of Oxford at the head of herd. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. 2-14

**HORACE HENRY**, Fairview Farm, Woodburn P.O., Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. 4-15

**W. M. HERON & SON**, breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle, and Shropshire sheep. Dalmore Farm, Ashburn P.O., Ont. 1-14

**SAMUEL HOLMAN**, Columbus P.O., Ont., breeder of Short-horn Cruikshank cattle. Stock for sale. 5-31

**H. H. HURD**, Hamilton, Ont., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shropshire Down sheep. 1-14

**JOHN ISAAC**, Bowmanston B.O., Ontario, importer and breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn cattle. Thirty of the latter imported in 1883 from the herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar. Stock for sale. my-yr.

**JOHN JACKSON**, Woodside Farm, Abingdon P.O., Ont., importer and breeder of Southdown Sheep. Diploma for best flock at Provincial Fair in 1880, Prince of Wales prize in 1881, and Sweepstakes in 1883. 1-14

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**, Greenwood P.O., Ontario, importer and breeder of Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, and Short-horn cattle. Six young imported Stallions and five young imported Bulls for sale, besides a number of extra good young home-bred Colts, Fillies, Bulls and Heifers, all for sale at reasonable prices. Pickering Station, G. T. R. 1-11

**THOMAS McCRAE**, Janefield, Guelph, Canada, importer and breeder of Galloway and Polled Angus cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale. 1-14

**A. McNISH & SONS**, Elm Grove Farm, Lyn, Ont. Ayrshires, Shropshires and Berkshires for sale. 3-14

**J. & R. McQUEEN**, Salem, Ont., breeders of Short-horn cattle. Young stock generally on hand for sale. 1-14

**JAMES MAINE**, Boyne P.O., Halton Co., Ont., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep, Suffolk and Berkshire pigs and fancy poultry. 1-14

**ROBERT MARSH**, importer and breeder of Southdown sheep and Berkshire swine. Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont. 1-14

**GEORGE MILLER**, Markham, Ont., breeder and importer of Short-horns, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock for sale. 1-14

**HUGH MITCHELL**, Southend P.O., Welland Co., Ont., breeder of pure-bred Short-horn cattle. Three choice young bulls for sale; pedigrees guaranteed. 3-14

**MOSSOM, BOYD & CO.**, Big Island Stock Farm, Bobcaygeon, Ont., importer and breeder of Polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. 8-31

**NICOL & SONS**, Cataragui, Ont., breeders and importers of Ayrshire Cattle, Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-14

**B. F. OLMSTED**, OSAGE HALL STOCK FARM, Hamilton, Ont., importer and breeder of Southdown sheep, and dealer in horses. 1-14

**J. P. PHIN**, Hespeler, Ont., breeder of Short-horn cattle and importer and breeder of Shropshire Down and Southdown sheep. 1-14

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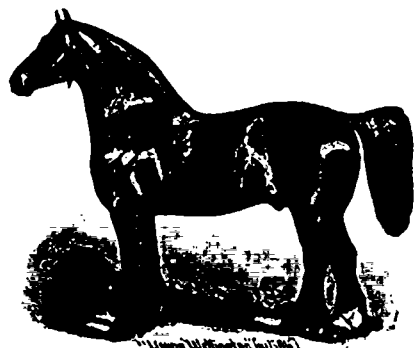
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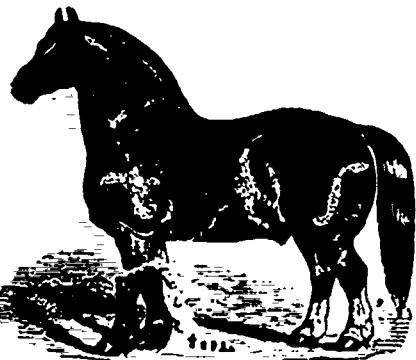
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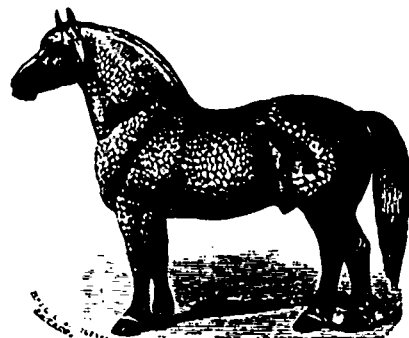
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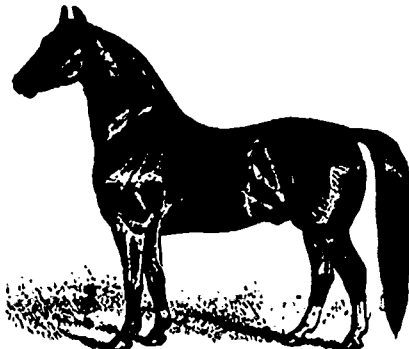
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