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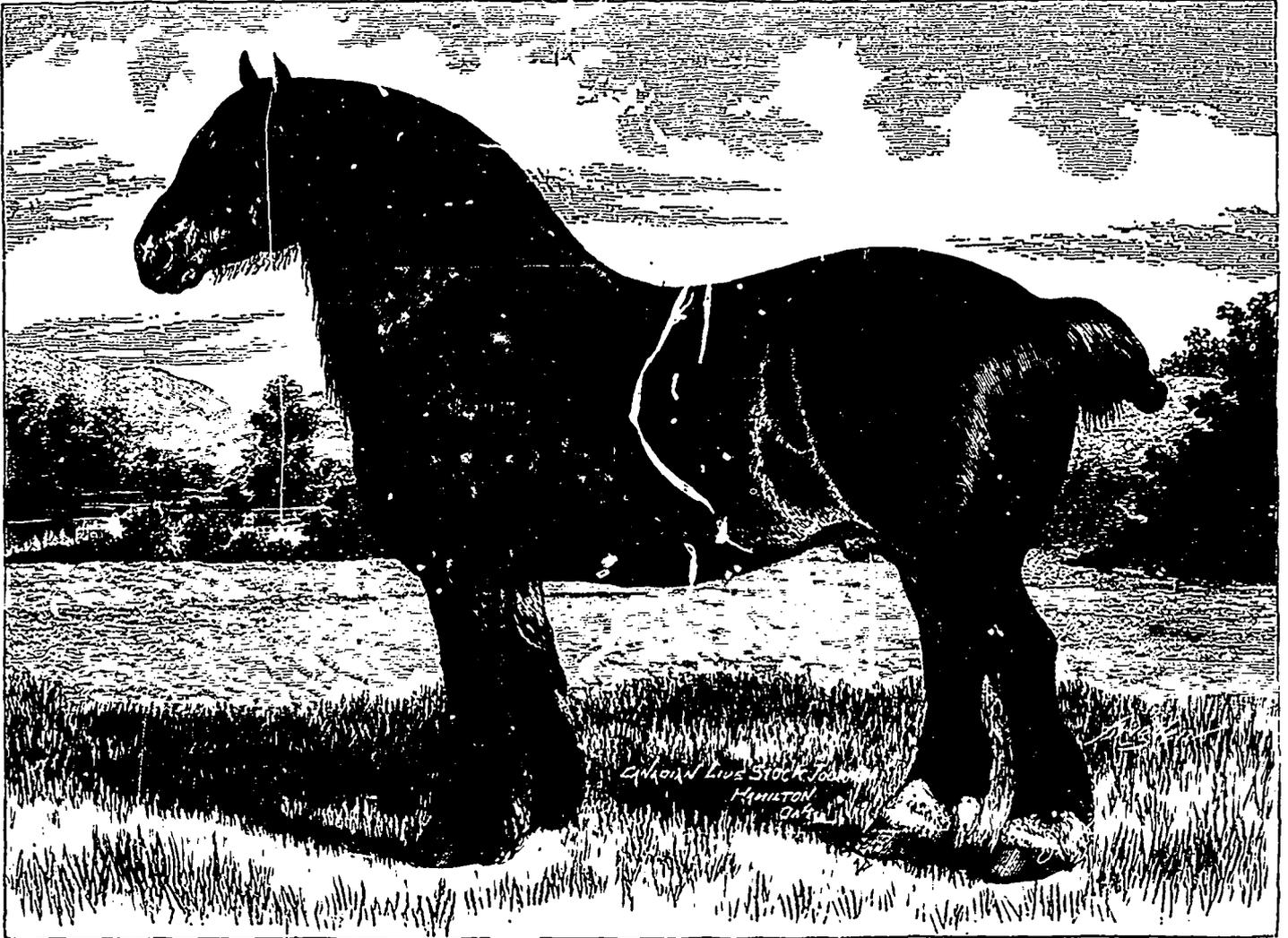
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, APRIL, 1885.

No. 4



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION EDINBURGH TOON.

The Property of Mr. Robert Cheyne, of "Elmbank Farm," Toronto Township, Ont.

Edinburgh Toon.

The remark was once made to us that Mr. Robert Cheyne (Toronto P. O.) "is a man who does love to possess a good horse, and who will not have a bad one," by one whose long experience in the work of selecting and importing draught horses into this country amply qualifies him for speaking thus, and the very perfect specimen which appears at the head of this page, along with the very select stud which Mr. Cheyne has brought together, amply testify to the correctness of the remark.

Although Mr. Cheyne is busily employed otherwise, he contrives to find time to do something toward the improvement of the draught horses of this country, in which he has shown no little spirit, not only in the extent of the investments he has made in this direction, but also in the wisdom of his selections and the suitability of the localities chosen as centres of improvement.

Edinburgh Toon was imported by Mr. Simon Beattie, of Markham, in 1884, and was purchased by his present owner for the sum of \$3,500, and was very popular last season in the Markham district,

where he was held for service. As shown in the engraving, he is a strong, massive built, muscular horse, dapple brown in color, and is seven years old. He measures 12 inches below the knee, and 13 inches below the hock. He has superior action, and is of a kindly disposition, and has but few rivals in this country in the symmetry of his proportions.

He is a grandson of the famous Prince of Wales (673), whose univalued qualities he inherits to a large extent. He will travel this season through Etobicoke and Vaughan.

Welfare (3290), another nice brown Clyde stallion, of Mr. Cheyne's stud, a grandson of the noted Darnley (221), and out of the famous prize dam Madge (3113) by old Campsie (119), is allotted for Halton Co., starting from "Elmbank" every Monday during May and June.

The noted prize-winner and stock-getter Lord Seafield, by old Haddo, dam by Campsie, will travel around Toronto, and through West York and Scarborough. Lord Seafield sired the Monarch, of the last importation of Mr. John Miller, of Brougham.

The price of draught horses in sections where much attention has been given to their production is im-

mensely superior to that obtained for the mongrel that infest the country to so large an extent.

THE work of canvassing for the JOURNAL has been nobly sustained through the past season. Numbers whom we have never seen and whom we may never meet in this life have striven hard to increase our list, from the conviction that the JOURNAL is trying to accomplish a good, and, at the same time, a much needed work. The result is, that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the JOURNAL has made most substantial progress. As we have found it impossible to write separately to every person who has forwarded to us a name, or a list of subscribers, we take this opportunity of tendering to all who have thus aided us our sincerest thanks, and to those who have striven to aid us and yet did not succeed, quite as much as to those who did. We trust at the same time that the efforts of our friends will not be relaxed, as we feel that the work to be accomplished by the JOURNAL is only begun. Those who failed in reaching their neighbors hitherto may succeed better next time. We are able to supply back numbers from 1st January of the present year to any desiring them.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

To Subscribers.—Any person forwarding us \$1, either in registered letter or through our numerous agents, will receive one copy of the JOURNAL for one year. Single copies, 10 cents each, sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.00.

Clubs.—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of five copies to any address will be furnished for one year for \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50, with an extra copy to the person forming the club.

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at rates that will be found reasonable. The charge for breeders' cards, not exceeding five lines, is \$1 per line. Transient advertisements payable in advance. Parties corresponding with advertisers are particularly requested to mention this paper.

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, APRIL, 1885.

In the last number of the JOURNAL under the cut of the Herford cow Mermaid 2d, the ownership was ascribed to Rufus H. Cook, instead of Rufus H. Pope. A part of the issue had gone through the press before the mistake had been discovered, which is to us a source of regret.

PLEASE notice the address tag on the JOURNAL or on the wrapper. Subscribers whose address tag reads Dec. '84 should remember their subscription expired with that issue, and should renew at once. No name will be removed from our subscription list until all arrears have been paid.

WHEN stock is turned out in spring, it is not wise to withdraw all care and leave it to shift for itself like the deserted child of some vagrant. There is no time of the year when unremitting vigilance should be withdrawn. Other things being equal, the best stock by far is found with the stockmen who are unceasing in their attentions the year round. Parties who attend to their stock in winter only, and to the farm in summer, attend to neither properly. Highest attainment is beyond their reach.

THERE is no doubt but that one reason of the superiority of English over American beef arises from the fact that their grasses are of finer quality and so intermingled that the muscular tissue formed from them is of a very different character. The season is already upon us for the sowing of our grasses. Let us profit by the truth thus taught. Quantity is only one object in getting a crop of hay. In some instances one-half the bulk is of more value because of its superior fineness. Quality will be looked for in vain in the production of grasses and hay from which it is to be made. Farmers who are not prepared to grow permanent pastures should by all means intermingle different kinds of clover in sowing for ordinary meadows. The finer kinds of clover should be regarded as indispensable, and where the lands are not over-fertile the larger kinds sown along with them will be of service, as they will afford protection and shade which will aid in the fuller development of their weaker brethren.

THE transition stage from dry feed to grasses is usually attended with some hazard, if not to the dam, at least to the young stock, and therefore should not be too sudden. Serious loss sometimes arises from this source. It is apt to induce undue laxity of the bowels, which affects the young more than the mother. We have heard of instances of colts having been lost in this way. The change should be made gradually, the dam being left out at first but a portion of the day, and not till she has made a hearty breakfast of the food she has been accustomed to. Young lambs used to warm dry winter quarters, if left to lie out long at a time, before the ground is well warmed, are apt to contract colds, which often end fatally. Animals in any case should not be turned out to pasture until there is something for them to eat. It is a waste of strength and effort on the part of the beast, and damaging to the pasture. When they get a taste of grass they are more dainty about other food, and hence the wisdom of keeping the most dainty portions of the food supply until this transition period. Some complain that they have no time for this attending to their stock; when once out, it is out until winter comes again. In such cases the owners had better cease to keep stock.

SOME persons argue that, because they are giving grain growing more prominence than stock growing, it matters little as to what class of stock they keep. We see no force in this logic. The stock-grower on the same principle would say, it matters but little as to whether I have a good crop of grain or not: stock-keeping is my principal business. The whole community would with one voice condemn the logic of the stockman who would speak thus, and yet, surprising to say, perhaps more than one-half of the community coincide with the grain-grower in his view, for more than half by far are just working on his principle. But where is the stockman in his right mind who would be satisfied with half a crop or two-thirds to feed his animal? Why then should the stockman who looks into the matter at all be content with a two-thirds producer when for the same outlay he could have a three-thirds producer? The fact that but few cattle are kept affords even an argument for having them first class, as where but few are kept the supply of pasture-land and feed, proportionately, is likely to be less. Men who can see but little money in cattle are not the parties usually to waste feed upon them. They should even reduce the number, then, if need be, and keep those better which are kept.

VERY many barns and outbuildings in winter are kept exceedingly untidy. We purpose not to speak here so much of this general untidiness and untidiness in the general as of one aspect of it that meets you at the threshold of the building, and which is a pretty sure indication of what is to be found within. We refer to the dragging of the door at the bottom from sheer indifference, or shall we call it laziness, in regard to cleaning away the manure underneath it. In many instances the manure is thrown out of the door so vexatiously near that one in opening the door has to swing it half way back in order to get around the side of it remote from the hinges. Whenever we have to adopt this method of getting into a barn we say to ourselves, Heedless sluggard! When snow falls it is wise to be doubly vigilant in having the doorway well shovelled, as the tendency is that obstructions continually gather and by freezing, adhere, so long as the cold weather lasts. The door soon begins to drag, accumulation inside at the bottom presses it out, and permanently warps it, and every time it is opened there is a tendency to produce

some symptoms of ill-temper. Farmers, see to it that the swing-ground of your doorway is kept clean all the time. A warped door which continually admits a stream of cold is a very expensive affair.

THE suggestion of our Whycomagh friend from Cape Breton, in his letter in another column on the "scrub plague," is a good one, wherein he proposes a tax on all bulls. This, it seems to us, would be wiser than to tax only scrub bulls, as in such a case the cry of class legislation would be re-echoed on every side, and the plea of oppressive measures would be set up. Men would be very apt to say that the act emanated from the breeders, and from the selfish end of enhancing the value of their stock. But if every bull kept for service were taxed equally, then the owners of the scrubs would not have the shaft of a complaint. If in such a case the event proved that the owner of the pure bred bull could afford to pay the tax before which scrub bulls vanished, it would more clearly establish their superiority than would all the logic of all the stockmen, however wisely uttered. The men who argue that scrub stock are as profitable as pure-breds would have ample opportunity of demonstrating the value of their theory; but if the bulls which lead the herds in either case succumb, then it follows that the herds they lead will also fail. In this form let us have the tax. If there are any good reasons why we should not, will some who dissent please point them out? Our aim is to arrive at truth which is always to the advantage of the individual as well as to the advantage of the State.

British American Shorthorn Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held in Toronto on the afternoon of the 24th February, John Dryden Esq., M.P.P., the president, in the chair.

The third annual report was read and adopted with a good deal of unanimity. This report gave the amount of receipts for registration fees during 1884 as \$521; annual subscriptions, \$691.50; new members, \$210. The balance on hand January 1st, 1885, was \$74.30. In addition to the furnishing of each member a volume of the herd book, 330 copies of Volume I, are on hand, and 200 copies of Volume II. Total value of the assets, \$1,245.96.

The membership at present is 260, of which 42 were added during the year.

The association is to be congratulated on having passed the critical stage of its existence. The shallows are now passed, and the vessel has got into deep, smooth waters. Several alterations were made in the by-laws. It was also decided that a copy of the by-laws should henceforth be printed in each volume of the herd book. Volumes I and II are to be sold hereafter for \$3 each.

Messrs. J. C. Snell and R. Gibson were appointed to represent the association in the Toronto Industrial in reference to the making up of the prize lists.

The chairman introduced the subject of extortion by railways in the carrying of cattle, especially bulls. Several members spoke of the brutality practised by companies in the carrying of live stock. Messrs. J. Dryden, T. C. Patteson, R. Gibson, and S. White, M.P.P., were appointed a committee to wait upon the railway companies to seek the redress of the grievance.

It was carried by motion that the sale be held annually on the last Wednesday in February of each year.

The editor, as noticed elsewhere, broached the subject of the amalgamation of the herd books, which was not very cordially received.

At the sale on the following day the prices realized

were not high. This was owing in part to the fact that some of the animals offered were inferior. The sale of the really good animals, of which there were a number offered, was affected in this case as it always is when such get into bad company. When men even become companions of their inferiors, the latter drag the former downward rather than the former elevate the latter. One very pleasing feature we note, there was no sham about the selling. Underbidding on the sly was in no case practiced.

Try Again.

We were leisurely looking at a fine black Clyde colt in a certain neighborhood when an elderly man stepped forward, who was evidently more interested in the colt than in those of us who were viewing it. "He's a good one, and that he is," said the plainly dressed man, in whose face there was an honest look, so far as we could scan it; but we must confess we could not get a good square view, he kept eyeing the colt so intently. We chatted away, discussing the rare merits of the colt, with now and then "He's a good one," interjected by the new comer, his eye still intently fastened on the animal. After awhile he leisurely walked away, the words faintly reaching our ear, "He's a good one, good enough for anybody." "That man," said one of our company, as the strong, low-set, muscular figure slowly retreated, "is worth some \$20,000 to \$25,000, and he made it all by importing horses. Indeed, I may say, mainly through the importing of one horse, but not till he had thrown three horses successively into the sea. When the third horse was thrown overboard it was generally supposed he had got to the end of the chapter, as his means were quite gone; but through the help of friends he tried again, and the result is that he is now worth \$20,000 to \$25,000." A marvellous instance this of the sure triumph of that indomitable perseverance that will brook no nay. We felt that we had seen a man who had thrown completely into the shade the perseverance of the famous spider of Robert Bruce, as each time the insect failed it only broke a thread of its web, while each time the horseman had failed it involved the rolling of a horse into the sea.

We place this man upon our list of heroes, and hold him up as a pattern of courageous perseverance to the stockmen of every land; and we exceedingly regret that we have not permission for giving his name to the world. Had he sat down and brooded over the burial of his money and his hopes, as he consigned the third horse to its watery grave, he might have been but a hireling all his days—a hanger-on for a piece of bread, instead of the man whom the bankers delight to recognize, and who has done so much to improve the horses of the neighborhood, that in times when Government medals are the order of the day, this man would be a most worthy recipient.

The man deserved to succeed. It would almost have been a libel on truth had it been otherwise—that truth which says, "Patience and perseverance accomplish much." Half the wise sayings of "Poor Richard" would have lost their meaning had it been otherwise. We would have thought it plucky in a man who had made a present of three horses to the Atlantic to attempt a fourth importation, if but the remnant of a fortune was left; but when he was worth considerably less than nothing, to attempt such a thing, shows an indomitable spirit that defies calamity and mocks at adversity.

Men feel it keenly when one or two animals are lost in crossing the sea, and some are so paralyzed that they do not care to repeat the attempt. Others are disheartened because their first purchase of pure-

breeds does not turn out well, and go back again into the breeding of indifferent grades, while a very large number fancy that good stock are so high priced that they are quite out of their reach, and so are content to pass through life spending full one-third of their time and their feed for no return whatever. To individuals of each of these classes respectively, and indeed of any class who are disposed to take a shady view of the little reverses of life we would say, think of the man who imported "Old Netherby," and profit by the lesson he has taught us.

The Shorthorn Herd-Book Question.

The annual meeting of the British-American Shorthorn Association, held in Toronto, on February 24th, made it plain that this association is in a fairly prosperous condition, in which we heartily congratulate the members thereof. Toward the close of the meeting the Editor, by the kind permission of the president, referred to the delicate question of the two herd books, and asked was there no way in which matters could be so arranged that both might be merged into one. The very mention of amalgamation called forth a little hailstorm, which unmistakably showed the temper of a large section of the association in the matter. Some regarded the proposal as very inopportune, as they thought the C. H. B. had not long to live. However, a little explanatory discussion revealed the satisfactory truth that the Association would not be unwilling to meet any interested party in conference wishing to discuss the matter.

We had further proposed to interview the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association at its subsequent meeting in Toronto, to ask of them to take steps to meet the members of the Shorthorn Association at an early day in friendly conference, but circumstances rendered it impossible for us to be present. We must await another meeting of the council.

Although the question is an exceedingly delicate one, and one which we have not satisfied ourselves upon in every respect, there are certain aspects of it as to which we are in no doubt. These are,

(1) That one herd book is sufficient for the Shorthorn breeders of Canada, and that the existence of two is a source of much inconvenience, more confusion, and no little extra outlay to the breeders.

(2) That amalgamation is desirable, and that patriotic men should seek it.

(3) No amalgamation can be brought about while parties retain a hostile attitude, and in this spirit keep apart. They must come together.

(4) Whatever changes are made—the standard of either book must not be lowered—rather the opposite.

Some say to us the C. H. B. will ultimately die. Suppose it does* (it is not yet dead), amalgamation would be the finale, as the C. H. B. contains materials that the breeders must take with them if they were to join the B. A. S. A., and we are quite sure it would be more honorable to take material from a living book than from a dead one. It is only beetles and vultures that prey upon carrion.

That the standard should be raised rather than lowered is evident from two considerations. The first—neither herd book is recognized by the Americans, and, second, neither a perfect record, and we are exceedingly sorry to know it. What we hinted at the meeting of the association we now broadly state, and we are prepared to give the facts.

Further than this we are not prepared to go at present. Who should be the compilers of the one herd book, or in what way the compilation should be made, we are not ready to say just now. We have already given the planks that we have sawed out, and

with the raft formed of these bound together, as we deem it is, with the cords of truth, we set out on our voyage adown the perilous rapids of this dangerous river. We shall not rest till it reach the calm waters below.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Carriage Horses.

In our last we spoke of the production of saddle-horses by the use of a blood sire on the ordinary cross-bred mare, and expressed the opinion that the high price paid for saddle-horses in the Toronto, Montreal and American markets, would always insure the presence of enough blood sires from the States to produce that class of horse in a greater or less degree. Racing, we admitted, might help the importation of blood sires; but the industry—so to speak—is not entirely dependent on that incentive to the supply of thoroughbred stallions.

Now there is another class of high-priced horses which are always in demand and always hard to find. We mean the big bay carriage horse, with clean black points, standing 16.1., weighing 1,300 lbs., and fit to be seen in the family landau of a city millionaire. One thousand dollars is none too much to ask, and to get, for a well-matched pair of such animals. It seems curious that our breeders do not aspire to the production of such highly remunerative stock. The reason must be that they don't know how such animals are bred, for they cannot be blind to the fact that there is money in them when obtained. Another potent cause of the lack of carriage-horses is the fallacy too prevalent among many farmers that value has some relation to speed. They are always anxious to assure a buyer that their colt can trot handy to three minutes; whereas five is nearer the real mark, and is considerably faster than the horse we are speaking of need be able to go. If they would pay more attention to action and less to speed our horse-breeding farmers would be on the right track to make money. A rather fast horse is no doubt a convenience on the road, but the enactment against fast driving comes into force when the speed exceeds twelve miles an hour, and very few of the city magnates who want fine carriage-horses ever drive at that speed, whether the coachman is on the box, or they are out for an afternoon drive in a buggy. A five minute horse is a fast horse for all ordinary work, provided the speed can be kept up for an hour. Probably there is no subject on earth about which so much misunderstanding exists. Boasts of a three minute gait are as plentiful as leaves blowing in an October gale; but very few animals can attain it. It is only the very fast horses—horses going much under three minutes—that are any good as racing machines, and those who buy horses for carriage purposes at a high figure are not men whose carriages dodge about like a butcher's cart. They want strong, handsome, bright bay or brown horses, rather above sixteen hands, and with showy knee action. Such animals are occasionally produced by the combination of a large trotting sire with big general purpose mares. More often they are due to Cleveland Bay blood in the mare, united with a rangy, upstanding, sixteen hands blood sire, of whole color; bay preferred. Whalebone, Great Exhibition, and more latterly Emperor, occur to us as carriage-horse sires of the right sort brought into this Province. From mares got by such horses from farm dams, the thoroughbred sire can get carriage-horses of sprightlier manners than the pure Cleveland, and of sufficient weight and substance. Indeed, the affinity between the Cleveland Bay and the thoroughbred horse (so called) is closer than may be generally

known. That horses of the size of Tom Ochiltree, Prince Charlie, Eole, and Longfellow are not pure descendants of the little horse of the desert must be admitted. The royal mares brought into England by Charles II. were probably of the same sort as the imported stallions, which about that time were laying the foundation of the British stud book, animals from the Levant and the north coast of Africa, known by the appellation Barbs, and descended, it may be presumed, from Arabian sources. They were generally under 15 hands high, and weighed about 900 lbs. or less. The iconoclast could easily prove that there is less Arab blood in the English stud book than most people suppose; certainly not one quarter as much as there is of Turk and Barb blood, though the latter may have originally descended from the former. Whence, therefore, came the nearly 17 hands high racers, weighing in stud condition far over 1,200 lbs? Feed and care could not turn a Lilliputian into a Brobdingnagian, and therefore it must be from the native mares on which the Barbs and Arabs were crossed at the end of the seventeenth century, that the large sized thoroughbreds get their size.

Contrast old English portraits of the imported Cullen Arabian and of Orville, a St. Leger winner at the beginning of this century, and there can be little doubt that the latter must owe his comparatively coarse coaching appearance to an admixture of Cleveland Bay. The two are Hyperion to a Satyr, so far as quality and beauty of contour go. But increased size, stride and substance have been attained. It is notorious that a good big 'un will always beat a good little 'un at anything, and size is no doubt a great element in the superiority of the English racer over the steed of the desert, a superiority proved a hundred times.

There are few names more frequent in modern pedigrees than that of Orville, and no reason whatever exists why many of the untraced lines in his pedigree may not find their proper continuation to Yorkshire mares of the Cleveland breed. The English thoroughbred record is pure for two hundred years, but needs must be that it was grafted on some native growth or other, and the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the Cleveland. It is a pity, therefore, that so few of this breed are accessible to Canadian farmers, and the next best thing available is its more fashionable kinsman, the thoroughbred. This animal, as seen, gay and beribboned, perambulating the concession lines of Ontario, is too often a pernicious weed, possessed of not a single attribute required for the purpose indicated. And so much is this the case that in many parts of the Province the term thoroughbred or blood horse is a term of opprobrium, synonymous with a weak, narrow, lathy and spindle-shanked wretch, not big enough to carry a man, or strong enough to draw a carriage of any sort.

It would be as reasonable to consider the misshapen culls of the Shorthorn breeder fair samples of the massive Durham, as to confound these peacocky frauds with such specimens of the race as the four above enumerated. In all breeding there is a strong element of uncertainty, and that is due to the alloy to be found in every breed. It is the object of stud books and herd books at least to stop this alloy where it is, for within certain hazards like produces like. The chance horse is at present what breeders of all classes of horses in Canada are satisfied to produce. Now and again a very excellent specimen turns up, and his parentage should be directly scanned with zealous eye. Says the Druid, "a good beast is a good beast, however he may come, but it is to pedigrees alone that we can trust for succession." England has and will for

centuries retain a monopoly of high-class horses, sheep and cattle, which she sells to us and others at extravagant prices for breeding purposes, because she has kept her various breeds pure and distinct—in other words, she has been longer in the business.

That occasionally a thoroughbred horse, therefore, is a weed, is only an illustration of the exception proving the rule. Here in Canada we have had thoroughbred sires able to produce the ideal carriage horse. No later than in 1883 at the Industrial exhibition, Toronto, a pair of bays, exhibited by Mr. Hicks, took the first prize. They were sired by the thoroughbred stallion Baron Rothschild, and what is equally important, were sold at once to Mr. W. H. Beatty, of Toronto, then in search of a carriage pair, for \$1,000, a price at which they afterwards found their way to the carriage of Senator Cameron, at Harrisburg, Penn., and are to this day thought one of the best heavy carriage teams in America. Verily, intelligent horse breeding would produce to this land of ours millions annually, which would figure in the returns of exports to the United States, did our farmers only conform their programme to the demands of the wealthiest buyer, the Canadian and American gentleman in search of saddle and carriage horses. And the production of draft horses need not be one whit curtailed on that account.

Value of Turnips in Fattening.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL:

What do you consider to be the cash value of a bushel of Swede turnips to be fed to fattening cattle? We feed considerable of them, 3,000 bushels this year. Have fed one bushel apiece to 35 fat steers along with meal, and all they have gained is 2 lbs. per day. Do you not think that the same result might have been gained without the turnips, and with more hay? One author gives them a value which, proportionate to that of hay in this region, is 4 cents per bushel. We cannot raise and feed them for that amount. Do you think they are worth more?

JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

Barnston, P. Q.

With hay at \$10 per ton in Western Ontario, roots are considered to be worth 8 cents per bushel for ordinary feeding. We do not think that the best results are obtained by feeding more than from ½ bushel to three pecks of roots per day to stall-fed animals. The most profitable results are, we think, obtained from feeding roots in small quantity, especially to animals getting a large percentage of dry stimulating feed. In such a case they seem to act as a health regulator. They will certainly pay to raise them for feeding when they can be readily grown and when fed in moderation.

From Grenfell, N. W. T.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—Two or three years will elapse before there can be any money realized from the land here, and some must in the meantime suffer a good deal of privation. The land, however, is excellent, and ready for the plough. The winters are not so bad after all. The cold is steady, and therefore preferable to the changeable winters of Ontario. There is just one thing especially which I fear may be a drawback, and that is the summer frosts. The last two seasons the frost has done serious damage to the late crops, but this evil, I would hope, will decrease as the land is more cultivated, and the subsoil turned up and mixed with the black loam on the top. The climate is very favorable to health, and good health is the best of all considerations. Our principal work this winter has been getting poles for fencing and firewood. The average temperature will, I think, be about 25 below zero through January and February. I think there is a prosperous career before the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. The essay on raising cattle for the market will do the JOURNAL a great deal of good, and I think rightly.

Yours truly,

A. T. F.

Grenfell, Feb., 1885.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Abortion.

The subject of abortion has got to be one of premier importance to the cattle breeder of this country, since the losses which are now sustained from it are beginning to assume formidable proportions. The cow is more prone to this accident than any of our other domesticated females, the mare standing next, ewe next, and sow last.

It is a condition that has always been experienced in this country, and in every other country, but up to within a few years I think our percentage of losses has been comparatively small; but now, as stated above, they are becoming more serious, hence the necessity for thorough ventilation of this matter, even although no direct or effective means can be suggested for preventing or mitigating what amounts to in some cases a veritable scourge.

Isolated cases occur to the extent of a case or two a year on an average in an ordinary sized herd, without giving rise to much doubt or thought as to the influence which operated in bringing about the loss, thus many of the ordinary causes for this form of the malady are lost sight of or not appreciated.

The tendency to abort seems to be much greater in some individuals than in others, for cows, at the same stage of pregnancy, when subjected to the same cause, do not alike succumb to identical influences; but it is impossible to explain wherein this insusceptibility lies. Condition of the animal cannot account for it for it is noticed in all stages of fleshiness and leanness, although it would appear that the extremes of either high or low condition confer a tendency.

Any bodily injury of sufficient severity to produce a shock to the system may act as a cause. The mechanical action of the gravitation of the fetus backwards, resulting from pregnant animals occupying floors which incline downwards and backwards, causes slipping of their young, as well as other accidents which are liable to supervene after birth, such as expulsion of the womb, etc.

One is not surprised to see it occurring, which it often does in subjects the victims of ill health, from such causes as tuberculosis. In acute affections, causing general systematic derangement, and marked rise in the temperature of the body, it is very apt to occur. A good example of this may be brought to mind by instancing the disease called Pink-Eye, which showed itself in an *epizootic* form in this country in the year '82, attacking a very large percentage of the horses, and causing miscarriage with great certainty whenever it attacked a pregnant mare.

In enumerating the causes of indigestion of any severity, we are mentioning those that may often operate as indirect influences in causing abortion. We see evidence of this, where only an exceptional case is noticed, which can be traced to disordered bowels or stomach, resulting from an accidental feed of frozen roots, fermented or indigestible grain, or badly preserved fodder of any kind, as well as a draught of stagnant or putrid water.

In certain seasons, when smut, ergot of rye, and other fungi are seen, outbreaks of greater or less severity have been noticed over extents of country proportionate to that in which diseased vegetation is found.

If such accidental causes as these could always be suspected or detected in every case, then it would remain with those under whose management pregnant animals are to see to the hygienic arrangements, and avoid anything in the treatment likely to have a bad influence.

But we find animals placed under the most favor-

able circumstances, leaving no room for any one to suggest a suspicion of ill-treatment, aborting, the loss not ending in two or three per cent, but summing up to 50, 75 or 100 per cent.

It is this form of "slipping" that is causing so much anxiety now in this country. So great has been the losses in Great Britain and other continental countries from this malady that it has formed a subject for investigation and observation for not only breeders of all classes, but as well for the most distinguished veterinarians. Although these observers may have formulated a correct theory as to the cause, no one has been able to propound a mode of prevention that will stand the test of a trial, notwithstanding many have announced in very sanguine terms their success in dealing with the trouble. Because it stops, immediately some new form of treatment is tried, it does not prove that the remedy prescribed had the effect of controlling it. It may be a mere coincidence, for it subsides abruptly in herds after attacking only a third of the cows in some cases, while in others two-thirds may be victimized, yet there is an equal difficulty in accounting for the sudden disappearance in each instance.

That some animals are innocuous to this affection we can readily understand, when we think of the many marked instances of insusceptibility shown in the attacks of contagious diseases not only amongst the domesticated animals, but in the human family. For instance, one member of a family develops scarlet fever, and perhaps two or three take it, while several others do not contract it, although they had not previously had it. In typhoid fever, which is considered by medical men to be in most cases attributed to impure water, or water containing the virus causing this disease, we frequently find one member of a family attacked by it, while all the others are subjected to the same cause, and remain healthy, which all goes to show that susceptibility is a very important factor in the seriousness or fatality of an outbreak. It would seem that this explanation should account for some cows going their proper time in the midst of those that are "slipping" under the same conditions.

The consensus of scientific opinion considers this form of abortion to be contagious, and certainly recorded circumstances would tend to this conclusion. Observers have found that there is a minute vegetable organism, discernable by the microscope, present in the fluid discharge from an aborting cow. This they consider to be the infecting element, and that it obtains entrance to the womb through the genital canal, and having re-produced itself therein, by causing irritation to that organ, brings about the mischief we are considering. In supporting this view of the case—that there is something special or specific in the discharges—they evidence the fact of causing abortion by smearing the genital passage of a pregnant cow with such discharge.

It has also been observed, that bringing a strange cow from an aborting herd into one where there have been no accidents of this kind, on the stranger aborting, like occurrences become common in the previously normal calving ones. Also that regularly calving beasts, being placed in fresh quarters that slipping cows had inhabited, manifest a like condition. We have very strong statements or expressions of opinion from old country breeders that they considered the trouble had been introduced into their herds from infected ones, the medium of communication or conveyance being individuals who have had access to the healthy and infected stock.

It would seem that this trouble has become more

prevalent of late years, or since the inter-communication of our herds with those of the older countries has been more frequent from importation.

The prevention of this affection is unsatisfactory to deal with, at the present stage of the knowledge at our command; but the treatment of it, as if it were contagious, is much the safer plan to pursue until the essential element is settled upon for certain. But even if it is infectious, from the success in the management of our other contagious diseases we would not be led to be too sanguine as to our ability to cope with it in the way of stamping it out. The light that has been thrown upon our ability to control these diseases by inoculation would not lead us to hope that such measures would admit of practical application in dealing with abortion. However, there can be no doubt that it is our duty to isolate a cow as soon as she has slipped, or better still as soon as she shows any indication of approaching abortion.

There are some who think that the impression made upon surrounding pregnant cows of a sympathetic character is what causes it to make such havoc in some herds, and it would seem that very direct contact has this effect, although this theory certainly cannot account for the majority of cases.

Every particle of litter and discharge should be destroyed by burning, and all the immediate surroundings, as the floor of stall, partitions, etc., well washed with boiling water. Sprinkling with a strong solution of carbolic acid, or burning sulphur with the doors closed for half an hour are valuable means of disinfection.

Gue'ph.

F. C. GRENSIDE.

Our Nova Scotia Letter.

INCREASING THE PROFITS OF THE FARM.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The most important question on the farm in Nova Scotia or elsewhere is the question of profit. That is the objective point in all progress economically considered.

In the Maritime Provinces a great deal of time is spent by the farmers of some districts in work by which they supplement the income of the farm. If these farmers can make more money by this work than by farm work, strictly attended to, they follow a wise course; but if not, then it would be well for them to endeavor to become more and more farmers, and less of anything else.

By ceasing to work away from the farm and by spending his labor more upon it, the farmer can elaborate the products of his farm, and can make the final product more valuable. He will thus pay himself wages, and in the increased amount of the price obtained for his cattle, sheep or pigs, or for his butter or cheese, will be a certain proportion which has been earned by his labor and which is his hire.

Our farmers should learn to perform the arithmetical calculation required to satisfy them whether it is more to their advantage to sell their hog, straw, potatoes and oats, or to employ their time in converting their crops into flesh, milk, cheese, or butter.

These calculations are not difficult to make; and indeed the farmer will find them made for him if he will purchase any of the standard works on the subject of feeding; but of the farmers in the Maritime Provinces very few have taken the time and trouble necessary to prove to their own satisfaction which is the better way of doing.

This is much to be regretted, because experience, to be of value, must be our own. A man will, as a rule, improve very slowly by reading, even the best results ascertained by the best observers, whereas he will improve very rapidly by the study of the problems of his own business, conducted experimentally by himself.

By a simple experiment or two, the results of which were accurately recorded, every man could begin the work of self-education, and once begun he would be sure to carry it on. If such work were commenced it would not be long until the experimenter would find that there is a great variety in the qualities of an-

imals. Let us suppose, for instance, that some farmer had commenced to feed two calves with a view to making beef of them, and that one of these was a half-bred Shorthorn, such as may be found in many parts of the country, while the other was a native, with the roach-back, wedge-shaped hips, and large horns, which distinguish many of that tribe. In such a case the farmer would find, if he gave the best possible feed and care to both, that at the end of two years, the Durham was twice as big as the other, and worth at least twice as much money, while it had eaten only about the same quantity of food. That farmer, when he again wishes to feed an animal for beef, would not for a moment hesitate to give five dollars for a Durham grade calf, while he would be reluctant to take a native for nothing.

Similarly in the feeding of Shropshire-grade wethers, and of Berkshire pigs, beside the native and unimproved animals, he would find that the true economy lay in buying the best. It is not quite so easy to see this in the case of animals as in some other cases in which the truth is appreciated and no longer open to question. But if we regard the animal as an instrument to convert turnips, potatoes and other bulky articles into cash, we will shortly see that it will pay us to procure that instrument that will accomplish the work most rapidly and with the smallest expenditure of means.

A farmer must not pass by an improved hoe or fork which will cost him one dollar to take one of the old-fashioned home-made tools, which some one will give him for nothing, for the excellent reason that it would ruin him to do so, because he can do with more ease as much work in one day with a good tool as he could do in two days with a poor one. The farmers in the Maritime Provinces have in the cities of the United States—Boston and New York, and many of the smaller eastern cities and towns—a large and profitable market for some articles which they can raise of a quality hard to surpass, and they must, in order to make the most of that advantage, put themselves in a position to occupy that market. No part of Canada has better facilities and advantages for the manufacture of choice butter and cheese and for the raising of horses than the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The trade of these Provinces in the three articles named might be enormous, and it is comparatively insignificant. Prince Edward Island is, to be sure, much in advance of the other Provinces named; but even her most intelligent sons will admit that where you can find one farmer who appreciates the situation and takes advantage of it, you will find one hundred whose occupation is rather the derision of their striving neighbor, than any intelligent interest in his or their improvement. The horses of these lower Provinces are largely grounded upon the French and Norman breed, which were brought into the country by the early French colonists, and which have become acclimated and are extremely hardy, fast and sound. Upon such a foundation the use of Clydesdales for heavy draught and of Hambletonians for road horses, would produce horses, after a few generations, of the utmost excellence, for use, and of the highest value when sold. This great improvement is attainable at a small cost, and has been to a large extent realized in Prince Edward Island by the system of Government importation of sires. The consequence is most visible in the fact that Prince Edward Island horses are largely exported to the United States and to the neighboring Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which have just as great advantages. In order to bring about the desirable change from horses worth \$75 to those worth \$150, and to butter at 20 cts. or 25 cts per lb., in tenfold quantities, nothing is necessary but an intelligent appreciation of the value of improved breeds of horses and cattle, which can be attained by any farmer of ordinary intelligence who will test the value of his produce by an attempt to reduce the business to figures. Let the farmer open an account in which he will credit his cows with the money received from sale of their products and with milk used in the family and fed to hogs, calves, etc., and to charge them with all the food and care, time and money expended on them. Similarly let him keep an account with his horses, and then let him compare results with some of those printed at times in the papers, or perhaps to be seen somewhere in his own neighborhood, and he will find that he has been throwing money away with a lavish hand, and will be compelled to seek a new system.

M. R. L.

Glenaladale.

We gladly make room for this sketch from the Atlantic shore, but do not know to whom to give the credit.—ED.

On the eastern shore of Belford Bay is picturesquely situated the residence of John Archibald Macdonald, Esq. It bears the name of "Glenaladale" in honor of Captain Macdonald, the Laird or proprietor of an estate which yet retains the same name in Scotland. The Glenaladale Macdonalds emigrated to this Province in the year 1772, and were landed from the ship Alexander on the shores of the Hillsborough River, near Tracadie. The scheme of emigration from Inverness-shire, and the settlement of two hundred and ten hardy Scotchmen in Tracadie, was set on foot by Captain John Macdonald. The scheme was expensive, and so involved the Scottish estate of Glenaladale, that Captain Macdonald was compelled to follow his emigrants, and cast in his lot with them in this Province—then called the Island of St. John. It may be partly to perpetuate the memory of the Macdonalds of Glenaladale that Mr. W. C. Macdonald, the well-known philanthropist and capitalist of Montreal, a descendant of Macdonald of Glenaladale, and a native of Tracadie, has erected the splendid mansion and stately stock-building which adorn the eastern shore of Belford Bay.

The dwelling house is of brick, fifty feet square, two storeys high, with mansard slated roof. It is finished, from cellar to garret, in the finest style of carpentry, and is acknowledged to be one of the best country residences in the Province. The different apartments of the cellar have concrete floors, are conveniently arranged, clearly lighted, and well ventilated. The first flat is divided into five apartments with spacious hall running the entire length of the building. The second flat is divided into seven apartments with an L shaped hall, and the third is broken into apartments for the accommodation of servants. The different apartments of the residence are splendidly proportioned, artistically painted and elegantly furnished.

The barn is situated north of the dwelling, and is connected with it by a walk three hundred feet long, seven feet broad, and about thirteen feet high. The walk, in case of fire, can be detached at either end. In dimensions the barn is two hundred and seventy seven and one half feet long, fifty-two feet broad, except in the centre, where it is 76 feet broad, and about fifty six feet high. It is divided into various departments for stock-raising purposes. The south side of the western division is set aside for poultry and pigs, while the northern side is reserved for a wood room. The poultry house in the south-west end of the building is divided into separate apartments for hens, turkeys, geese, etc. Each apartment has a spacious yard adjoining, and altogether the fowls have most comfortable and convenient quarters. Further on towards the centre of the building, on the south side are a number of pig-bins, fitted with conveniences of modern piggeries. The poultry-house, ice house, boiler-room, cool room, wood room, and pig bins take up the western division of the barn, and they are situated to give every advantage to the feeder and his stock. In the centre of the great barn is a large warehouse for the storage of farming implements, etc. This department is in dimensions seventy six by forty-two feet, and has a cellar nine feet deep. The eastern division of the first flat of the barn is set apart for horses and cattle. It contains twenty cow stalls, eight box stalls for brood mares—and seven ordinary horse stalls. In the extreme eastern end is the sheep-house, fifty-two by twenty seven feet.

The second story of the building is one unbroken department for the storage of grain. Its walls are sixteen feet high, and the roof rises twenty six feet, having rafters forty feet long. A drive on the western end connects it with the ground. Four large look-outs and five ventilators are placed at suitable distances on the roof. Altogether the large wooden structure presents a grand appearance. When completed it will have an efficient system of waterworks, will be fitted with all other modern conveniences, for stock raising, and will, without doubt, be the finest barn in the Maritime Provinces, and one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada.

By looking at the address tag on the JOURNAL or on the wrapper, you can always know just when your subscription expires.

Devons, The Best Breed for the Dairy and the Shambles.

While I would not say aught against any breed of cattle, as all have some good qualities, I desire to give some of the points in which I think a breed long overlooked is superior. I claim that the Devons stand pre-eminent for utility, alike to the grazier, fancier or capitalist. It is conceded by all that they are the most thoroughbred of all breeds, and the handsomest cattle in the world; and as for their milk and butter qualities, all things being equal, I never saw better. I have tried the Shorthorns with results not very satisfactory; the milk seems rather light in yield and of medium quality. I have also tried the much-vaunted Hollands; they gave enough milk as to quantity, but it lacked the great essential quality. And my experience with the Jerseys was still more unsatisfactory. Their milk was rich, but the quantity was too small to be satisfactory to the common farmer.

Lastly I tried the Devons. At the time of my first purchase I was told by the representatives of other breeds that I would again be disappointed, but I have not. I find them to be all that I anticipated, and even more. They make very fat calves, and this is an undisputable good feature in a cow. Then, again, they gave good measures of the richest milk, which produces a large quantity of butter of the finest texture and flavor; it is no uncommon thing for them to make by actual test from 15 to 18 pounds of butter per week on grass alone. Then, they are very mild and docile, and mildness and docility go far towards constituting a first-class dairy cow. They surpass all in the development of the milk mirror or escutcheon, which is a good indication of a dairy breed.

At our last county fair a noted Jersey breeder said to me, "If we only had such a scutechons on our Jerseys as your Devons have, wouldn't it be just 'grand'?" Again, it is a settled fact that a moderate sized animal is more easily fed, is generally hardier, and more profitable in every way, in proportion to its size, than overgrown beasts. One of the most valuable features of the Devons is their aptitude to fatten, even at an early age. I have tried them side by side with the Shorthorns and Hollands, at two years of age; while the Devons would get fat before harvest was over, and rest readily for \$45 to \$50 per head, I was obliged to winter the others again, and thus lost all profits.

As to the quality of their beef, hear what the butcher has to say—and his dictum is verified by all consumers. While at the last State Fair at Albany, I heard a butcher remark, as a herd of Herefords were passing, that they were the most unprofitable for the block of all breeds, as their fat was laid on in chunks not well mixed, and he declared at the same time (to a large crowd), that the Devon was the best beef for both butcher and consumer, it being well marbled and heavy in all essential points. He was then asked if he considered them better than the Shorthorns, to which he replied emphatically, "yes."

They not only fatten readily when young, but they make the best and finest of oxen. If any doubt this, I would advise them to attend the next fair held at Danbury, Ct., where they will see from 125 to 150 pairs of oxen, the majority of which are little Devons some weighing 3,800 to 4,000 pounds per pair, raised on those rock-bound hills, and every one fit for the shambles, which proves that they will thrive and fatten on short keeping where other breeds would grow lean. They not only possess these fine qualities, but being so long thoroughbred, they transmit them with such marked distinction, that their prepotency makes them invaluable for cross breeding on other cattle.

In conclusion, I would say that when, after the craze about other breeds has died out, and many have lost their chief chasing a bubble, then will the Devons with their bright, intelligent eyes, fancy horns, beautiful uniform color, well developed milk veins, unequalled escutcheons, long symmetrical bodies, broad loins, and forms which are the ideal of a perfect animal produced by breeding, not by high feeding, then will the Devon take the front rank due to pre-empt merit, for the dairy and the shambles, alike for hill and plain.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The history of the world teaches no lesson more impressive solemnity than this: That the only safeguard to a great intellect is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart, than folly commences the conquest of the mind.—*C. C. Bonney.*

"The Rival Herd Books."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR.—The discussion regarding the two rival herd books is most opportune, and I think should be continued till some good result is obtained. I have a young heifer standing in the C. H. B., in calf to a young bull registered in B. A. H. B., which, to say the least, is inconvenient. Something should be done at once to further purify the old herd book and render it thoroughly satisfactory to the men of the new one, and then they should be amalgamated. The government authorities should do all in their power to bring this about.

There is no doubt at all, that by admitting a strong native strain into the herd book the government authorities have committed a great evil, and the utmost should now be done to do away with this entirely. As yet only a little has been done in the right direction; not enough to satisfy the B. A. H. B. men nor any one else who wants undoubted thoroughbreds and nothing else, and even if the rejection of a multitude of animals should involve the returning of a similar number of registration fees, the step should be taken by those in charge of the C. H. B.

Two rival herd books for the same class of animals and for the same province is an unheard of anomaly, and the sooner it is ended the better for all the breeders of Canada. I belong to the majority, and I think full concession should be made to the B. A. H. B. men, for they are undoubtedly in the right.

Let the subject be fully agitated and taken up with vigor, for we cannot, for convenience sake, have two herd books going on forever. The inconvenience will become greater and greater every day, and the present known state of things regarding the C. H. B. is detrimental to the sale of animals registered therein. On this account alone the speedy purification should be seen to.

I am quite sure it would be just as well that all buyers knew for a certainty that the last native strain had disappeared from the C. H. B. I remain,

Yours faithfully,
C. H. B.

9th Feb., 1885.

Oxford Downs vs. Southdowns.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having noticed an article in the JOURNAL under the above heading by Mr. Ekert, of Illinois, addressed to the "sheep breeders and wool growers," I beg to make the following reply:

His statement that first-class mutton is very scarce in their market (the greater part of it not being worthy of the name of mutton) is no doubt correct, and quite accounts for all black-faced sheep selling for top prices, no discrimination being made even between Southdown and Oxford Down mutton. But in Canada we breed for the English as well as the Canadian market, and must study their tastes. They are getting more particular than ever about having moderately sized joints of mutton of the very best quality. It is well known that Southdown mutton commands a higher price in England than that of any other sheep.

Mr. Ekert's statement that the lambs of the Southdown cross at two years and four months old will weigh 140 lbs., is, I fancy, only a Yankee "guess," but that the Oxford Down cross at the same age would weigh 180 lbs. he seems more sure about, for he says he has in his possession 15 months old grades of that class that would weigh about 140 lbs., and will gain other 40 lbs. by the time they are 13 months older; but to do this, he says, they must be well fed. Now, the sheep that by crossing with the genuine Southdown would require two years and four months to get the offspring to 140 lbs., if brought to market, would scarcely be worthy to be called mutton. It is true there is a class of sheep in some parts of the country called Southdowns (although a libel on the name) that might give no better results than the above, but we have pure bred Southdown lambs, ewes and rams, from ten to eleven months old, weighing from 140 to 175 lbs.

But let us see how the Southdowns have stood the test for the last two or three years vs. all other breeds, Oxford Downs included. At the Smithfield Club fat stock show in London (the greatest fat stock show in the world), in 1882, the grand champion prize for best pen of sheep in the show yard, any age or breed, was won by a pen of Southdowns. In 1883, at the Birmingham Christmas show, the champion prize for the best pen of sheep, any age or breed, was won by a pen

of Southdowns. In 1883, at the Royal counties show, the champion prize for the best ram, any age or breed, was won by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with a Southdown. In 1883, at the Industrial fair, Toronto, the special prize for the best pen, open to all breeds, was won by a pen of Southdowns. Same year at the Provincial fair, Guelph, the special prize for best pen, open to all short-wooled breeds, was won by Southdowns. In 1884, at the Smithfield again, the champion prize for best pen of sheep, any age or breed, was won by a pen of Southdown lambs ten months old, which averaged 187 lbs. each. And in 1884, at the Chicago fat stock show, the prize for best dressed carcass, wether under one year, any breed, was won by a Southdown, and at the same show the prize for wether any age or breed, showing the greatest gain per day from birth, was won by a Southdown; and if the Southdowns can show the greatest gain per day in weight, it will be generally conceded that they will make it on the least amount of food consumed, and the quality of the mutton will be the very best. The above evidence of the superiority of the Southdowns is not the whim of an individual, but the stubborn facts as shown by the awards of the judges in the great shows of England, Canada and the United States.

Another noticeable feature in the Southdowns is their tendency to early maturity, as shown by the comparative weights of lambs at the Smithfield show in 1884. While Leicesters averaged 129 lbs., and Shropshires 153 lbs., the little Southdowns averaged 161 lbs.

Parties contemplating investment in the sheep business will do well to note the above facts.

That a sheep is not so large as a Shorthorn is no argument that a pound of meat cannot be produced on a sheep just as cheaply and with less food than on a Shorthorn, so that mere size in an animal is quite a secondary consideration. The weight of evidence from practical experience goes to show that the Southdowns will produce as much if not more wool and mutton for the food consumed than any other breed. It is this superior quality of the mutton which gives the greater profit to the producer.

I notice on page 172 of the English *Live-Stock Journal* an article on Southdown mutton, which goes to show that three Southdowns can be kept on the same food required by two of the larger sheep, and the mutton of the Southdown sold for 6s. 6d. per stone (8 lbs.), other sheep making but 4s. 6d. per stone, a difference sufficient to make the sheep farmer rich or poor. A proper form is of far more importance than mere size.

SHEEP GROWER.

Stock Breeding.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

MY DEAR SIR,—Is there any justifiable reason for the prejudice which now exists against aged bulls? There seem to be but few men who will take a bull after three years old. Indeed, the great majority of bulls are turned off for slaughtering after turning the season of three years. Then, again, there are hundreds who imagine that a four-year-old bull will, if he succeeds in getting calves at all, produce but inferior weaklings. Is there reason for apprehending that the get of a four-year-old will prove more delicate and robust than those of the get of a bull of younger age? The writer has usually observed that most men will have a calf rising one-year-old or nothing. Because, they argue, if they take an older one he will get ugly and disagreeable to keep, and that they will be less likely to get him off again. I have always made it a point not to purchase a young bull. Thus I enjoy many advantages over those who go for a calf every time. I have the evidence that he is a sure getter, and have then an opportunity of judging as to how his stock will turn out, and by comparing the cows with which he has been coupled with those of this neighborhood I can figure to a nicety what he will produce for us. Moreover, by this means I can much more clearly divine how my proposed purchase will be adapted to follow the preceding one. Under such circumstances I have been able to speak with confidence as to what the community may expect when patronizing my animals. On the other hand those who always or who generally buy calves, know nothing at all as to what their get will be like, should they not fail totally, and a fine calf will sometimes prove very disappointing as he grows older, often turning out anything but a desirable specimen to look at. My present bull, Wild Eyes Gwynne—1528—is now rising eight years old and is as gentle and quiet

about fences as could be desired; and at the same time bright and active. But some will say that "like begets like," hence a calf properly bred will reproduce himself. Now it strikes me that this law, as generally understood, is very misleading, because it seldom holds good as to individuals, but at the same time is invariable as to race. And just here is where in many respects, the difference between a pedigreed sire and a scrub manifests itself. The pedigreed bull can be depended upon to produce his kind to a certainty, and when of good ancestors his get will be remarkable for a general uniformity, while the scrub may be, with equal certainty, depended upon to reproduce his kind. But as he is a scrub we can not rely upon him to get even uniformly good scrubs, but may through atavism throw out the most undesirable kind of scrubs.

We think it extreme folly for any man, in this age, to expect from a scrub as good stock even as those he has to produce from. We hold that to-day the ordinary scrub bull is a nuisance and a curse to our country. We would much rather pay \$5 for the services of a good bull, such as now heads our herd, than take the services of a scrub free. But there are hundreds who will take their best cow to a good bull and get a first-class grade; then they are so pleased with it that it must be kept for a bull; and just here is where so many err. Instead of steering the calf and so gaining a good profit, he is kept for a getter, and so proves almost worthless, as ten to one he will be overpowered in his good qualities by the propensity of the scrubs to which he may be bred. Then, again, there is much in pairing the parents so as to produce what is desired. The writer at one time had one of the best getters of grades that was ever owned in this section, but from intuition, as it were, decided, that though a pedigreed animal, he was not adapted for his pedigreed herd, and was therefore under the necessity of driving twenty-two miles to a bull. Of course the people thought us crazy. But what was the result; we made such a happy nick that every calf except one, which met with an accident, was shipped hundreds of miles, sold by letter, for \$100 each. More than that, this afforded us an opportunity for testing this particular bull, so as to ascertain how he would answer our purpose. The upshot was, that when he came into the market we secured him at about *eight times* the amount we had ever before paid for a bull except one. And since securing him two of his get have more than paid for him; besides, we now have a fine lot of heifers by him, any one of them worth more than his original cost. Hence we would urge upon every reader to use *nothing but a pedigreed sire*, and the best at that within his reach.

To those contemplating the starting of a herd of pedigreed animals we would advise, by all means buy cows that have come in at least once, and that are safely in calf again. Not only so, but it is preferable also to secure those of the very best blood that is to be had. Few beginners can afford to pay such large figures as are asked by professional breeders. When a person of comparatively limited means goes to such an herd the owner will, to meet his views, offer his culls. But to accept these may not always be a wise policy. Better by far to hunt up other herds of the same or similar strains, but which are not so prominently before the public. Here generally select animals can be had for such sums as the buyer can afford, and then he is on the right road. But having made this start, he must on no consideration use a male in any respect inferior to his cows, depending upon the cows to correct defects. The male represents half the herd in the first cross, and sometimes much more when these young things come into breeding. No breeder can afford to take a retrogressive cross. One bad cross will mar years of good breeding, and if the heifers of this bad cross are to be used as breeders, may throw the owners back for half a century. In such cases when the fact of the bad cross becomes known, it will, in the end, be cheapest and most satisfactory to slaughter or in some other way to dispose of all the offspring of that bull's get. At the present time some writers are advocating the shutting out of all literature relating to pedigreed stock and upholding the use of scrub bulls. But, Mr. Editor, we ought to join the more earnest in raising a warning against such dangerous teaching as calculated both to mislead and injure, not to say ruin, many beginners who may be sufficiently weak-kneed to be influenced by such a false and ruinous, not to say suicidal, system of procedure. E. J. Y.

Wararville, Ont.

Shropshires vs. Oxfords.

(Held over from March.)

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the February issue of the *JOURNAL* a statement of Mr. Eckert's was inserted by Mr. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, regarding weights of sheep. They say (referring to the Southdowns and Shropshires), "At 15 months old you won't get 100 of these latter breeds to average 160 to 170 lbs., as in the case of the Oxfords." Well, Mr. Editor, we always thought that the Oxfords were a heavier breed than the Shrops, but not being posted in weights of the different breeds, may have been in a measure deceived by the extensive superficies that the Oxfords present owing to the length of wool; but though the Shrops may be deficient in this respect, they more than balance by the superiority in quality.

Seeing the statement above referred to, we weighed on the 9th of February our flock of Shrop lambs, that came during the last days of April, 1884, now about 9½ months old. Two twin lambs weighed 177 and 185 lbs. respectively, the lightest (from a shearing ewe), weighed 157 lbs. These lambs are hardly in condition for having their weights published, and we are satisfied if we had had 100, they could easily have made as good weights.

According to request in last *JOURNAL*, may say while writing about sheep, that we fully indorse the remarks of Mr. Glennie pertaining to judging sheep singly vs. in pairs. For instance, if two medium ewes were shown against a first-class ewe and an inferior one, probably the medium pair would take the prize, while at the same time the first-class ewe would be worth the other three in cash, and worth infinitely more than any amount such as the others for breeding purposes. Many arguments might be submitted showing the fallacy of this old fashioned and defective system, and we are at a loss to conceive any valid reason for its continuance.

Might also refer to the method of judging sheep and other live stock; being in favor of the one man professional or expert system. The one man judge, as a professional, should receive ample compensation for his services, whereas by having three experts, as advocated by some, would necessitate a greatly increased and unnecessary expenditure on the part of agricultural societies. Such a judge would be able with little more than a glance to do the work that sometimes occupies the present fraternity for nearly an hour, thereby killing time when it is particularly valuable. In this age of advancement, if prize taking at agricultural exhibitions is to be recognized as a mark of the highest standard of superiority, they must be conducted on thoroughly systematic principles throughout.

Respectfully yours,

C. LAWRENCE & SON.

Collingwood, Feb. 10th, 1885.

The Care of Stock.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I am well pleased with the *JOURNAL*, especially with the prominence given to the feeding of stock, for while there is no doubt that thoroughbred stock would be a great improvement on "scrubs," if properly cared for, yet considering the way in which, if not the majority, at least a great number of the farmers handle their cattle, the first great need would seem to be a reformation in the care and feeding of stock. Many farmers handle their cattle in a very careless and slipshod way, especially in winter, often being sustained on straw and water, except, perhaps, an occasional feed of hay. If a milch cow should happen to calve before being turned out to grass, if the owner is of a benevolent disposition, she may get a little bit extra. Again, in summer, the acreage of pasture is far too limited for the number of animals that graze upon it, so that during the months of July and August the grass is as scant as on a new mown lawn, while only in exceptional cases is a partial soiling practised.

Now, if thoroughbred stock were subjected to such treatment it would soon bring the whole fraternity into disrepute. Let the general parsimonious farmer be educated to follow the liberal and common sense system of our successful stockmen and then the next step will be improvement in the stock; but meantime thoroughbred stock only for the thorough feeding man.

D. P. L. C.

Vankleekhill, Ont.

The Hereford Bull Rambler the 5th.

This celebrated bull was selected by the owner as being the best among more than forty animals which were offered to him by the most celebrated Hereford breeders in England, and the result has fully justified the choice, as all his progeny are of superior merit. A noted judge of Hereford cattle remarked of him, after looking over the Point Cardinal herd, "I never knew a better stock getter; all the young things are beauties; not a cull amongst them."

Rambler the Sixth is of the much prized "Marlow" strain, was calved April 19th, 1880, and bred by Messrs. J. B. & G. H. Green, Marlow Lodge, Leintwardine, Herefordshire, England.

Sire, Chieft'n (442), bred by the Rev. Archer Clive, Whitefield, Hereford.

Dam Rosebud 5th, E. H. B., vol. xi., p. 186, by Zealous (2349). J. B. Green.

The Scrub Plague.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The JOURNAL has now been before the public for over a year, and most certainly it has fulfilled the expectations of its best friends, and though our farm journals on account of the deep and heartfelt interest which they take in our farming population, may hesitate to insert its business card, yet its columns well filled with fresh and interesting matter, cannot fail to be appreciated and to be of incalculable benefit to the farmers, and, I trust, of corresponding profit to yourselves.

As you are ever awake to our firm interests I would call your attention to one creature which, though contemptible in himself, is of sufficient importance to merit some consideration. I refer to the scrub bull, that nuisance of the wayside and scourge of the farm, second only to the blackleg or to pleuro-pneumonia, and only equalled by that ignorance which permits his existence. Many methods of protection from his ravages have been devised. Legislatures, wise in settling the affairs of nations, have grappled with but

him also and insisted on the bull being either kept up or sold, and finally offered twice his value for him. The owner, however, understood his vantage-ground, and held out for larger inducements, hence no sale. One more scrub missing, and three months after a nice steer in fair condition for scrub owner's winter beef.

One would think that with good fences and such stringent laws the breeder should find his stock fairly safe. But no. Among his stock was a fine prize cow he had bought at the Dominion Exhibition at St. John. He had secured the Dominion first prize bull and kept him at the head of his herd and expected something good. He is likely to get it, too, for today his first-prize cow is found to be in calf to a puny scrub with a head that would disgrace a buffalo. Is there no redress in such case? Must our cattle breeders become a law unto themselves? How long shall we suffer this imposition, this worse than robbery?

My own impression is that a fine is not sufficient, as there will always be a delicacy among neighbors about prosecuting. Better let there be a tax on all bulls;



THE HEREFORD BULL RAMBLER THE SIXTH (6630).

Imported by and the property of Mr. W. T. Benson, Point Cardinal, Ont.

- 2 Rosebud 3d, E. H. B., vol. x., p. 192, by Renown (2719). Lord Berwick.
- 3 Rosebud, E. H. B., vol. ix., p. 420, by Zealous (2349). J. B. Green.
- 4 Ringlet, E. H. B., vol. v, p. 260, by Grenadier (961). J. Rea.
- 5 Snowdrop, E. H. B., vol. iii., p. 213, by Regent (881). J. Rea.
- 6 Spot by Brampton (917). John Longmore.
- 7 by Hope (439). T. Jeffries.
- 8 by Primate (204). J. R. Smythies.
- 9 by Forester (112). J. R. Smythies.

Our artist has given a fair representation of this valuable bull, which is not overdrawn.

failed to overthrow him. Municipal councils and courts of session have bagged their day's pay while wrestling with this fell destroyer of our stock, and in some instances have so far succeeded as to enact that a fine of from two to four dollars be exacted from owners of bulls of certain age and power, if permitted to run at large, the burden of proof as to age, etc., to lie on the prosecutor. Heaven save the mother! Two dollars fine for the destruction of the progeny of a cow worth from one to five hundred dollars. But Mr. Scrubby says: "Fence in your cattle." Well, I happen to know of a case where the owner of a small herd of valuable cattle went to one neighbor, and after wrangling for some time, succeeded in buying his scrub at a fancy price. Result, another ox for the shambles. Finding his neighbor on the other side of him possessed another of these undesirable pets, he visited

then it would not pay to keep worthless creatures, nor would it be profitable to maintain them and pay taxes without any profit from service fees. This would lead to keeping a better class of animals and in better condition for service.

The LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL may be able to suggest some more effective way of abating this nuisance, and I am sure any solution of the problem, if put in shape to be easily operated, would be of immense benefit to the interests you so faithfully represent.

I did not intend to occupy so much space, but the grievance is so general and so serious as to require prompt and energetic action on the part of all who have the interest of our farmers at heart.

STOCKMAN.

Whycocomagh, Cape Breton.

Sir Archibald.

This fine specimen of his race stands at the head of the herd of fifty Holsteins now comfortably cared for by their enterprising youthful owner, Mr. H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell stock farm, Picton, Ont. Sir Archibald, No. 2339, H. H. B., is of famous lineage, and his dam Krintje has a milk record of 96½ lbs. in a single day and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 oz. in seven consecutive days.

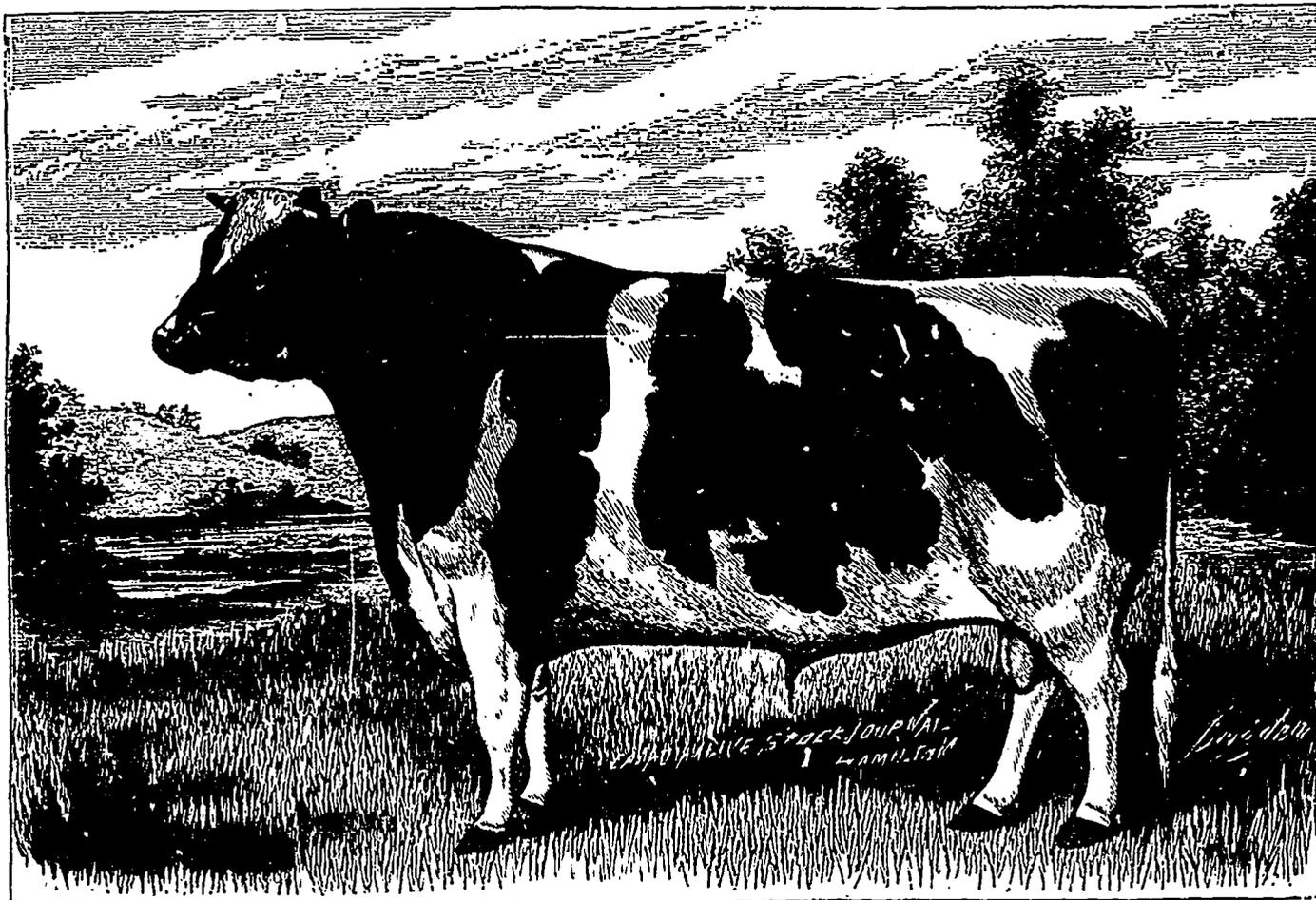
As will be seen by the admirable sketch of our artist, he is a true type of this famous milk and butter race of cattle, and worthy of the place assigned him at the head of the Hallowell herd, which we believe is now the largest herd of Holsteins in Canada.

There has been a wonderful increase in the number of this breed imported into Canada within twelve months, and we trust that Mr. Williams and all engaged in the breeding of Holsteins will be abundantly rewarded for their heavy outlay.

condition, and, as a consequence, give little or no annoyance from failing to re-produce their kind, and have almost without exception the appearance of being splendid milkers. Some 14 head of grade cattle, better than many of the registered ones of other years, complete the herd.

The magnificently bred stock bull 5th Duke of Holker (44687) now heads the herd, than which there is not a purer Bates bull in England or America. He was bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, Eng., and was imported by Mr. Murray in 1881. He was sired by the 7th Duke of Gloster (39735), and is from the dam Lally 15th, by 8th Duke of Geneva (28390). In addition to his splendid pedigree he has what alone can render this valuable, a well proportioned body and the power of producing a most excellent class of stock, as was abundantly proved by what was soon to come under review both here and at other places in the neighborhood. The Duke has even done

Prince of the Waerloos, one of the bulls, is from the dam imported Waterloo Duchess, brought over in 1881. This fine cow was bred by the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Thicket Priory, York, Eng., and was imported in 1881. She was sired by Duke of Waterloo (21616), and is a pure Waterloo throughout, and has done remarkably well for her present owner, having already bred two bulls and two heifers, and is in calf again. A second one, the Czar, about 15 months old, is very similar to the former, being well put together on Bates principles. He is from the dam Princess Atossa, from the cow Rose of Oxford 2nd, bred by Col. Taylor. The third, Caesar, 18 months old, has not been doing so well, and is thin in flesh, but we are very much mistaken if there is not in him the making of a more than ordinary bull. He is possessed of much range, and promises to be large. He is from the dam Princess Elgiva, the first pure bred Shorthorn ever bred by Mr. Murray, who says that he has not



THE IMPORTED HOLSTEIN BULL SIR ARCHIBALD, NO. 2339, H. H. B.

The Property of Mr. H. M. Williams, Picton, Ont.

The Bates Shorthorns at Chesterfield and Improved Stock in the Vicinity.

We frankly admit that we were not prepared to see so large and choice a herd of Bates Shorthorns at the Colonus stock farm, but 2½ miles n.e. from Bright, on the G. T. R. and owned by Mr. Wm. Murray, of Chesterfield, Ont. We had known for some time that this gentleman had not been breeding Shorthorns for many years, and as he had not made much ado about them in the newspapers, what was our surprise to find from twenty to thirty head of choice Bates cattle of the best families, and of which a considerable number had been imported by the owner. They were only in breeding

service at Bow Park, where two of Mr. Murray's best females have also been sent but recently, to remain until bred.

The imported roan bull Orphan Duke, dropped July 21st, 1882, is sometimes used in the herd. He was bred by Wm. Ashburner, Horton, Eng., got by 49th Duke of Oxford (41416), and from the dam Duchess Lally (which was lost in the voyage out, 1882), by 5th Duke of Netherby (31033). He is low legged, lengthy and broad, has a fine back and plenty of substance.

The three one-year bulls, all of them of the most orthodox red, pleased us much. They are each well worthy of a place at the head of some valuable herd, and are all sired by the 5th Duke of Holker (44687).

since bred one which pleases him better. She is from Rose of Oxford 2nd, by Rosey Prince (20881).

Of the calves, Duke of Colonus, 3 months old, a lovely red, is from the Bow Park sire 54th Duke of Oxford, and the cow Lally of Kimbolton, a Barrington cow, sired by the 3rd Duke of Underlie (38196), and imported in 1881 in her dam, Lally of Allington, by Duke of Hillhurst (28401). Lally of Kimbolton is a very fine specimen of a strong cow with good top and under line. The Kaiser, from the dam Princess Antigone, and sired by the 5th Duke of Holker (44687), a red and white, is not so rangy, but is deep and strong. Princess Antigone is by the Earl of Ulster (29488), and from the dam Princess Elgiva.

A roan heifer calf, English Siddington, calved in England, and from the dam Oxford Siddington, imported by Mr. Murray last year, has a fine coat of hair over its evenly distributed flesh, and the unmistakable Bates head, long and slightly dished. It was sired by the 6th Duke of Holker (46247), a full brother to the stock bull. There is also a red from Waterloo Duchess, the dam of Waterloo Duchess 2nd, a three-year-old, and from the sire 38th Duke of Oxford (26351); a white heifer, a Princess, from the dam Elgiva; a red and white, from Darlington 8th and the 5th Duke of Holker (44687), and two or three others, while a large number of cows are yet to come in.

Darlington 8th, a cow with any amount of substance, was bred by Mr. Ceon, of Washburn, Ill., from the dam Queen of Burlington, by 2nd Earl of Oxford 6708, and the sire Peri Duke of Oneida (20582).

In addition to the cows enumerated above, we may mention Wild Duchess of Colonus, from the dam imported Wild Eyes Lassie 3rd, owned by Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware, and which appeared in January number of the JOURNAL. She is white in color, and in strength and beauty worthily represents her dam. The 7th Countess of Darlington, beside her, is a fine beast, from the dam 2nd Countess of Darlington, by 22nd Duke of Airdrie (16695). The cow Princess Isemene, three years old, is from the dam Princess Atossa 2nd, and the sire Earl of Ulster (29488).

Imported Lally of Allington is a massive but somewhat patchy cow, and much inclined to take on flesh. She is a red roan, was calved Feb. 7th, 1877, bred by the Duke of Manchester, Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots, Eng., and is from the dam Lally 16th, by Duke of Clara 3rd (23729).

Oxford Siddington 2nd, imported in 1884, a three-year-old cow, was bred by Mr. J. H. Blundell, Woodside, Luton, Bedfordshire, Eng. She was got by Duke of Oxford 32nd (36527), and the dam Siddington 16th, by Duke of Clarence 3rd (23727), one of the famous Kirklevington family. The two one year heifers Princess Thekla and Wild Eyes 34th, are excellent. They are both sired by 5th Duke of Holker (44687). The former is from the dam Princess Atossa, and the latter from imported Wild Eyes 33rd, which came from the herd of Sir Richard Musgrave, Eden Hall, Eng.

The whole herd, it will thus be seen, are of very choice breeding; and as Mr. Murray has wisely kept the cows in breeding condition only, we doubt if any breeder in the country has produced more calves in the same time. He has never yet offered a female for sale with but two or three exceptions, but is now—so far as we can judge—about to reap a rich harvest for the labor of past years, a result which is the sure reward of the judicious persevering breeder.

Mr. Murray commenced his herd in 1887. He bought his first cow, Rose of Oxford 2d, a Princess, from Col. Taylor, at a combination sale held in Toronto by Messrs. Taylor, Gibson & Hope. She was calved in 1870—gave Mr. M. four calves in four years, and was then sold to Mr. John Shanton, Monongahela City, Pa.

In 1879 the cow Verbena 12th was imported. She came from the herd of Mr. W. Phillips, Heybridge, England, but died soon after reaching home, owing to bruises received during the voyage. At the same time the young bull, Duke Wildeyes, from the herd of Sir Wm. Salt, Bart., came over, but was sold the next year to Messrs. Slocum & Shanton, of Monongahela. The same year the roan bull Earl of Ulster (29488), from the dam Princess Ethel and the sire 17th Duke of Airdrie (6629), was bought from Col. Taylor. He

was calved February 22d, 1876, and for some time previous had been Mr. Taylor's stock bull. Mr. Murray kept this bull for three years and he did excellent service. In 1881 the stock bull 5th Duke of Holker (44687), and Waterloo Duchess, were imported, and in 1881 Wildeyes 33d. She was bred by the late Sir Richard C. Musgrave, Eden Hall, Penrith, England, sired by Royal Cambridge 4th (40624), dam Wild Eyes 32d by Duke of Underlie (33745). She was dropped 10th January, 1879, and has produced for her present owner one bull and one heifer calf. Lally of Arlington came over same year. In 1882 Orphan Duke was brought out, and in 1883 Grand Duchess of Oxford 69th, and Duchess Victoria 3d. The former, calved April 30th, 1883, was bred at Holker Hall, got by Baron Oxford 12th (45926); dam by Duchess of Oxford 46th, by Duke of Gloster 7th (39735)—a pure Oxford. The latter, red and white, calved February 25th, 1883, was bred by Mr. T. Holford, Castle Hill, Cerne, Dorset, got by Viscount Oxford 2d (42558), dam Lady Geneva Waterloo by Duke of Geneva 9th (28391)—a fine Waterloo throughout. These are now at Bow Park for service. In 1884 Oxford Siddington and her calf English Siddington, came over, as stated elsewhere.

Mr. Murray has some 20 Oxford Down sheep, of which 8 are imported. One pair of these—fine strong creatures, won 16 first prizes in 16 showings against both dark and white faces. The two-years imported ram was bred by Mr. John Tredwell, Uffington, England.

Westward from "Colonus" and in the environs of Chesterfield, a number of very fine Clyde stallions are kept.

MESSRS. CHAS. DAGLEISH AND W. M'FARLANE have six of these, four of which we saw, the others being absent in Shakespere. Four of them were imported the past year.

Knight of Annals 12c, a one-year from the sire Lofty (225) vol. i., and the dam Darling by Garibaldi (2115), is full of promise. Oxford King, two years old, sire, Duke of Hamilton (2076) vol. v., and dam Kate by Topsim (806), vol. i., has lots of bone and body. Killside alias Warrior, 4 years old, sire Warrior (902), vol. v., dam Maggie by Largs Jock (444) vol. i., is closely built and strong. The absent ones were Foreside, four years old, by Top Gallant (1850), vol. ix., and Ninian Stewart, a two-year-old by Mount Stewart, 1;70.

Mr. Dagleish purchased his first horse, Cloch, a one-year, eleven years ago.

MR. JAMES DALZIEL, also of Chesterfield, has some very excellent ones. Boydekirk Boy (imp.) a light bay coming four years, has good front and great weight. He was sired by Scotland's Isle (1815), vol. iv., and traces back through the dam to Lochfergus Champion (449), vol. i. Carlyle, a prize-winner in the old country, a dark bay, four years past, is closely coupled, not too near the ground, and well up in the neck. His sire was Pride of Galloway (601), and his dam Sally was a prize-winner and the mother of prize-winners. The Baker is a handsome horse. To a fine adjustment and good proportions he adds much of symmetrical beauty. He was bred by Adam Young, Kilwinning, Scotland, and sired by King of Kintyre (661) vol. i. Springholm, sire Pride of Dee (3086), is exceptionally good aft, and will be heavy when grown. Nell, a four-year-old mare, is kept for breeding. She was sired by Strathclyde (1538) vol. iii, dam Nanny by Lofty (460) vol. i. Mackenzie, an exceptionally good one, coming two years, from the celebrated McGregor (1478), was cast into the sea on the way over.

Mr. Dalziel was the first who brought a pure-bred Clyde into that section, which he did 25 years ago, when he was regarded as a wild visionary. Now he gets more patronage for each of his stallions, although he has four imported ones at the present time.

Mr. Murray next drove us westward through Plattsville in the valley of the Nith, a lamb-like stream in summer, but a lion in the spring-time, when its floods come down with the force of hill side torrents. The woollen mills, and briekyards, saw-mill with yard piled full of logs, and several other industries, give it the air of a busy inland town.

MR. WILLIAM OLIVER,

1½ miles north from Plattsville, has been breeding pure-bred Border Leicesters since 1855. He first imported direct in 1861 from the flock of Miss Stark, of Mellandean, Scotland, and again in 1869. In 1872 or 1873 a lot was brought over from Mr. Foster, of Ellangham, Northumberland, England; and again in 1875. In 1878 from Mellandean again, and from Mr. Twentymar, in Cumberland, in 1879. In 1882 his last importation of three Polworth ewes and a ram from the flock of Mr. Robinson, of Springwells, came over. He alone brought out the last importation for Mr. Kelly, Shakespere, and W. Whitelaw, Guelph. His present ram has won 9 first-prizes in as many contests. His flock of ewes numbers 31, and 13 ewe lambs, and they are indeed beauties, giving evidence of great uniformity in breeding. Their delicately white faces would quite throw into the shade the best attempts in a Grecian school of art. They seemed to be of but one pattern. In 1884 Mr. Oliver purchased Maggie 10th, from Mr. W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, and her heifer calf, with Prince of Springwood and Strathallan blood in her veins.

MR. THOMAS NICHOL,

located one mile from Plattsville, n. n. w., farms 150 acres on the right bank of the Nith. He settled there in 1852, and commenced breeding pure-bred Leicester sheep some 25 years ago, and has kept improving his flock ever since by the use of imported rams. The ewes are good and strong, of the border Leicester type. The stock ram coming two-years was bred by Mr. A. Thompson, of North Easthope. There are still left four ram lambs of much size and beauty, with heavy fronts near the ground and good broad backs. The flock numbers 46 head.

Mr. Nichol is also breeding Ayrshires. The herd consists of one aged bull, four cows and three heifers, one and two years old. The first cow and the bull Tilton were purchased from Thomas Guy & Son, Oshawa, in 1876. Tilton is from the sire Bismarck [500], a great prize-winner in his day, and the cow Fancy, bred by the late Mr. Hough, Brockville. The present stock bull, Rob Roy, is a son of Arthur Mars [987], and a grandson of Mars [803] of Jardine fame. Mr. N. is giving a good deal of attention to dairying, and mentions that of 700 cows contributing to the cheese factory at Bright, his Ayrshires have stood No. 1 all the time.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON,

of Bright (three miles to the westward), we were unfortunate in not finding at home. He has of Short-horns some 13 head, of which 4 are bulls. The stock bull Clansman was bred by J. & W. Russell, of Richmond Hill. He has also some good Berkshire swine and fancy fowls.

MR. W. C. SMITH,

of Hamburg, which is the P. O. and R. R. station, some 6 miles distant, lives on Camp House Farm (an old Indian camping ground), in the township of Wilmot. He came here in 1847, "cut a hole in the

forest and put up a cabin," which has developed into a fine stone house. Mr. Smith purchased the first Shorthorn bull ever used in Wilmot at the sale of Mr. Parsons, 6 miles north of Guelph, about the year 1854, for which he paid \$35, which he used some three seasons, and thus made a great improvement on his stock. A white bull calf, on which he bid at the same sale, went for \$130—some \$20 beyond the extent of his means on that occasion, so that he had to content himself with the only other bull sold there, referred to above. The next bull was from the late John Snell, of Edmonton, followed by Patriot, bought in Puslinch; then came a white bull from the herd of Mr. Arkell, Arkell P. O., succeeded by Lynden Duke, also from Mr. Snell, he by one from Mr. Gardner, near Brampton, and he by the Bow Park bull Rialto. The first females came from the herds of W. F. Stone, of Guelph, and the Rev. Mr. Faquer, of East Zorra.

Many a dollar was put into the pockets of the farmers of Wilmot in consequence of the improvement this brought about in the beef product; but tuberculosis having found its way into the herd, it was sold off about the year 1872.

Mr. Smith has had the courage to recommence again, having purchased Nelly Gray of Mr. Wade's importation, Port Hope. The present stock bull, a one-year, was bred by Mr. Thiel, of Tavistock.

Mr. Smith was also the first to introduce Berkshires, and, in underdraining the flat lands in his possession, was in advance of his neighbors. He has laid one drain but sixteen inches deep, which has done good service, the difficulty here being to get a sufficient fall. He has bred Cotswolds for many years, but is now introducing Oxford Downs.

MR. THOMAS BAIRD,

also of Wilmot Township, and but 2½ miles from Chesterfield, is doing his work in a very substantial way, judging by the imposing appearance of the handsome stone house and bank-barns. One of his sons is a most enterprising cattleman, and is evidently doing good work in the line of beef production. A number of the two-year-old steers bred on the place and sired by Mr. Murray's stock bull 6th Duke of Holker (44687), are now almost ready for the shipper. The young calves here are simply immense, and all the stock on the place give evidence of the utmost care and attention.

The country all around Chesterfield gives tokens of a most fruitful soil, and careful tillage. The fences are substantial and the buildings strong and commodious. A church shed at Chesterfield 300 feet long with hinged doors shutting in each apartment, to say nothing of a fine church and manse, tells its own tale. One hundred young people coming together at one time in one church, in their enthusiastic support of the blue ribbon movement, in a country where the Scott Act has been carried, also tells its own tale.

The general character of the country impresses one with the fact that it is high. From an elevation near Chesterfield you can see the hills two miles beyond Woodstock, which is 17 miles to the s.w., and looking eastward you can see distinctly 11 miles in the direction of Galt. All around are flourishing homesteads in a land of great fertility, which produces most abundantly for both man and beast.

W. H. Kiff, of Fairfield Plains, writes: "I think your JOURNAL is the most complete work in our Dominion. Each one suggests splendid thoughts."

Mr. W. W. Hubbard, of Burton, N.B., writes: "In my opinion, no stockraiser can afford to be without it."

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The sixth annual re-union of the students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was held in the lecture room on the 12th and 13th of March. The attendance of students was large, and the papers read by the graduates reflected much credit upon the institution.

The first paper was read by Mr. C. H. F. Major, and received much praise. The subject was "The O. A. C.," and gave rise to no little discussion regarding changes in the curriculum, etc.

The president of the union, Mr. J. F. Campbell, reviewed the past of the college. He stated that it had been established in advance of public opinion, and hence the chariness of farmers to take advantage of its benefits.

Prof. Panton read a paper on the "Relation of science to agriculture." Science, he said, is built upon facts, and never contradicted experience. Science enhanced method, the culture of the reasoning and observing powers, and tended very greatly to enhance the reflective powers. A knowledge of it enables one to read intelligently and also to become happier. Each of these points was well established. In entomology they should have a far more perfect collection.

In reply to a question, Dr. Hare stated that the fertility of the soil might be constantly increased without the aid of artificial fertilizers, providing everything raised on the farm was kept there.

Mr. E. A. Rennie, of Hamilton, Ont., read a paper on "Cattle feeding and management in different phases," which pointed out very clearly that an additional chemist, laboratory and stables were absolutely necessary to facilitate experimenting in cattle feeding, etc., which led to a warm discussion on the nutritive ratio, in which it came out that the experiments at the farm precisely chorded with the results of experiments in Germany; that is, that the nutritive ratio which gave the best results was 1.5.

Friday.

Mr. R. F. Holterman read a paper on "Bees," dwelling at some length on the best methods of feeding them, followed by Mr. W. F. Clarke, with an excellent paper on "Bee-keeping." In the discussion it came out that Canada was ahead of the world as regards the quality of honey produced.

Mr. J. L. Campbell gave an address on "Higher education for farmers' sons." He argued that more on agriculture should be taught in the common high schools, and that some of the high schools should be turned into schools teaching agriculture in whole or in part. The changes he suggested in the constitution were:

- (1) Insist on one or two years' course on the farm from applicants from city and abroad.
- (2) That the standard of the entrance examination be raised.
- (3) That the number of hours of manual labor should be curtailed.
- (4) That the college be placed under a board consisting of representative farmers.

The Editor supported these changes, and spoke in favor of making it a condition of admittance that all foreign applicants should put in two years upon a farm in Canada, as also those who came from the city, and that they should then be required to bring a certificate of character from the farmer with whom the above term of service had been spent. The object aimed at here is to keep out all young men who are aimless and without character.

Rev. W. F. Clarke spoke in the same strain.

Some of the English students manfully opposed this view, as they thought it savored of oppression.

Dr. Grenside read a paper on "The points of horses and their breeds," so valuable by far to remain in obscurity. He thinks highly of the Suffolk Punch, as suitable for the Ontario farmer.

Professor Brown, and Mr. John Duff, Everton, strongly supported the claims of the Clyde.

Professor Brown then gave a short paper on the dairy, touching principally on what was not known in dairy work and what was wanted.

It was then moved by R. A. Ramsay, seconded by W. Robertson,

That the members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union beg to suggest the following changes in the Ontario Agricultural College:

- (1) That no student be admitted to the college without having had at least one year's practical work on a farm and a recommendation from his employer.
- (2) That the hours of daily practical work required of students during their course be reduced one-half, to admit of more time for study.
- (3) That an Advisory Board, composed of practical farmers, be appointed to assist the Commissioner of Agriculture in the oversight of the institution.

These resolutions were carried by a vote of twenty-five to fifteen, and a committee of seven graduates and students was appointed to forward the resolutions to the Government.

A most touching and deservedly eulogistic tribute was then paid by the meeting to the late Wm. Johnston, formerly president of the college, and also one to the silver medalist graduate, the late Mr. T. Willis.

Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth stated that the experiments in his department would be carried on with renewed vigor.

At the annual supper given in the spacious dining room on Thursday evening, over which President Mills so gracefully presided, many toasts were drunk, *without wine*, and addresses were made by the various professors, students and guests. It was very cheering to hear the sensible speeches by promising young men, both graduates and undergraduates so full of promise, and to witness their enthusiasm in matters relating to agriculture. Our heart warms to the O. A. C. as we recall the very many delightful memories of that evening.

Prof. Panton spoke feelingly to the students regarding the claims of the prayer meeting sustained by the students.

The stock at the farm is looking very well, and gives promise of furnishing material for a first-class sale next autumn.

Our thanks are due to Mr. J. P. Anderson for the report of the proceedings during the latter part of the meeting, as we had to leave before its close.

Cattle for the Backwoods.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—Some time ago I wrote a communication on scrub bulls. I have since noticed a reply from Thos. Bridgewater. Now I agree with him that pure-bred stock is the only hope of improving our common cattle even in the backwoods. My letter was in regard to taxing scrubs, and did not refer to such men as Mr. Bridgewater, who is able to pay \$300 for two young cattle. I referred to those enterprising men, the first settlers, the bone and sinew of our land, who began life in the wilderness, and who, more than any other have made Ontario what it is—men who had to work themselves out a home with perhaps their last dollar paid on the land. In such a case they are glad to get a cattle beast for the least money possible. Now, if there is a breed better adapted than another to stand the privations of the backwoods—logging for weeks at a time amongst roots and snags, why, why not be assisted to procure them, rather than taxed for keeping them?

SUBSCRIBER.

"Where Does Canada get her Shipping Cattle?"

In reference to this matter, Mr. Geo. T. Turner, of Turnbridge, Eng., is raving again in the March number of the *Chicago Live-Stock Journal*. If his references to Canadian matters in future letters to the above mentioned journal are not less wide of the mark, we shall never again take up five columns of our space in relating them. Fancy an Englishman who acknowledges that he has "never been in Canada," and that he "does not know anything about Canada," telling the western world that Canadians get all their best shipping cattle from the United States! We "smile" again as we pen the idea.

There is, on the whole, an honest ring, notwithstanding, about Mr. Turner's letter. He frankly tells us that the extent of his knowledge regarding Canada consists in his having "seen a map of the country," and having "heard its climate described as seven months' snow and five months' mosquitoes." The man who drinks in a statement such as this, as Mr. Turner appears to have done, in the year 1885, is a fit man to say to us that we get our "best shipping cattle from the United States."

Come with me, Mr. Turner, while I give you but a glimpse of the products of this land of "snow and mosquitoes." We speak now mainly of Ontario, and this is quite legitimate, as the bone of contention lies with the shipping cattle, which come almost solely from Ontario. This land of "snow and mosquitoes," though only in extent equal to some of the territories of the western states, possesses some 2,000,000 head of cattle, 600,000 head of horses, 2,000,000 head of sheep, 1,000,000 head of swine, and over 5,000,000 of poultry, a much larger return to the population than is produced in the "island home of the Englishman," and these different classes of stock include in their purity nearly all the breeds known in Britain, and all this in a country which was unbroken wilderness in the days when Englishmen were already famous the world over for their attainments in stock raising. This Province now ships annually to Great Britain some 50,000 head of cattle, and of live stock to the value of between three and four millions.

Here it is that Clarence Kirklevington was reared, that has brought to our Province imperishable renown. This is the land of Davidson and Dryden, from whose herds individuals have marched in triumph through the show rings of the western states. It has nurtured Hunter, Russell and Youill, men who bore down all before them in their respective lines at the Centennial competition with the world. Valancey L. Fuller, king of all the Jersey men, is a product of this land of "snow and mosquitoes." J. C. and J. & G. Snell, of Edmonton, sent down Cotswolds and Berkshires to New Orleans, which swept the board, and our Mr. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, and J. Featherstone, of Credit, made it exceedingly warm for *English* competitors at the same fair. The cheese king of all the earth, Mr. D. M. McPherson, has breathed only Canadian air, and Ontario now, in both the quality and quantity of her cheese, to her extent, is without a rival in any country. She even bore the palm away from Holland in her own land of milk and cheese at the recent Amsterdam exhibition.

In wheat production she has kept the world at bay for years, and wrenched the palm from every opponent, and in honey she beat all nations at the Centennial at Philadelphia.

What do you say now, Mr. Turner, about "Canadian resources"? It would seem the maker of the map you consulted knew less about the country than yourself, if that were possible.

This is the land of Guy and Miller and Watt and Groff and Johnston, and a host of others, gentlemen whose names are household words in stock centres of the great republic. Ours is a Province possessing 200,000 farmers, a great majority of whom own the land which they till. It is dotted with happy homesteads, where peace and plenty reign. Its educational system is second to none. Its bracing air and sunny skies have furnished divines for old London, and raftsmen for the Nile, and yet Mr. Turner tells us that "he has heard its climate described as seven months' snow and five months' mosquitoes." Singular productions from snow and mosquitoes! Come, Dr. Hare, come Prof. Panton, come ye men of science in all the lands, explain to us this mystery as to how results so magnificent are generated by snow or by mosquitoes.

Can it be possible that these views obtain to any large extent in Britain regarding Canada? If so, we ask it of the British agricultural press to make a place for this paragraph in their creditable columns. In justice to our country we ask it; in fairness to a much misrepresented land, and we ask it withal in a most earnest and respectful spirit.

Having given Mr. Turner but a glimpse into Canadian resources, we shall now seize the principal bone of contention and wrench it away. It is this, as Mr. Turner states: "(1) Whether Canada imports cattle from the United States, and (2) whether those cattle, if so imported, constituted the best of the Canadian exports of fat stock to Great Britain." Mr. Turner goes on, "I think yes, on both counts" and I know many others who think so "too." Amazing! We had fondly hoped that no other man in all Great Britain had views so utterly at variance with facts regarding our cattle trade. In regard to the first question, Does Canada import cattle from the United States? We say yes. To what extent? In 1883 (we have not the official returns for 1884)—she imported 75 head at Point Edward, the only point where cattle can be admitted from the States into Ontario, and most of these were Holsteins. How many of these were likely to go over to Britain as shipping cattle, let Mr. Turner be the judge.

This practically sweeps away the second count, as, if Canada imports less than 100 head from the States in one year, and these all breeding cattle, we know what per centage of our 50,000 head shipped annually from here to Great Britain came from the United States.

The only other possible way in which shipping cattle could come from the United States would be by clandestine importation, and this Mr. Turner's statements more than insinuate. We ask Mr. Turner for his proof in support of so grave a charge. As yet he has produced not one particle. We hold that such a course is most unmanly and thoroughly un-English.

We claim that Mr. Turner's statements have been fairly refuted; but our evidence is by no means exhausted. Hear the testimony of our leading shippers. Mr. John Black, of Fergus, Ont., tells us that within two years he has "exported 16,000 head of shipping cattle to Britain, all Canadian cattle. Of these the contingent fed around Guelph, Fergus, and Elora, will compare favorably with any cattle in the world."

Mr. C. M. Acer, of Montreal, tells us that during his shipping career he has handled about 100,000 head of cattle, all sent to Britain. He writes: "I did not get any of them from the United States, nor did the feeders. You are doubtless aware that American cattle cannot be shipped from Canadian ports. There are more live cattle shipped from the port of Montreal during the season of open nav-

igation than from all the American ports combined. There were in the neighborhood of 50,000 head shipped from Canada into the United States by way of Buffalo from August 1884 to November, 1884, for stockers. Our grain fed and distillery fed cattle are fully equal, to, if not better, than the American cattle, but our grass cattle do not compare so favorably, from the fact that the Americans feed corn largely (which is very cheap with them) to their grass cattle."

Mr. A. E. Goodfellow, of Guelph, writes: "Since 1879 I have shipped 30,000 cattle to Britain. None of the feeders in Canada brought any of their cattle from the United States. The cattle shipped from Canada compare favorably, that is, the stall-fed, but the grass-fed cattle do not compare so well with the grass-fed cattle from the United States, for the reason that their grass-fed cattle—so called—are fed grain on the grass, while very few of our grass cattle get any."

Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Oshawa, Ont. (see his letter in another column) mentions: "During the last six years I have shipped about 22,000 head of cattle and over 6,000 sheep to Britain. In 1883 I shipped 8,300 head of cattle and some 30,000 sheep. I shipped United States cattle from Canadian ports prior to the embargo being placed on them in England and Canada. I have not shipped any United States cattle since that time. I am positive there have been no United States cattle shipped to Europe via Canadian ports since those restrictions were imposed. Neither have there been any American cattle brought into Canada for feeding purposes, since that time, with the exception of the ranch cattle taken into the North West Territories."

Who, we ask, should know best, a gentleman who has "never been in Canada" or our veteran shippers who have sent cattle over to Britain by the thousands? Would it not be a foolish thing for Canada (Ontario) to send 50,000 stockers into the United States, as Mr. Acer mentions, in four months of one year, and then go over to the United States and smuggle other stockers to take their place, all of which is implied in Mr. Turner's letters?

What is the estimate that the readers of this splendid monthly, the *Chicago Live-Stock Journal*, will put upon Mr. Turner's statements, as many of them scour this land of "snow and mosquitoes," in search of first-class stock to bear it away to enrich their herds? and this from year to year?

We must say, however, that we admire the spirit in which Mr. Turner closes his letter. He says, "If I am shown to be in error I shall be ready enough to admit it." We shall confidently look, then, for this admission at an early day.

Stock Matters in Pennsylvania.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I am much pleased with the vigorous way you deal with "scrub" stock; and what is true in this respect in Canada is also true in the United States. To illustrate: A gentleman from a neighboring town called upon me a few days since to see my flock of Southdowns, composed of thorough-breds and grade ewes. He wished to price ten of the grade ewes. I asked him just twice the price he could have got ungraded stock for, and he took them. Notwithstanding the low price of sheep our grade ewes sell for good prices, about the same as in years past. Am greatly pleased with the high stand your JOURNAL takes in all its departments. It is also calculated to exert an excellent influence in a moral point of view.

Yours truly,

W. A. WOOD.

East Smithfield, Pa., 28th Jan., 1885.

Canada's Pride.

The following is a complete list of the winnings of this famous cow, in her victories second only to the imperishable Clarence Kirklevington. The achievements of Mr. John Hope in connection with those two animals place him on the Chimborazo of attainment as an accomplished cattleman, and lay this country under a lasting debt of gratitude. Why does she not acknowledge it?

PRIZES.

Chicago Fat Stock Show, 1883, first prize grade cow, three years and over.....	\$ 30 00
Sweepstakes cow, any age or breed, judged by feeders.....	50 00
Special prize with above, steam feeder.....	60 00
Sweepstakes cow, any age or breed, judged by futchers.....	50 00
Special prize with the above, weigh scales.....	40 00
Kansas City Fat Stock Show, 1884, first prize grade cow, three years or over.....	50 00
New Orleans Fat Stock Show, 1884, first prize, grade cow, three years or over.....	100 00
Sweepstakes, best cow, any age or breed.....	150 00
First prize best carcass cow, any age or breed.....	100 00
	\$630 00

Canada's Pride was exhibited last November at Chicago, but was not eligible for any prize but grand sweepstakes, and was beaten by Clarence Kirklevington.

New Scale of Points.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1885.

V. E. Fuller, Esq., of our city, was one of the committee who drew up this scale and took a prominent part in its work.

For Cows.

Points.	Counts.
1. Head small and lean; face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns.....	2
2. Eyes full and placid; horns small, crumpled and amber-colored.....	1
3. Neck thin, rather long, with clean throat, and not heavy at the shoulders.....	8
4. Back level to the setting-on of tail.....	1
5. Broad across the loin.....	6
6. Barrel long, hooped, broad, and deep at the flank.....	10
7. Hips wide apart; rump long and broad.....	10
8. Legs short.....	2
9. Tail fine, reaching the hocks, with good switch.....	1
10. Color and mellowness of hide; inside of ears yellow.....	5
11. Fore udder full in form and not fleshy.....	13
12. Hind udder full in form and well up behind.....	11
13. Teats rather large, wide apart, and squarely placed.....	10
14. Milk veins prominent.....	5
15. Disposition quiet.....	5
16. General appearance and apparent constitution.....	10
Perfection.....	100

In judging heifers, omit Nos. 11, 12 and 14.

For Bulls.

This same scale of points shall be used in judging bulls, omitting Nos. 11, 12, and 14, and making due allowance for masculinity; but when bulls are exhibited with their progeny, in a separate class, add 30 counts for progeny.

Canadian Shipping Cattle in Britain.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I read a letter published in the November number of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, of Chicago, U. S., relating to Canadian cattle exported to England, written by Mr. George T. Turner, of Burnbridge, England. Also another in the March number of the same journal, written by the same gentleman, in reply to yours published in the December number of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, and I must say I was surprised to learn that

a gentleman apparently intellectual should make such foolish statements. I was more than pleased when I received the December number of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL and read your reply, and your attempt to set Mr. Turner right, and give him valuable information upon matters of which he appears quite ignorant.

But judging by his letter in the March number of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, he is not yet open to conviction, but I hope he is not past redemption, and I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Turner is either prejudiced against one of Canada's best interests, or he does not understand but very little about what he writes. Mr. Turner says, "It is evident that western cattle (meaning United States cattle), have been systematically shipped across the border into Canada," intimating at the same time that those same cattle have been imported to England via Canadian ports during the whole period during which the United States cattle have been embargoed, and consequently "Canada should have been scheduled from the time the United States was put on the black list."

In answer to this very serious charge I wish to make this broad assertion, and I *defy contradiction*, that there has never been a single United States bred bull shipped to the united kingdom of Great Britain from any port of the Dominion of Canada since the United States has been on the scheduled list. Mr. Turner also says, "It is the common belief in England that Canada has always obtained all the good beasts she ever exported from the United States." I take this as an admission that Canada has exported, at least, some good cattle, consequently they must have been Canadian bred. I only wish Mr. Turner and many other English gentlemen who know so little of our fair Dominion would pay us a visit during the next six or seven months and personally inspect our beautiful country, and see the thousands of excellent cattle now being fattened for British markets. I think they would be agreeably disappointed.

We were favored last week with a visit from Mr. David Robertson, of the firm of Messrs. John Bell & Sons, cattle salesmen, Glasgow, Scotland, and Mr. James Pritchard, cattle salesman, of London, Eng., who made while here a personal inspection of several thousands of fattening and store cattle. Both gentlemen were highly pleased with their visit, and said they had no idea that Canada was such a fine country. They also stated that a very large percentage of our cattle were nearly if not quite equal to the best English and Scotch breeds. In speaking to Mr. Robertson in reference to the store cattle we have been sending to Glasgow for several years past, he said "the Scotch farmers liked the Canadian cattle very much, and that they paid for feeding quite as well, if not better than their own, and far better than Irish store cattle." While in England last autumn I had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. William Fruit, cattle salesman and grazer, near Liverpool. He had purchased during last summer thirty-nine (39) three-year-old Canadian store steers, and was feeding them on his farm. He told me they had fattened remarkably fast, and that he was well pleased with them. He sold those cattle at the great Christmas fat cattle market held in Liverpool in December last. They were the best lot of cattle on that market, not excluding the English and Irish cattle, and brought an average of £30 per head. I myself have shipped some hundreds of Canadian store cattle to England and Scotland during the last six years. The parties who grazed them were evidently well pleased as they are anxious for more. They say they fatten very quickly, probably owing to the sea voyage, change of climate, and pasturage. In 1880 I landed at one shipment about 200 head of this class of cattle at Bristol, England. I well remember how eagerly they were sought after and purchased by the graziers of Somersetshire. I was in England again the following season and saw some of the parties who purchased those cattle. They said the cattle had done very well indeed, and paid well for the keep.

The above statements do not show that our Canadian cattle are in such ill repute in England and Scotland as Mr. Turner would evidently like the readers of the *Journal* to believe.

Yours truly,
E. B. MORGAN.
Oshawa, Ont., 20th March, 1885.

WANTED.—Good reliable agents to canvass for the *JOURNAL* in every township in Canada. Write for sample copies. Address Stock Journal Co., Hamilton, Ont.

"Showing Sheep Single vs. in Pairs."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Having noticed an article in the *JOURNAL*, from the pen of our enterprising friend, Mr. Jas. Glennie, under the above heading, and seeing that you invite the opinions of others, I venture to say that in my experience I have seen judges at shows make as great blunders on single sheep (rams) as on pairs; and when an exhibitor can only show one really good ewe, surely the one that can show two good ones in the same class would be justly entitled to the prize. It is often more difficult to find two good judges in the same class at a show than it is to find a pair of good ewes. The practice in England is to show ewes in pens of five. Now would it not be better to adopt the English rather than the single ewe system? One of the great objects we should aim at in our shows is to give the public an opportunity to judge of the comparative merits of our flocks, and to do this should they not see more than one ewe. But as the question is, can there be any change made in our prize-lists for the better, and if so, how can it be best done? we suggest what we think would lead to good results, viz., to make it imperative that young stock, especially lambs, must be bred by the exhibitor. This would encourage the breeding of good stock in our country rather than a traffic in a few highly-fed show animals; and although it may be necessary to cross the water to increase the number of good animals for breeding purposes, it is an undeniable fact that we have already representative animals in all the leading breeds as good as can be procured in England; and we are fully convinced that there is no breed not susceptible of still further improvement. Then why not give the proper encouragement to Canadian breeders to make that improvement? How often do we see a few head imported, not so much with a view to improve the stock of the country as to enable the owner to figure better in the show-ring? Having a good animal to breed from (in sheep particularly), we can produce just as good stock as can be produced in England. Where the English breeder gets ahead is in giving that extra finish for the show-ring. But some will ask, Why is that the case? We would answer, because, owing to the high price of meat, the extent of their flocks, and the low price of labor, they can afford to keep their (professional) shepherds, who devote their whole time and attention to their flocks. This the average Canadian farmer cannot afford to do. But this extra high feeding is rather injurious than otherwise to the breeding qualities of the sheep.

The Great Central Fair, Hamilton, does offer separate prizes for Canadian-bred stock; let others do better and say, *bred by the exhibitor.*

JOHN JACKSON.

MR. EVANS' OPINION.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I see in the February number that Mr. Glennie speaks of the nuisance of showing sheep in pairs at our exhibitions. I, speaking as a breeder and exhibitor, think it is a nuisance, both to judges and to the party showing. It is both troublesome to handle so many and also expensive.

Yours truly,
SMITH EVANS.
Gourock, 17th Feb., 1885.

Anent the Herd Books.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In February number of the *JOURNAL* "The rival herd books" gives to N. S. valuable information, not because we hear of the two different herd books, when as you state one should cover the ground, but because it gives us a correct view of what is required for a pedigree in a very plain, full way. It helps to bring our own shortcomings to the light at the same time, showing us the way we may improve, also giving us the real value of such pedigrees as we are producing. Enclosed blank certificate of entry will show you our standard of pedigree.

Your respectfully,
E. & O. CHASE.

Port Williams, N. S.

Ringling Bulls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

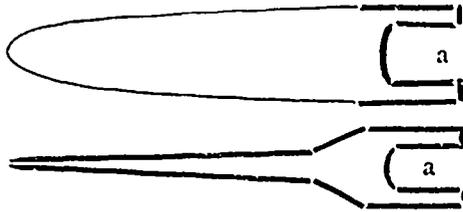
DEAR SIR,—In February issue of your valuable *JOURNAL* a correspondent asks for an easy mode of ringling bulls. The following are two cross sections of a little instrument known by the hardware trade as

a "bull ring needle," made of steel, the edges and point being brought to a cutting edge. The ordinary copper or steel bull ring is opened, and one end of the ring inserted in the socket of the needle, which is then simply pushed through the cartilage of the nose, and the ring follows as a matter of course, and the job is at an end, excepting that of joining the ends of the ring with the screw, which is a simple matter.

Yours truly,
WM. KOUGH.

Owen Sound, 9th Feb.

SKETCHES OF BULL RING NEEDLE, CROSS SECTION,
FULL SIZE.



A, is the socket in which the open end of the ring is inserted.

Bull Ringer.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the February number of the JOURNAL I notice Mr. Fleming enquires for an instrument for ringing bulls. I herewith give you a description of the one I use, which any blacksmith can make by getting a common leather punch, three-eighths of an inch in the clear, which can be bought at any hardware store or harness-shop. The smith can insert the punch in the jaw of the frame by cutting threads on and screwing it in. The opposite jaw should have a hole in the end run full of lead for the punch to come against—half-inch round iron. The jaws of the frame should stand three inches apart when shut. Sixteen inches is a good length for the handles.

Yours truly,

E. McB.

Markhamville, N. B.

Enquiries and Answers.

CAUSE OF NON-BREEDING.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I own a Durham cow that had six calves in succession. Last spring she had a calf a month before her time. She did not clean for about nine days afterwards. She has not been in season ever since. Please give me your opinion through the JOURNAL whether she is likely to breed any more or not. She is in fine condition.

SUBSCRIBER.

Emerson, Man.

There must be some disease of the ovaries, as she has never come in season during all that time, hence the chances are that she will not breed again.—ED.

WHY ARE THEY SO RARE?

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—If stockmen would advertise they would soon find out that men willing to feed or attend to stock all the year round are not so rare. I know of two men on one farm, one a married man and the other not, that would like to get such situations where they would have work all the year, and would go on trial for a month, or more if needed.

JOS. S. MUSSELMAN.

The Editor would like very much to secure a feeder of the type referred to in the article quoted in the heading of this notice. Will Mr. Musselman please tell us where they are? A little more advertising on both sides might not be amiss.

CASTRATION OF CALVES.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Which is the right time to castrate calves, lambs and pigs. Is not there a certain time in each month to perform the same. I once saw two Scotchmen at a sale looking at some steers. They said they had been castrated at the wrong time of the moon. Now, Mr. Editor, if this is the case, you or

some of your numerous readers will surely tell us the right time in the columns of the JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIBER.

Grimsby, Ont.

There is nothing in castration at some particular time of the moon. The best time is when the animals are in perfect health and the weather suitable—not too cold nor too warm. It may be done with animals of any age, but is better done while they are young, as the parts operated on are then less sensitive. Dr. M. Teneyck, our next door neighbor, tells us he performed the operation on a horse seventeen years old, and with perfect success.—ED.

PROBABLE OBSTRUCTION.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have a mare, twelve years old this spring, which had a foal last spring, but had no milk for it. In consequence I lost the foal. Please inform me through the JOURNAL the best way to proceed this spring.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dunn Township.

Without further particulars it is impossible to say what was the exact cause of the trouble. It arose, in all probability, by obstruction in the milk passages, possibly consequent upon swelling. If so, a tube would require to be inserted in the teats. Such tubes are in the possession of all veterinary professionals. There might be other causes, but these can only be surmised in the absence of further facts.—ED.

The Farm.

THE Rev. A. C. McDonald, of Bayfield, N. S., gives the following very practicable method for reducing bones by the home farmer: "Take any quantity of bones, break them up as finely as convenient with a sledge hammer; place the reduced material into a cask or strong box in a layer followed by a layer of common wood ashes alternately, until the vessel is full, or until you have as much as you desire. Then proceed exactly as in making lye, except that you return into the vessel all the lye as it flows out. After a time these bones will be reduced sufficiently, and the product will be splendid super-phosphate." The above method is neither laborious nor expensive. It is not the amount of money that a man earns that makes him rich, but the amount that he saves. So it is not the amount of fertilizing matter produced on the farm so much as the use that is made of it, that will tell in the end. The man who purchases costly fertilizers while the bones on the place lie scattered to bleach beneath the sun, and from whose barn yard a stream of rich water is oftentimes running away, cannot be said to be a very wise man.

Agricultural Institutes.

SECOND PAPER.

The utility of these Institutes must be very apparent even to the most careless observer who has ever attended them. Those who have not been present at one have no right to condemn, nor is it fair for any one to prejudge them and so absent himself. We can conceive it is possible to bring a body of men together seeking results which, when obtained, will net repay the outlay. This is sometimes done in the effort to return a wordy demagogue to Parliament, not because he is the best man, but because he is of that pliable nature that will enable him to worm himself in where men cast in a better mould would fail. When a number come from a distance, and sit down and spend a whole evening in doing work that a clever grocer would do in a few minutes, it is at least a questionable wisdom. But

when they gather from a wide circle to listen to carefully prepared papers on the different phases of their calling, and to turn them over and over and view them in all their bearings, they cannot but gather much that is new to them, and that must prove of great utility in the every day work of life.

(1) They tend to remove deep-rooted prejudices. Farmers, with that conservatism which is constitutional, as it were, cling to what has been said and done by them of old time with a most singular tenacity. They regard new methods and new introductions with a measure of suspicion, and not without some reason, as, while the world has always been fruitful in theorists, it has never been more so in this respect than at the present time. When cradles were introduced, many still cling to their sickles; when mowers came along, some still swung the scythe; and now, when self-binders are the order of the day, some continue to purchase the machine that does not bind. The dairyman who uses the old-fashioned churn, and whose wife's butter-making has always satisfied his grocer, is loth to believe that the creamery will make a better class of butter and thus relieve her of all the slavish work. The man who has turned off good steers finished at three and four years, and who has been praised as the best feeder in the neighborhood, is loth to believe the same may be accomplished in two years or a little more than that. But when brought face to face with men of probity and candor, who in their experiences have proved these things, and when these men are placed by the doubters in the witness box and subjected to the closest and most rigid cross-examination, their testimony still remaining unshaken, conviction very surely finds its way to the minds of the questioners, who, instead of shaking the faith of the examined man, often become converts to his opinions. Once get men out to these conventions, and old-fashioned prejudices must vanish before the catapults of more advanced practice, that are there brought to bear upon the ramparts, and which very soon level these to the ground.

We sometimes find men who will not come to such meetings, or indeed to any farmers' meetings. The plea they urge in excuse is, that they know all about farming and stock-keeping, and hence are quite content to move about within the glimmering horizon of their own little experiences, which of course extend only around their own bit of land. There is but little hope of these men, but every effort should be made to reach their sons, and get them out to the Institute, where what they hear will help them to be vastly greater men than were their fathers.

(2) They foster a spirit of inquiry. This is a restlessly progressive age. In almost every line of life the advances made are almost bewilderingly rapid. Agriculture, too, has caught the spark, but, as usual, it is the last to ignite. Manufacturers, by their inventions, have so filled the world with their goods that the cry, "Put on the breaks," encircles the globe. There is at present a glut in the grain market, it is true, but this is more owing to fruitful seasons than to advances made in agriculture. Depend upon it, when the seasons are less propitious, the supply of grain will be all wanted. Wonderful advances have been made in agriculture, but they have not kept pace with those in other things. There is nothing in agricultural invention compared to the finishing of a whiffletree ready for the irons in thirty seconds, and of a hub of a wagon wheel in three minutes, both taken from the rough; but something has been done. A few pebbles have been gathered on the shore of this boundless sea, a few soundings have been made, and men with strongest intellects are rushing down in increas-

ing numbers, to continue the survey. Bringing men together for the interchange of ideas leads them to think. It awakens a spirit of inquiry that is not content with anything less than the possession of all that has been determined in regard to any one branch of knowledge. Men are never in a more hopeless condition mentally, than when content with present attainments. Thus it was that the fourteenth century dawned on light even less dim than that upon which the third had closed. When men come together and measure their strength each with each, they cannot do so without awakening the spirit excelior, and hence hand over hand and foot over foot, they commence to climb higher and higher.

(3) These Institutes *develop latent talent*. There is perhaps more latent genius locked up in the unopened cells of agricultural life than is possessed by all the rest of the world combined. When we remember that the farm feeds nearly all the professions, this statement will not appear too strong, showing as it does the boundless store of this, that nature has given to the farming community. Our country is very far behind in agricultural literature. We have but two or three works in the whole land that can be regarded as standards, and scarcely enough writing talent can be found to run one agricultural newspaper creditably. Is it because we do not possess this talent? We do not believe it, but rather because it has not been drawn out. Our country has produced clergymen that leading congregations, both in the metropolis of the old world and the new, have been glad to listen to. It has produced jurists who have been much admired in the highest court in England. It has produced feeders who have beaten the American continent, and we cannot believe that it does not possess men who could write well on agriculture, if we only knew them, or if they only knew themselves.

We cannot look upon the waters of a river rushing from rock to rock and crag to crag, wasting their tremendous forces unutilized, like the gambols of some schoolboy in his play, without a sigh. We never gaze upon a wide wilderness of native flowers giving their beauty and their fragrance only to the woodchuck and the rabbit, without a shadow stealing over us. We cannot listen to the singing of the breezes in the pine trees that surround a dwelling where there is not a windmill to pump the water and to grind the corn, without regretful musings: they speak to us so strongly of the waste of nature's forces—a waste that is less felt than that of useful talent that lies dormant in the unconscious possession of many of our yeomen. Our institutes seek out this talent; they lead men to look within for it themselves. Individuals are asked to prepare papers who never otherwise would have done so, and some are led to discuss them who never otherwise would have known that they possessed powers of discussion, and thus men are set to work to instruct their fellows, whose strong native powers might never have been suspected.

(4) They not only bring the teachings of science and the results of experience face to face and *harmonize* them, but they tend to remove the popular prejudice against the former. This is one great advantage possessed by the Institute over the ordinary farmers' club—its capability in this respect. The ablest scientists in the land can be obtained to open wide the pages of the book that contains the conclusions of a life-work. Gems of knowledge, many of them never beheld by the multitude before, are poured out in rich profusion for the examination of every one present. Then, when the professor makes a statement seemingly at variance with practice, the farmer's trip him up and send him home to re-examine his

bearings. Thus it is that these Institutes become schools for the teachers, as well as for the taught. In this way they tend to harmonize the teachings of science with facts, for where a gap is discovered it is looked into; and as true science is never at variance with facts, it is soon bridged, otherwise the statement of the scientist made upon paper, and carrying with it the semblance of the impossible, might tend to repel rather than to attract.

It is one of the heaviest calamities that can befall any country when a deep-rooted prejudice prevails to what in ordinary phrase is termed "book farming," as it cuts off all access on the part of him who cherishes it to what we deem by far the most important source of higher knowledge. No greater work is done, perhaps, by the Institute than it accomplishes in dispelling this illusion. Mind is brought in contact with mind, and it soon becomes patent to all as to who are ahead in the race, the book-makers, and book and newspaper readers, or those who ignore these things. By placing the book-maker in the witness box, the non-reader being the prosecutor, it soon becomes clear who will win the case. And thus a measure of respect is wrenched, however reluctantly, from the man who loves not books.

(5) The most beneficial results of these meetings consist in their influence on *young men*. It was very cheering to witness the attendance of this class at the Institute held in Hamilton in January last, and soul-inspiring to hear the intelligent questions put on abstruse subjects by them. Older men have made a beginning, and it is more difficult to persuade them to take the next angle in the road, but the young men will do so, and readily. They are just commencing life, and it is of tremendous import that they should commence it right, in full possession of the latest available knowledge that has a bearing upon their life-work. Wherever an Institute is held then, we urge upon all concerned to ransack the country in search of the young men, and constrain them to come in.

Barn Architecture.

RYDAL BANK FARM,
Algoma, Feb. 23rd, 1885.)

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—As you promised in the January number of the JOURNAL to give sketches of farm buildings, I would esteem it a favor if some of your readers would through the JOURNAL give the plan of a good barn, say 80 x 45, and if you could spare space in the JOURNAL to give a plan of the interior and exterior. Around this section of country they build barns with heavy square timber. I am at a loss to know why a sufficiently strong barn cannot be built with strong studding say timber 2 x 6, or stronger if needed.

R. ROBINSON.

P. S.—We take the JOURNAL, and hail its monthly visits like an old friend, and think no household would be complete without it, and may it long continue to be successful.

R. R.

The plan of the barn of the Messrs. Green Bros., of Innerkip, will pretty nearly answer the requirement expressed above. Barns, and very large ones, can be and are built with material such as you speak of, though we have not as yet visited one of them. Will some of our readers please give us further light?—ED.

"The JOURNAL is looked for here as a welcome monthly friend. Every word seems fresher than the last."—William Brownlee, Moose Mountain, Man.

"The JOURNAL is certainly the most valuable publication in Canada, perhaps in America, for farmers."—Rev. A. C. Macdonald, Bayfield, N. S.

The Dairy.

MAJOR ALVORD, a high authority, has stated that in 500 gallons of milk the nitrogen is worth 30s. the phosphoric acid 6s., and the potash nearly 2s. If deprived of its cream the remaining skim-milk possesses these fertilizers to the extent of 32s. 6d. From this it is clear that butter-making will always have the advantage over cheese-making of giving much more back to the soil, as the whey returned to the farm is not nearly equal in value to the skim-milk left there, neither as a feed nor as a fertilizer. Butter dairymen must bestir themselves. Any system of money-making that carries but little away from the soil cannot be ignored. We cannot long do without it, where there is any chance of introducing it with a prospect of success. That useful animal, the dairy calf, must receive the attention which its importance demands, and that importance will just increase relatively as dairying extends.

LET the statement be well pondered by every dairyman who has any doubt as to the high standard which it is possible to reach with the dairy cow in one season as to milk product, that Mr. F. Malcolm, of Innerkip, realized the average return of 6,067 pounds of milk from his herd of 17 cows during the nine concluding months of 1880. Five of these were but two-year heifers. We understand they were Shorthorn grades. Let the dairyman keep prominently before him the 5,000 pounds per season cow, and be satisfied with nothing less; and, when this standard is reached, the goal of possible attainment may then perhaps be shifted a little. The machine used by the cheese dairyman of the Province is the most imperfect part of their work—that is, the dairy cow. When once they get the milk they appear to turn it to the best possible account, but they fail to get enough of it from a given quantity of food. We confidently expect that a few brief years will work a very great change in this respect, which cannot come too soon. Whatever may be the breed or cross of the dairy cow used, unless she is capable of giving a large return in the ultimate form of butter or cheese, she is not adapted to the purpose for which she is kept, and should be at once discarded.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Hereditary Transmission.

Victor Hugo, the chief maternal ancestor of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, 36 lbs. 12½ oz. in 7 days; 367 lbs. 14¼ oz. in 11 months and 5 days between calvings, and of Ida of St. Lambert, 30 lbs. 21¼ oz. A. J. C. C., official tests, and other great cows in this family, was imported into Canada in August, 1869, by Mr. Sheldon S. Stephens, of Montreal, and whose farm was at St. Lambert, a suburb of Montreal.

Mr. Stephens' herd at that time embraced but 12 females, and there was another bull in use at the same time, namely, Defiance, so it is fair to presume that Victor Hugo virtually had but six females per year through whom to perpetuate his qualities. He was used in this herd until June, 1871, when he was sold to Wisconsin, and was there used on grades only, with one exception. He got but 12 registered daughters and six sons. Of these sons but two appeared to have been used at all, but in a period of 14 years from the time that he began to have calves dropped to him he has perpetuated in 36 of his descendants so marvelous a butter characteristic that of these 36, none of them further removed from him than three generations, or having 12½ per cent. of his blood, have each made over 14 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and the average weekly production for the 36 is in excess of 18 lbs. per week.

So wonderful have been the butter capacities of his grand-daughters and other descendants that it is beyond question of doubt that had any of his daughters been tested they would have shown a capacity in excess of 2 lbs. per day, but testing was not in vogue at the time that his daughters were in their prime, and most of them are now dead.

It is through the son of any celebrated animal his or her greatness is perpetuated, and it is unfortunate that more of the sons of Victor Hugo were not used as breeding animals, as had they been used more freely the grand-daughters of Victor Hugo would have been much more numerous. The two sons of this bull used were Lord Lisgar 1066, and Lord Monk 2055. The daughters of Lord Lisgar were scattered throughout the Province of Quebec in the hands, in many cases, of inhabitants and people who, not being Jersey breeders, were not in the habit of testing their cows, and for this reason the number of daughters of Lord Lisgar tested were comparatively few. One of his daughters, Sweetbriar of St. Lambert, in Honorable Senator Reesor's herd, has made 22 lbs. 12 oz. Duchess of St. Lambert, in my herd, made 15 lbs. 12 oz.; Josie of St. Lambert, in the herd of W. A. Reburn, of St. Anne's Island, near Montreal, made 15 lbs. 13 oz., and Clematis of St. Lambert, in the hands of Mr. William Rolph, of Markham, made 14 lbs. 3 oz. I know the last named cow well, and believe her capacity was nearer 20 lbs. than 14 lbs. Here we have, however, four daughters of one son of Victor Hugo, demonstrating his power of transmission. To be of any value, the transmittal power must not stop at this generation, nor has it. Sweetbriar of St. Lambert, one of the daughters of Lord Lisgar above referred to, begot Coquette of Glen Rouge, who made at three years old 15 lbs. 1½ oz. of butter; and Coquette's butter capacity is reinforced by additional blood of Victor Hugo through other lines than her dam. Duchess of St. Lambert, another of the daughters, produced Nora of St. L., who made 15 lb. 7 oz. of butter at three years old, and she in turn produced Rioters Nora, who at 2 years and 10 months old made 15 lbs. 9 oz. Here we have three consecutive generations demonstrating the power of transmission: the mother; the daughter at a younger age than the mother and under less skillful handling, nearly equaling the dam at her prime; and the grand-daughter, when only a heifer, exceeding her dam and coming within a few ounces of her grand-dam. One of the other daughters, Clematis of St. Lambert, also produced another butter-heifer in Honeysuckle of St. Anne's, who, at three years old, made 14 lbs. 14 oz., thus exceeding her dam; and it is fair to believe that this butter capacity, as demonstrated in the second generation, will be handed down from generation to generation.

Lord Lisgar got two sons: Lord Aylmer, who sired a butter-daughter, Melia Ann, 18 lbs. 10 oz. on grass only, and also another son, Baronet, who sired Variella, 18 lbs. 3¼ oz.; Chamomilla, 16 lbs. 10 oz.; Bonnie 2d, 14 lbs. 11½ oz.; Uinta, 14 lbs. 10 oz.

We have thus traced to Lord Lisgar, a son of Victor Hugo, the power to fix in four daughters a great butter capacity, to give to one of his sons the inheritance sufficiently strong to produce an 18 lb. cow, and to another son with better facilities for getting butter stock, four butter daughters. Nor does the evidence of transmission end here. Lord Lisgar's daughters and the daughters of his son begot some wonderful animals: Ida of St. Lambert, 30 lbs. 2½ oz.; Honey-moon of St. L., 20 lbs 5¼ oz.; Cowslip of St. L., 17 lbs. 12 oz., and 11 other grand-daughters, with tests of over 14 lbs. each; total grand-daughters out-

side of those through his sons, above enumerated, 13. Following the hereditary transmission into another generation, we find as his great grand-daughters Mary Anne of St. L., 36 lbs. 12½ oz.; Mermaid of St. L., 25 lbs. 13½ oz.; Rioter Pink of Berlin, 19 lbs. 14 oz., and six other great grand-daughters, making a total of 32 daughters, grand-daughters and great grand-daughters of one bull, Lord Lisgar, with butter record of from 14 lbs. 7 oz. to 36 lbs. 12½ oz. in 7 days, all accomplished within a few years. Some may argue that the facts stated merely demonstrate that Lord Lisgar was a great butter bull, and that there is no evidence to show that he did not inherit his good qualities from his dam, or in the case of his descendants from some other line of ancestry than from Victor Hugo. To the evidence thus far adduced the objection would be well taken.

I mentioned that Victor Hugo got another son, Lord Monck. He died early, leaving one daughter, who also died young, and one son, Buffer, so that practically Buffer stands in the place of Lord Monck. Buffer in turn got two daughters, over 14 lbs. each. He got a son, Jack Frost of St. Lambert, who produced three butter heifers with tests of 16 lbs. 6 oz., 15 lbs. 1½ oz., and 14 lbs. 14 oz. respectively, all made in their third year. Buffer's daughters begot such cows as Mary Anne of St. Lambert, 36 lbs. 12½ oz.; Mermaid of St. Lambert, 25 lbs. 12½ oz.; Naiad of St. Lambert, 22 lbs. 2½ oz., and five others each over 15 lbs. 1¼ oz., making a total of 15 daughters and grand-daughters. Some of the cows whose tests are mentioned under the heading of Lord Lisgar also appear under the heading of and to the credit of Buffer, but the fact that they partake of the blood of Victor Hugo through the channel of more than one male representative is the most strengthening evidence that can be adduced of the power of transmission, as in-breeding undoubtedly fixes the characteristics of the common ancestors, be it good or bad. The daughters of Victor Hugo in turn produced butter daughters, and I have, after a most careful scrutiny of all the descendants of Victor Hugo within my power to see, failed to find a bad descent of his. Some of them are faulty in individual conformity, which I believe proceeds from some secondary causes rather than from any hereditary descent, but I have invariably found them extra butter cows.

STOKE POGIS 3D.

Take another example of hereditary descent in the great Jersey bull Stoke Pogis 3d, the sire of Mary Anne of St. L. and other great butter cows. Dropped in March, 1875, used in the comparatively small herd of Mr. Romeo H. Stephens, at St. Lambert, Que., he got 36 daughters. Of these one is barren, one has lost her udder, two are dead, reducing the number available to 32. Out of these 32, 23 have made record of from 14 lbs. 5 oz. to 36 lbs. 12½ oz. in 7 days. These 23 are with one exception the only daughters that have been tested, and I am confident that out of the 32 daughters available, 30 are capable of making each of them 2 lbs. of butter per day.

Stoke Pogis 3d came from stock who had produced wonderful butter cows, notably Eurotas, one of the grandest butter cows the world has ever seen. His dam was also a great butter cow, and her dam and great grand-dam had also been great butter cows, and by bringing together these two great bloods (both of them inherited), a power of transmission was so fixed in Stoke Pogis 3d, that by coupling him with females whose conformation and blood elements were congenial, he always produced a great butter cow.

What lessons do we learn from this?

First—That a quality, be it good or bad, present in

an animal can, without doubt, be transmitted to its descendants if that quality we seek to perpetuate is an inherited one, it being a well known axiom that like begets like, or the likeness of an ancestor. Though even if the quality is not inherited, if it be so strong and the constitution of the animal be sufficiently prepotent, it may and probably will repeat itself in the next or future generations, but the chances of this transmission are of course far less than when the quality is an inherited one. If the axiom quoted is correct, and if my experience, that the immediate offspring partakes more often of the likeness of an ancestor than of its own sire or dam be correct, we learn

Secondly—That in using a bull for the improvement of our herd it is not sufficient to know that he has a given quantity of the blood of a celebrated animal, but we must also see that the blood sources through which he derives this percentage have not in themselves or in any of them, any defects individually which would tend to lessen the quality which we seek to perpetuate, or in other words, that he take the blood through the very best channels available. Naturally the greater this blood percentage, the greater are our probabilities of obtaining what we seek, but they will partake more of a certainty if the ancestors for four generations back have in themselves or their immediate descendants, or those of their full blood demonstrated the qualities, and if each of them individually are free from any defects.

It is just this principle which caused us to prefer Canada's John Bull 8388 out of all males of this family for use most freely in our herd to our best cows, because he not only partakes more closely than any other bull of the blood elements of Mary Anne, but knowing every cow and bull in his pedigree back to importation, I care not which ancestor he produces the likeness of, it must, judging by past results, prove a good butter animal, or the getter of such.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Hamilton, Ont., Mar., 1885.

The Lesson of the Convention.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Individual efforts are now largely centering in united organization, through which the progressive knowledge, science and skill of cultivated minds is utilized for the benefit of the different interests to which this knowledge is applied; and among the various organizations of the age, perhaps, there is none that can be made more beneficial, in a general way, to the human family, than organizations effected for the development and improvement of agriculture, an interest upon which so much of the happiness and well-being of the human family unconsciously depends. There is no greater truth than the old adage, that in union there is strength; and the application of this truth is as much needed in the cause of agriculture as in any other calling. These items have been called forth by the practical application of this truth, as we saw it literally demonstrated at the late convention of dairymen in the town of Stratford. We here saw a little parliament assembled to discuss questions in which all their individual interests were concerned; and the desire seemed to be to acquire and impart all the knowledge, both scientific and practical, the experience of recent investigations had developed in furthering the dairy interest. We could not but admire the enthusiasm manifested and the intelligence displayed by gentlemen who had met to confer and advise with gentlemen supposed to be more advanced than themselves, who had been invited to attend the convention to give the result of science and scientific investigation as applicable to the dairy interest. We

had in our simplicity been led to believe that cheese-making was one of those simple operations that could be successfully manipulated even by the veriest duncelard; but the discussion of dairy manipulation, as it was carried on at this convention, soon convinced us that cheese-making, although a simple operation in the abstract, yet to obtain successful results required a degree of knowledge that would fairly confound one who, having seen his grandmother go through the operation on the old system successfully, now finds that the progressive and critical taste of the present day would entirely discard her most cherished production, and leave her goods upon the shelf to be consumed by those who have not been affected by the change which a more cultivated taste now demands from the producer.

It appeared quite evident to us that the producer had become aware of this fact from the way in which his goods were criticised by those whose business was to place them upon the foreign market for consumption. We could not but admire the intelligence displayed by individuals who were seeking for information as to what the foreign market required at their hands, and the desire on their part that these goods should be in quality all that was desired; this feature in itself was a most commendable one, and was entirely the result that most naturally grew out of these conventions, where the different features connected with the truth could be so vividly brought forth, and these applications so practically demonstrated.

We strongly commend these annual gatherings for the purpose of developing and perfecting the dairy product. It is an important and money-making business, not only in the actual amount of cash the cheese is sold for, but in the steady and valuable increase in the value of the farm, a fact which the most obtuse could see even with almost closed eyes, who will travel over the dairy districts of our country, where the interest has been in operation for any length of time. We say, then, that the lessons of these conventions are in the true interests of our country, and like bread cast upon the waters, their influence and effect will be seen and felt not only now, but in many days to come.

Ingersoll, Ont.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.
The Creamery.

There is a feeling among farmers all over the country that the best days for raising grain are past, and in consequence they look to dairying as the most likely source to make the farm remunerative. Dairying branches into two distinct industries, one the manufacturing of butter and the other of cheese. These two branches are so distinct from each other that the one may prosper and the other decay. Through the enterprise and unceasing efforts of those who engaged in the cheese business many years ago, that branch of dairying has made wonderful progress, and Canada now stands second to none in the world as a cheese producing country. On the other hand butter was entirely neglected, and in consequence we realize only the prices paid for very inferior qualities of butter. Selling our cheese as a choice quality and our butter as *grease*, at prices accordingly for each, led people to believe that cheese-making pays better than butter-making. It is not necessary here to explain what the causes are that our butter stands so low in the market; it is enough to know that such is the case, and without trying to put the blame on one or the other, let us acknowledge that the old custom of making butter and selling it through the stores is a perfect failure, and should at once be discontinued. The co-operative factory system has secured to us the high standard for

our cheese, and we need look to nothing else than the co-operative creamery system if we expect to attain for our butter what has been accomplished for our cheese. Through the many cheese factories all over the country the farmers are pretty well posted as to the income, and pros and cons in general of the cheese business, but they are somewhat in the dark as to the creamery; and in a good many places, where they think of starting a factory of some kind, are at a loss what to do. My object in writing, therefore, is to give a little light on the subject, such as I have gained through six years of hard-earned experience. The requirements of our country are such that in my opinion it would be a serious mistake if our butter would remain neglected and all go into cheese-making; and I feel satisfied that butter-making pays as well, and suits a good many of our farmers better, than cheese, providing we can establish a proper system and get the farmers to understand it. The great advantages the creamery has over the cheese factory is the fact that the skim milk remains on the farm for stock, and the expenses connected with drawing the cream only, to the creamery, instead of the milk, is very much reduced. To compare the creamery with the cheese factory from a remunerative standpoint, I do it on the basis, that it takes 10 lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese, and 25 lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter. Creamery butter has netted the farmer all of 17½ cents on an average during the last several years, so you will see that the cream farm for every 10 lbs. of milk brought the farmer 7 cents, or, in other words, the farmer realized 7 cents per gallon of milk, and had the skim milk besides. At a meeting which I called for the purpose, and which was largely attended, it was decided to be the opinion of the farmers that skim milk in the condition we left it was worth three cents per gallon. You will thus see that the cream we make into butter, and the skim milk to put into calves or pigs, is worth 10 cents per gallon of milk.

These are figures that have been paid to farmers under the serious difficulty that we have to sell our butter in a market which is prejudiced against Canadian butter, and in comparing it with the returns of cheese factories we must bear in mind that Canadian cheese sells almost at a premium on account of its high reputation. It is only reasonable to suppose that as soon as we establish a better name for our butter we will get much better prices. In comparing the above figures it is only fair to do so with cheese factories in localities where farmers keep about the same number of cows, as our patrons do, which are about five on an average. The labor on the part of the farmers is no more to patronize a creamery than a cheese factory. They save the trouble of putting the milk on the stand at the road, and require no other apparatus for the milk to make their own butter.

My patrons are all using the "Coolcy cans (or perhaps more commonly called the Moyer's can," from the fact that the writer introduced them into this country), which with the milk are completely put under water, and skimmed always before the cows are milked again. In this way the milk is ready to feed to the calves in about 10 hours after it comes from the cows, in perfectly sweet condition. In order to enable the farmer to get his milk regularly and in the best possible condition for his calves, it becomes necessary that he does the skimming himself. To enable him to do this right and perfect, each can has an automatic tap, which, by means of a glass gauge, is set so as to draw off the milk, and stop of itself when the milk is all out, leaving the cream in the can. This peculiarly constructed tap is indispensable where farmers do their own skimming, as they can do the

work as perfectly as weigh a pound of tea. Careless and dishonest skimming has caused me a great deal of annoyance and loss, but I am glad to say that we have a system now which, I think, will overcome that trouble. I divide my patrons at each creamery into four or more companies; the cream from each is kept separate and churned, and the butter weighed, and each company are paid according to the cream they furnish. This will create a rivalry between the different companies, and the farmers will be kept posted from day to day as to their yield, so that they know what they are getting for their cream and also whether they furnish as good cream as their rivals. If any are dishonest it will be an easy matter to find them out in small companies, and if the gatherer suspects any wrong, he puts the cream into a small can, which he carries with him, and locks it up, and leaves it on the place. The next day a party, who is appointed for this purpose, will go there and churn it, and take an account of the yield in their presence, which account will be laid before a committee on the following day. I need not say that they will all soon find out that it is not only right, but also policy, to do careful and honest skimming.

Another advantage the creameries will have over the cheese factories is this: as soon as farmers go largely into dairying, they can run to good advantage in winter, so that the farmer will not be obliged to handle his milk himself for six months in the year, under great disadvantage.

The cost of building a creamery is also much less than a cheese factory. One thousand dollars will put up a good one, large enough to make 1,000 lbs. of butter a day. This, of course, depends on the cost of material; but where stones for the mason work cost as they do up here, only for the drawing, and lumber also cheap, the above figure is quite high enough.

M. MOYER.

WALKERTON, Feb. 12, 1885.

Poultry.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Does it Pay to Keep Poultry?

BY REV. J. C. QUINN, BATHURST, N. B.

It cannot be too much impressed upon the farmers of Canada the increasing dimensions and vast importance of the *poultry interest*. While the larger kinds of stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine), have had for years their several advocates, and their respective claims have been and are well and persistently put before those interested in such matters, it is only within the past few years that the poultry interest has begun to attract attention. It is a matter for congratulation among poultry breeders that there is now an increasing interest manifested in this direction. It will be our own fault as breeders if this attention and interest flags. The question is again and again asked by our farmers, "Does poultry pay?" Yes, my friends, *poultry does pay*, and *pay much more* as compared with the *other stock* raised, and sold at the proper time.

Read for yourselves, and enquire, and you will find as I have, both in the United States and in Canada, that poultry with fair attention as to the breed or breeds, kept well housed and regularly and intelligently fed, pays a reasonable profit on the capital invested and the care bestowed. I read somewhere the other day the pithy sentence, which I now give as a motto to the readers of the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, especially of this department: "Plenty of sun, plenty of good rich food, plenty of luke-warm water, plenty of meat scraps, and plenty of eggs all winter." This gives us the whole business in brief.

Let us be wise and look ahead to the particular work of the spring now rapidly coming upon us. Do not let our work rush us; if we do, something of importance must be left undone, and we are confronted with failure when we expect to meet with success.

If you have a fair market, and give honest, persevering, *enthusiastic*, intelligent care to poultry, you may expect to be well repaid for your labor. In all labor there is profit.

It seems to me that the chief concern with every breeder of poultry who aims at success is to have eggs or chickens (or both), ready for market when there is scarcity of supply, because then he can obtain a much higher price than when the market is stocked. According to our advices fresh eggs command the highest price from November to March, i. e., in winter and spring, and good plump chickens will bring, I am informed on good authority, as high as 35 cents a pound till May, especially in Boston, New York, etc. Hence the question now presents itself, "How can we furnish eggs and chickens during this, the coldest part of the year?"

We must lay our plans to reach this greatly to be desired result. To obtain early eggs and chickens from November to March we must keep only *young birds*, that is, pullets of the first or second year. Kill off all the old hens when they are in good condition for table use or for market.

Again, it is to be remembered, keep only *those birds* that are with good reason esteemed the *best layers*. We place in the first rank the Leghorns as the best layers during the whole year (Brahmas are esteemed the best winter layers), next the Hamburgs, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, with many a great favorite, and the Langshans, which also in some parts are coming more into prominence both as layers and good table fowl.

Note in passing: Those who desire the *best table fowl* will find it in a cross between the game and the Colored Dorking. An experienced breeder says "Birds of the above breeds, if hatched in March or April, and not more than two years old, will begin to lay at the latest in September, October and November, and will (if properly housed and well fed), continue to fill the egg basket the remainder of the winter."

From this it will be seen that for regular supply of eggs we must depend upon birds hatched in March or April, and not more than two years old. In a well arranged yard half the stock of layers will be bred each year, and half will be killed off annually. This plan we, from a wide experience, strongly recommend.

To *secure hardy chickens* keep the breeding stock in the very best of health and condition, and you cannot fail to secure hardy chickens. All depends in a measure in a good start. Select good birds as breeders. Get pure bred stock, though it will cost more at first. See that the birds have ample accommodation, feed them well and with regularity, furnish plenty of water and let them have exercise, as indicated in previous articles. Attend to these details honestly, be thorough in everything, and you will in season have beautiful broods of nice hardy chicks. Always use a pure bred cock. Pure bred fowls pay much better than cross-bred. In observing the birds, one learns something new from time to time.

I have been led this winter to make a change in my method of feeding. I used to feed grain at noon, but I have stopped doing so. I noticed that hens in the nest came off to feed and did not return. Feeding at noon I found disturbed the fowls. I therefore now immediately after they have had their breakfast (as early as possible), of soft warm food, scatter some grain on

the floor of the day room, on straw or chaff, to compel a moderate activity, which increases the bodily warmth, and induces them to seek the nest, and leave them, after seeing to the water supply, *undisturbed till half an hour before roosting time*, when I feed the evening meal of grain, mixed grain. So far I find this plan works like a charm. It is worth a trial.

Permit me to submit to your consideration a few cases to show further that *poultry keeping is profitable*: Mrs. Ada B. Hart, in the *Housekeeper* gives her experience in the profits of poultry raising extending over a period of forty years:

"We have been proving from facts drawn from about 40 years' experience that it is profitable to keep hens for the eggs they will produce. To do this a person must understand the business and attend to it. By saving your early hatched pullets they will begin to lay about October first, and by being well housed and having the right kind of feed will lay all winter. There is no good reason why any farmer should not clear at least \$1 per head from 25 to 100 hens over and above the cost of feed during the six months from October till April."

Take another example, which you will find in the *Poultry Raiser*, November, page 12. D. W. Andrews, Essex Co., Mass., gives his experience in *profitable poultry keeping* briefly:

"I started poultry keeping in 1868, and it took me a few years to get the hang of the business, but now I am master of it, and can make it *always profitable*. In 1872 I had 500 hens; total receipts from them were \$2,299.40, cost of feed, \$1,098.76, leaving a profit of \$1,200.62. In 1881 had 1,500 hens, receipts, \$4,425; feed, \$1,656; clear profit, \$2,769, for my labor. The profit depends on the grain market, the egg market, and especially the *skill of the poultry raiser*."

My friends, these facts are worthy of earnest examination.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Diseases of Poultry and their Cure.

Diseases of poultry as well as of manking are caused by neglect, or violation of some of the laws of nature. If the poultry house is properly constructed, so as to ensure a moderate degree of warmth, perfect freedom from dampness, ventilation arranged in such a manner that a constant supply of pure air is ensured without drafts, scrupulous cleanliness about house and runs, and constant and vigilant watchfulness exercised, there should be no sickness among the fowls. Inbreeding and breeding from weak, sickly birds is often the cause of much vexation and trouble, the parent bird transmitting to its progeny the ills with which it is cursed. Very much depends upon the vitality of the strain of fowls that is bred from. If they have been inbred to any great extent, the chances are that their vigor is so much reduced that they cannot successfully resist the inroads of disease. One of the most fruitful causes of disease is overfeeding, which creates trouble in various ways. The system becomes clogged with fat, particularly the ovaries, which are unable to perform their necessary functions, which diminishes, and in some cases stops, the supply of eggs. With overfeeding may also be classed the evil of feeding unhealthful food, such as musty, damaged grain, stale or tainted meat. The diet should consist of clean, pure grain, fresh shorts or grain-meal, a small quantity of meat, a moderate supply of green food, and care should be taken not to omit the constant supply of gravel, lime, and charcoal. Last but not least, be very particular to see that the water supply is pure. Many attacks of cholera are traceable to impure water. Do not allow the fowls to drink stagnant water, or water that has filtered through stable manure.

In poultry keeping "eternal vigilance is the price

of success." If, however, after using all precautions, you should be so unfortunate as to find sickness among your flock, the first care should be to find out just what is the matter. To do this successfully you must make yourself thoroughly conversant with the appearance and habits of fowls in health; you should thoroughly understand the appearance of the eye; the feel of healthy muscle; the look of the skin about the vent; and you should be well posted on the symptoms of a few (at least) of the most prevalent diseases of poultry, such as roup, cholera, egg-bound, diarrhoea, crop-bound, gapes, pips, soft eggs, etc. As soon as you are able to locate the disease, then you can go to work to cure it. In case of roup, cholera, and all infectious diseases, your first care should be to separate the sick birds from the well ones, fumigate the houses, disinfect the drinking and feeding dishes with carbolic acid, and spade up the yards spade deep.

The first disease of which I shall treat is roup, which is the cause of more trouble and loss to the fancier and breeder than all other diseases combined. This may seem like an exaggeration, but I think I am correct in this estimate. Still it is not so much dreaded now as it was a few years ago. The great improvement in poultry buildings, and in management of the poultry have reduced to a great extent the causes which contributed to its propagation.

Roup amongst fowls is like diphtheria in the human family, and in most cases if taken in time can be cured. The symptoms are in the first stage much like those of an ordinary cold; in fact, is often the result of a neglected cold, which passes into confirmed roup, in which state there is general debility, feverishness, watery eye, drooping, a thick foetid discharge from the nostrils, swollen head and noisy breathing. I find it a good plan to visit the poultry house at night, when the birds are on the roost, and if you hear noisy breathing or sneezing, then examine the bird's nostrils, and if there is any discharge, then look out for roup. If you are in doubt as to whether it is only a severe cold or roup, it is better to give the bird the benefit of the doubt and isolate it for a few days, or until there are some more decided symptoms. A very conclusive test is the odor from the nostrils; if very offensive, you can make up your mind that you have a clear case. My system of treatment has been as follows (and I have lost very few birds). Place the affected bird in a warm dry coop, giving as much sunlight as possible; wash the throat, nostrils and eyes with a weak solution of carbolic acid, give a dessert spoonful of castor oil, feed only scalded shorts or barley meal, seasoned with cayenne and chopped onion. To each quart of the drinking water add ten drops each nitric and sulphuric acid, and same quantity of tincture of iron; the acid to be continued for three days, then for three days the iron only. If at this stage the bird does not show signs of improvement, then give another dose of oil, and continue the acids.

In very severe cases, or those which do not readily yield to treatment, the best cure is a sharp hatchet swiftly applied to the base of the head. In mild cases I have found German roup pills an effective and convenient remedy. I will give Wright's notes on roup, in next issue, and will add that in any case you will have to use your own judgment to a great extent, and gauge the severity of the treatment by the severity of the disease; and above all, do not forget to remove the cause of the disease; remove all filth from house and yards, see that you have good ventilation without drafts, and if your location is damp, either remove the dampness or give up poultry keeping. Give the flocks chopped onions twice a week as a preventative.

I shall have to leave cholera and other diseases to be treated upon in future letters. I might here note that carbolic acid will take the place of the preparation of McDougall's fluid and chlorinated soda mentioned in Wright's notes.

THOMAS GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yards, Hamilton, Ont.

The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

April Management.

April management is an easy matter, as indeed is the management for every month, when the right thing is done at the right time. And this is but a general principle. To do the right thing at the right time is easier than at the wrong time, and it paves the yet future path of duty with ever-advancing comfort, courage and success. Indeed our "blessed bees" may be a means of mental training and moral improvement, if not a means of grace. They teach us to be active, thoughtful, punctual, and circumspect; to study to be quiet and do our own business and work with our own hands, as we are commanded.

If March has been too wintry, as it usually is, to set out the bees from winter quarters, this may be done in April. Even in April the weather may be very trying, and it is a question whether bees should not be set back when such is the case. I have done so, perhaps rightly. But the disturbance is always hurtful, inciting to restlessness, gorging, discharges disease, when flying is not possible; to breeding more than can be cared for, and thus to dwindling and possibly "foul brood."

When bees are set out, or have been out all winter in chaff hives, they should be examined, the comb and hives cleaned, and the brood-chamber made as small as possible, consistently with space for food and bees. A small well filled chamber is warm, and in such a place the bees can resist cold and raise young. It may be advisable to transfer bees, clean comb and honey, from the dirty hive to a clean one, thoroughly dried and warmed. The emptied one can then be prepared for another stock.

If food is short give cards of comb with honey, well warmed up in a hot room. A little uncapping of the honey may stimulate to breeding more readily. If you have no cards of comb-honey, buy from some store a few section boxes, place them in frames and put them at the two sides of the cluster. This will cost a little, but it will pay. Better pay a little extra than risk losing all. If you feed any other way, disturbing the bees every two or three days, you are pretty sure to do much harm. In any case keep the bees warm. Stop all draught, especially the upward. If the cushion above be damp, replace it with a dry one. Let the cloth under the cushion stop all spaces between the tops of the frames.

Some feed all their bees by placing food in a convenient sheltered place in their vicinity. There is a danger that you thus feed your neighbor's bees as well as your own, and your strong stock that have little need will get the lion's share.

Some of our noted bee-men place flour or meal of some kind where the bees can get it to use as pollen. They may be attracted to it by putting bits of comb into it. But I seldom got bees to work on flour to any good extent before they could get the natural pollen, which they preferred.

If you have strong stocks with superior queens, from which you desire to raise young ones, stimulate them by judicious feeding, and when they begin to

raise drones, make preparation for the formation of nucleus-hives in which to perfect your young queens. Meanwhile prune off and remove all drone comb in hives from which you do not wish to have drones, and thus provide for the pure mating of your queens.

When you set out your hives, set them on the same spots they respectively occupied before—at least if you have given them a previous flight. Indeed I do not know but that bees will remember their old stands after a winter's confinement. I used to number my hives and also their covers, leaving the latter to mark the place and so secure correct replacement.

If you wish to move a stock from one place in your yard to another, do it little by little. First, face your hive around a few degrees. Next day a little more, and so till your hive's back is towards its destined place. Then move a foot or more backwards; next day another short space; and so on till the end is gained. The bees have to follow over wider spaces as your moves continue. The movement should be made, of course, only when the bees can fly.

Prevent robbing and obtain heat by keeping the fly-hole small. Visit the bees every day; observe their behavior, and do the little services which may be needful. If you feed them, do so in the evening that the stir may be over and all quiet ere morning.

If you have no trees for the bees to swarm on, plant a few in convenient places. Bee-keepers should combine and plant thousands of basswood trees, for sweet honey and beautiful shade.

It would be well to have your wax manufactured into foundation in good time, lest you should not have it in readiness. And hasten all other preparations for the summer campaign.

Bee-men commonly recommend placing hives ten or twelve feet apart. I venture an opinion that so large a space is not necessary. It remains to be verified to my mind that queens and bees make such inaccurate observation as to enter the wrong hive by reason of proximity. I have known queens to enter wrong hives, but not, I think, from this cause. My rule is to place hives only so far apart, and in quincunx form, so as to afford sufficient space for the apiarian's operations. There is advantage in saving space and steps.

It may be well to furnish your bees with water in which they cannot drown. Many are lost about pumps and elsewhere in search of water, especially in cold spring days. And you might give them salt as well as fresh water. They often cluster eagerly around old salt barrels.

J. F.

Horticultural.

"Isn't it a great wonder that the nurserymen of Canada don't avail themselves of the grand opportunity that is within their reach, that of advertising their nursery stock in your JOURNAL? It would not only help greatly to sell their own wares, but it would enable your numerous subscribers to ascertain where to get such fruit trees and shrubbery as they might need without difficulty."

So writes a subscriber in a letter in which he asks for the address of some of the nurserymen of the Province. We say with him that it is a great wonder that not only the nurserymen, but those engaged in various other lines, do not thus profit by the opportunity brought within their reach.—Ed.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Best Varieties of Apples.

In our experience we find that an assortment of a moderate number of varieties of summer, autumn and winter kinds, but not too many, is best for ordinary

planting. Most of our planters make a grand mistake in selecting too many sorts instead of confining themselves to a smaller number of well-tried kinds. If we were asked to make a selection of good apples for ordinary family use in this country, we would, without any hesitation say, plant with the greatest confidence of satisfaction the following: For summer, Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest; for autumn, Duchess of Oldenberg, St. Lawrence, Colvert; for winter, Baldwin, N. Spy, R. I. Greening, Wagenor. These ten good sorts cannot be beat for our conditions. The best sweet apple is Talman's Sweet, and the greatest keeper is Ben. Davis or Am. Golden Russet, and the best apple for dessert is Fameuse. On the whole, this I consider to be the best and most profitable list of good apples that can be planted in this country.

B. GOTT.

Arkona, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Shelter Belts for Orchards.

The benefits of this provision are twofold: First, ornamental; second, useful. As a movement in the direction of ornamentation, and considered merely as such, what can be suggested that could more readily and at once point in that direction than the judicious planting of shade and evergreen trees? This will add beauty and value to the farm and be a source of delight around the family homestead and protection to the orchard. But in the direction of usefulness as a shelter around and about the fruit trees and home, we know of nothing that will better and more permanently secure the objects aimed at than the planting of shade and evergreen trees. The best trees for this purpose undoubtedly are the sugar maple of Ontario and the white or the Scotch pine, and the Norway spruce. These are all good, and no objections to them, as they will all transplant readily and surely, grow rapidly and beautifully, and become everything that can be desired. They should be planted in rows, at least on the north and west sides of the orchard and enclosing the house, say 20 feet apart in double rows 10 feet apart, or if all around, one row will be sufficient, 10 or 12 feet apart. We are satisfied, from our own experience in this matter, that had we adopted this method when planting out our small peach orchards of 200 or 300 trees, that it would have been worth several hundred dollars annually to us. Two years ago there were plenty of good peaches on trees in sheltered locations, when we had scarcely a bushel, and all owing to exposure to bad winds just at the time of blossoming and fruit-setting. There is no use sceptically talking about this matter, for as our natural forests are annually destroyed over the fair face of this great country, we must expect to make some effort to grow others to supply their places, or suffer the consequences in disappointed hopes and blighted fruit crops. Our farmers should be thoroughly awake on this question, and the importance of planting fruit and fruit trees, if they would secure the golden harvest of rich and savory fruits. They must expect in all reason to be at some trouble and expense, and to joyfully comply with those conditions known and generally believed to point in the direction of success. A thing of such great value cannot be secured by a merely paltry outlay. This is true in all farming plans and operations. How much more is it true in the finer and higher departments of horticulture?

B. GOTT.

Arkona.

"JANUARY number was excellent, I think the best yet, and all are good."—J. C. SNELL, Edmonton.

Welcome Visitors.

We wish to acknowledge receipt for this month of the following:

Thirteenth annual report of the Inspector of prisons and public charities upon the Institution for the education and instruction of the blind, Brantford, Ont.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and investigate certain charges of a conspiracy to corrupt and of attempts to bribe certain members of the Legislature; Parts I and II.

Report of the Department of Immigration for Ontario.

Fifteenth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario.

Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for 1884.

Report of the Commissioners of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for '84.

Forestry report for '84.

Seventeenth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylum for Idiots for Ontario for '84.

Fourteenth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Institution for the education and instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ont.

The fifth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for '84.

Catalogue of Holstein cattle—Smiths & Powell, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.

Prize essay on the mode of managing farms in Ireland under forty statute acres, but applicable to farms of any size.

Catalogue of registered Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn young bulls and heifers, the property of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, Canada, to be sold by public auction, at Chicago, April 7th and 8th, '85.

The season '85 report of the Dublin and Wicklow Manure Company.

Reports for '84 of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto.

The Manitoba and North West Monthly. No. 2. Winter edition '85 of Orange Judd & Co.'s list of standard publications. Special agents, John Eastwood & Co., 16 King-st. East, Hamilton, Ont.

Spring '85 catalogue of A. G. Hull, Central Fruit Gardens, St. Catharines, Ont.

Descriptive Catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, bulbs, roses, etc., for sale at Wilson's nursery, Chatham, Ont.

Jottings.

We have a few large cuts of stallions for sale, suitable for posters. For price and sample, address, THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

THE second heaviest animal at the Birmingham Fat Stock show, a Welsh ox, weighed 2,450 pounds. He dressed 1,712 pounds. The meat was splendidly marbled, and of the most profitable description.

"I hope the *Farmer's Advocate* will see fit to send the prize of \$5 for the best way of spending \$100 for the benefit of farmers to your subscriber in Frontenac Co. If not, I will be greatly disappointed."—A SUBSCRIBER.

THE address of the secretary of the Cleveland Bay horse society is, W. Scarth Dixon, Esq., West Moor House, Marton, Middlesboro, Eng. We publish this address in answer to enquiry of a subscriber, and have to thank the editor of the *Live-Stock Journal* for his attention in forwarding the same.

WE understand that Mr. William Metcalf, of Painswick, has recently built commodious farm outbuildings house. The barns have basement stables. There is a deplorable lack of warm stabling in the country generally, a matter which is of very great moment in stock rearing, both as regards warmth and convenience in feeding.

MR. GEORGE C. BAKER, of Eckford, is feeding this winter a flock of 192 lambs for the eastern markets. They are a cross of the Shropshire and the Merino, having in a marked degree the large size and early maturing characteristics of the former. At present market prices, these lambs will bring nearly \$6 per head.—*Michigan Farmer.*

We are necessitated to request of parties sending articles for publication to the JOURNAL to condense as much as possible. While we would like to publish every good and useful idea that comes to hand, we find this impossible at present, so that if communications sent for publication do not appear at once, the writers will know the reason why.

THE sugar beet industry is assuming very considerable dimensions in the United States. The essentials for success are said to be money, water, soil in a northern clime, having been several years under cultivation, location near a railroad or other means of transit for both beet and sugar. The lands should be owned by the company which produces the beets, and no factories should be run that will not require 100 tons a day.

THE famous Aberdeen-Angus polled cow, "Old Grannie," was bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, of Keilor, in whose possession she spent the 26 years of her life, and died at last, we need scarcely add of old age. She produced 25 calves, 11 of which are registered in Vol. I of the Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book. She ceased breeding in her 29th year, and yielded no milk after nursing her last calf. This certainly speaks volumes as to the vitality and constitution of this breed of cattle.

THE third volume of the British-American Short-horn herd book has been to hand for some time, containing the pedigrees of bulls from 2508 to 3584, of which 29 are imported. Of the cows and heifers 66 are imported. There is also a list of the breeders registering in the volume, an index of the bulls according to the number, and an index to the cows according to the page, and a list of the members of the association. The association is evidently making good headway. The only exception that we take to the book is the meagreness of explanation, as it lacks an introduction.

THE fortieth annual Provincial Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario will be held at London on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th days of September, and the third Provincial Fat Stock Show will be held at Woodstock in December next. We admire the pluck of the people of Woodstock in thus securing this year the presence of this show which is destined to become an affair of very considerable importance. At the recent meeting of the council the price of the herd books was materially reduced. Mr. Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, was appointed president, and Mr. H. Parker, of Woodstock, vice-president.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

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

CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.

- b. Raspberry Duke (12629), by Butterfly's Duke (11763), John S. Armstrong, Speedside; Ezra Hawley, Cumlock.
- b. Tomado (12634) by Baron Newcastle 4th (6608), Cyrus Smith, Morpeth; Thos. Huckleberry, Troy.
- b. Royal Cecil (12636), by Scarlet Velvet (7833), Jos. S. Thomson, Whitby; J. W. Shier, Vroomantou.
- b. Barron 16th (12637), by Baron 2d (6668), Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; Peter Dawson, South Monaghan.
- b. Victor (12639), by Culloden (8292), T. Day, Everton; John Gardiner, Merlin.
- b. John A. (11875), by 5th Lord Red Rose (10178), T. C. Stark, Gananogue; John Wilmot, Kingston.
- b. Duke of Athol (12640), by 5th Lord Red Rose (10178), T. C. Stark, Gananogue; John Sigsword, Harrowsmith.
- b. Grand Duke 2nd (12641), by 6th Duke of Kent (11643), John Meyer, Kossuth; Jasper Crooks, Scotland.
- c. Nellie (14483), by Seraph's Duke 2d (6242), C. & T. Boulton, Portage la Prairie; Philip McKay, Portage la Prairie.
- b. British Flag (12642), by 5th Earl of Goodness (8514), William Douglas, Onondaga; John Buchanan, Branchton.
- b. Baron of Goodness (12647), by 5th Earl of Goodness (8514), Wm. Douglas, Onondaga; Jas. McArthur, Ailsa Craig.
- b. Somerset (12643), by Baron Woodhill 18th (9681), T. C. Pattison, Eastwood; John W. Evans, Everton.
- c. Orford Lass (14471), by Wentworth, R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John Littlejohn, Highgate.
- b. Orford Duke (12628), by Mazurka Duke (5703), R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John Littlejohn, Highgate.
- b. Duke of Waterloo (12652), by Mercury (10780), Thomas R. Smith, New Hamburg; Noah Cressman, New Hamburg.
- b. Sandy (12653), by Duke of Oxford (6961), Peter Thiel, Tavistock; Wm. Smith, New Hamburg.
- b. Listowel (12655), by Mercury (10780), Thos. R. Smith, New Hamburg; James Patterson, Listowell.
- b. Orpheus 18th (12662), by 4th Duke of Clarence (4988), C. W. F. S. Co., Brantford; John Y. Reid, Toronto.
- b. Lorne (12671), by Bruce (10324), Lot Stamway, Paris; Wm. Turnbull, Brantford.
- c. Daisy (14500), by Duke of Sharon (9901), James Brown, Galt; John Y. Reid, Toronto.

- c. Floss (14497), by Duke of Sharon (9901), James Brown, Galt; John Y. Reid, Toronto.
- b. Lord Elcho (11244), C. G. Charteris, Chatham; Chas. Ryall, Olinda.
- b. Ernest (12685), by Loo (8907), Geo. A. Wilkerson, Thorold; Richard Moore, Welland.
- c. Bella (14512), by Loo (8907), George A. Wilkerson, Thorold; Richard Moore, Welland.
- b. Dauntless (12005), by Schomberg Duke (9329), John Lamont, Caledon; Donald McKenzie, Flesherton.
- b. Prince Bismarck (12678), by Northern Sheriff (10258), And. Weir, Walkerton; John A. McDougal, Chesley.
- b. Hill Duke (12686), by Spotted Duke (12126), Benj. Snider, Bloomingdale; Levi C. Snyder, Bloomingdale.
- b. Henry 1st (12679), by Red Comet (10376), John Hassard, Cal don East; Jas. Cunningham, Campbell's Cross.
- b. Earl of Goodness (12691), by Crusade (6797), Henry Groff, F'mira; Birnions Bros., Iroquois.
- c. Lady Courtwright (14531), by Baron Languish (4584), B. S. Seamon, Blenheim; Wm. P. Smith, Charing Cross.
- c. Lady Hosker (14532), by Baron Languish (4584), B. S. Seamon, Blenheim; Wm. P. Smith, Charing Cross.
- b. Lord Wolsley (12707), by Baron Languish (4584), B. S. Seamon, Blenheim; Wm. P. Smith, Charing Cross.
- b. John Languish (12708), by Baron Languish (4584), B. S. Seamon, Blenheim; John P. McDougall, Blenheim.
- c. Rosabel (14507), by British Prince (6174), Henry Hilker, Port Elgin; Arch. Pollock, Aberdeen.
- c. Winnifred 5th (14508), by 4th Sonsie Lad (11568), W. T. Benson, Cardinal; Wm. Barr, Renfrew.
- b. Typhoon (12709), by Shelby (10470), C. Pettit, South end Peter Climenhaga, Stevensville.
- c. Sweet Brier (14533), by Shelby (10470), C. Pettit, Southend; Geo. Murray, Stamford.
- c. Lily (14535), by Lord Derby (7329), And. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Peter Aitcheson, Inverhaugh.
- b. Young Victor (12710), by Admiral (2664), And. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Sebastian Lehman, Formosa.
- b. Sir Charles (12711), by Garfield (9987), And. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Peter Aitcheson, Inverhaugh.
- c. Juno (14537), by Duke of Moorefield (9427), Wm. Rutherford, Millbank; Ed. Hammond, Moorefield.
- b. Mohawk (12713), by Duke of Moorefield (8427), Wm. Rutherford, Millbank; James Short, Linwood.
- b. Acme 2d (12715), by Red Rover (9225), John A. Brown, Rapid City; Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Rapid City.
- b. Young Cecil (12717), by Lord Cecil (7325), Wm. Lang, St. Mary's; John Hooper, Metropolitan.
- c. Bessy (14544), by 15th Seraph (10821), George Burnett, Winterbourne; A. Memer, Waterloo.
- c. Florence (14545), by 15th Seraph (10821), George Burnett, Winterbourne; John Burnett, Conestoga.
- b. Duke of Perth (12718), by 15th Seraph (10821), George Burnett, Winterbourne; George Rock, Michell.
- c. Louisa (14546), by Barnum (12719), Peter B. Kelley, Holstein; Chas. W. Kelley, Guelph.
- c. Lady Simpson (14549), by Rosedale Duke (6140), Robert Simpson, Port Hope; John Anderson, Canton.
- c. Adeline 5th (14548), by Baron Boulton (4570), Robt. Simpson, Port Hope; John Anderson, Canton.
- b. General Gordon (12720), by Darlington (9805), Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Richard Briggs, Duncrief.

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Stock Notes.

Read J. C. Snell's advertisements of Shorthorns, Jerseys and Berkshires.

New cards of Geo. Green, James Moodie, Thos. Turner & Son, and D. & O. Sorby, will be found in the Breeders' Directory.

W. T. Benson, Cardinal, Ont., advertises Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep, on page 106. The sheep at a very low figure.

Mr. Joseph Redmond, of Peterboro, Ont., offers choice young bulls and heifers for sale, weighing 1,200 lbs. Mr. Redmond has taken much pains of late to enrich his herd by costly importations. See advertisement.

Messrs. Grand & Walsh, Toronto, continue their advertisement this month. This firm is doing a very large and increasing business, so that parties desirous of securing pure-bred horses for breeding, working horses and pure-bred cattle can easily obtain what they desire at the sales held by those gentlemen. The stock offered is furnished by breeders and farmers.

The poultry industry is growing rapidly in Canada, both in fancy stock and that kept by farmers in general. Experience has proved that poultry raising not only pays well, but, as in everything else, it pays best when only choice fowls are kept. Readers of the JOURNAL desirous of improving their flocks would do well to read carefully the large number of poultry advertisements on page 111.

Shorthorns.

Mr. Marcus O. Merritt, of Smithville, just sold a splendid bull calf sired by Prince Hopewell, and from the dam Yinnie, by Seraph [6239] 24804, to Mr. Joseph Fathers, North Cayuga.

Mr. A. Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., sold 4 one year bulls of his own breeding at the Shorthorn sale, Toronto, which averaged \$178 34. He also sold one imported bull at \$200, which he considers a very low figure.

Mr. W. C. Beatty, of Omagh, Ont., has transferred the Shorthorn bull Prince Bismark, by Your, Prince Arthur [5914], to Henry Smith, Brisbane, Ont., and the latter the bull Milton 8th, by Halton Lad (8660), to the former gentleman.

Mr. Adam Frisker, of Napanee, is wisely grading up his cattle by keeping a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, and the best grade cows he can get. He is crossing the Southdown ram on Cotswold ewes, which he says produces a fine mutton sheep.

The Messrs. Charteris & Son, of Chatham, Ont., report the sale of the yearling bull Lord Elcho [1114] at a handsome figure. He went to an agricultural association in the county of Essex. Two of the cows have dropped calves, a bull and a heifer, all doing well. More are expected shortly.

ADVERTISER, aged 19, who has had some experience of farm work, wants work through the summer with a good farmer, breeder of pedigree stock, in South-west preferred.
HENRY JEMMETT, Richmond, Ont.

WANTED by a married man with small family, a situation as Cattle Feeder or other general farm work. Fair experience. Three years in Canada. Late of Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Testimonials given if required. Address, DUNCAN BETTON, mch-21. Peabody P. O., Co. Gray, Ont.

STOCK FOR SALE.

SHORTHORNS.—If you want a first-class young Bull, or a good one at a moderate price, address, J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

A handsome one year old Jersey Bull for sale, fawn color; sire and grand dam imported. Address, WM. SNYDER, Brampton, Ont. ap-11.

FOR SALE—Eleven head of home-bred fat steers, averaging 1,400 lbs., live weight, and suitable for shipping. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.—Three very fine young Shorthorn Bulls, by that grand "Campbell" bull, British Statesman—753—(42847). Send for pedigrees and prices. ap-21. GEO. S. BROOKS, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Three one-year-old Jersey bulls for sale. Fine, large animals, very handsome, and from good milking cows, all registered in the A. J. C. C. H. R. For particulars apply to mch-21. SAMUEL SMOKE, Canning, Ont.

4 HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. The Duke of Argyle, bred by Her Majesty, imp. by Ont. Agricultural College; also 3 Bull Calves, from 3 to 6 mos. old, imp. in dams. JOSEPH SHARMAN & SONS, P. O. box 567, Stratford, Ont. ap-11.

BERKSHIRES.—I have a few good young boars, fit for service; also a few young sows, in pig to imported boars. Orders booked for spring pigs at eight weeks old. Stock shipped to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

Clydesdale Colt—Blue Bonnet—imported, rising three years, dam, Kathleen (1008); sire Corswall (1420), by Prince of Wales (673). McCRAE & Co., Guelph. ap-21.

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn Bulls, color roan, of Bates' strain. One nine months, the other a yrs. old. First-class pedigrees, and both awarded first prize at Huntingdon District Show, 1884. Huntingdon Station is on Champlain Division of G. T. Ry. Address, ap-31. A. GILMORE, Oak Dale Farm, Huntingdon, Que.

BERKSHIRES—I have three boars, 7 mos. old; also a large lot of spring pigs, all bred straight from the best importations, sires and dams registered in Canadian Berkshire Record. Prices very low. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap-21. H. SORBY, Goswick, Ont.

FOR SALE. A GOOD SHORTHORN BULL, calved Feb. 6, 1884. Price reasonable. A good pedigree. Address, mar-21. J. B. WILSON, Gananoque, Ont.

FOR SALE A number of young BERKSHIRE BOARS and SOWS, from five to seven months old. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE. 5 Choice young Shorthorn Bulls, by British Statesman (42847) and British Hero (30506) Good bulls, with good pedigrees, and will be sold cheap for cash or on time. Send for catalogues. Fe-31. EDWA. D. JEFFS, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One two-year Shorthorn Bull, color, red. One half-bred Percheron Stallion, coming two years, by imported Lenoir 262. Also the imported Percheron stallion Lenoir 744, in French stud book; one half-blood Percheron mare by imported Caesar (856), in foal by imported Miard (1950). Apply to ja-11. W. H. CARPENTER, Winona, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

I have for sale three first-class young bulls, 14 to 18 months old. Also a few good young cows and heifers, in calf to imported Waterloo Warden (47222). J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

One Shorthorn Bull, aged four years, of the Bates family, and descended from the Bow Park Herd. Color, red. Registered in the B. A. H. B. Address mch-21. JOHN WILCOX, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Shorthorn yearling bull "Lord Hastings," by imp. "Lord Glamis," out of "Fanny." See Vol. 3, B. A. S. H. H. Book. Apply to CAPTAIN BUNBURY, Suffolk Lodge, Oakville. ap-11.

Mr. William Porter, of Lloydtown, Ont., has a herd of 19 head of Shorthorn cattle, with the bull Admiral, bred by Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Onondaga, at the head. He has also a few Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs. He writes, "Success to your efforts to improve the stock of this country."

Mr. C. A. Deming, of T. Delightsburg, P. Q., writes, "I brought the first Shorthorn male and female into this town. Sold my bull last May, four years old, weight 2,000 lbs. Also five half-bull steers at two years. My first offer in Montreal was \$64 per head. Have now one male, yearling, and two females."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., since last report, has sold to W. J. Mountain, Belfountain, Ont., the young Shorthorn bull Sentinel; to David Brown, Sioux City, Iowa, the red yearling heifer Blush; to E. E. Cooper, Oshawa, Ont., the red heifer Lady Howland; to T. C. Patteson, Toronto, two grade Jersey heifers.

We are glad to notice that Mr. John Currie, of Everton, Ont., has just purchased from Mr. A. Johnston, of Greenwood, for a large sum the imported roan bull Baron, bred by T. Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was got by British Flag (46009). The old stock bull Culloden, four years old, is now held for sale.

We are very pleased to notice that Mr. John Soules, of South-end, Welland Co., Ont., has laid the groundwork of a Shorthorn herd, by the purchase of two fine cows from Mr. C. Pettit, of same place. Although Mr. Pettit, Mr. H. Mitchell and some others have good herds, there is much room for breaking up, new territory in this county.

The Messrs. Green Bros. one year heifer Fraul n, a light roan, calved Feb. 15th, 1884, and sired by Baron Surmise (45933), brought the highest price of any Shorthorn sold at the Shorthorn sale held in Toronto on Feb. 25th. She was purchased by the Messrs. Smith Bros., of Inneppick, the same parties who some time since purchased the bull Enterprise from the Messrs. Green.

Mr. James Sharp, of Everton, writes, "I have to report the sale of four stock bull Victor—2089—, at a good figure, to Mr. G. Gardiner, Merlin, Kent Co. His place will be filled by the very promising youngster, Clyde, entered in the forthcoming volume B. A. H. B. Mr. G. has also purchased several valuable heifers in the neighborhood, with the intention of forming a herd of this fine breed of cattle, (Shorthorns)."

Mr. R. W. Switzer, of Switzerville, Ont., reports his Shorthorns as doing fairly. He has just purchased and got safely home a very promising young bull, bought from David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont., sired by the imported Cruikshank bull Premier Earl; and a fine heifer from R. Collocott & Sons, Tyrone, sired by the Cruikshank bull Baron Camperdown, imported by Jas. I. Davidson, of Balsam. Mr. S. adds, "Your JOURNAL is gladly received and highly prized here. I would not like to do without it."

It gives us pleasure to note that Mr. Andrew Gilmore, of Huntingdon, Que., has commenced a herd of Shorthorns. They are of the Bates strain, and are roan in color. Mr. G. purchased a heifer from F. J. D. Smith, of Newtonbrook, Co. York, Ont., some time since, and also a bull calf from the Messrs. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., bred from one of F. W. Stone's importations. The herd now numbers six head. Were very successful in the show ring, and are all doing well.

Mr. R. R. Sangster, of Springburn farm, Lancaster, writes, "At the sale of the late J. S. Thompson, of Whiteby, I purchased the imported cow Shottie and her calf, Vol. III, page 453, and the heifer Rosebud 3rd, same page. The latter is in calf to the imported bull Scotch Rose—3274—, and the calf with the cow is by the same bull. It is a bull calf, and is doing fine. I have just sold the young bull Captive Rose, of my own breeding, to Mr. J. McEal, of Williamstown, Ont."

Mr. Frank Lundy, Brampton, writes, "I have been taking your JOURNAL for the past year, and could not now do without it. Since reading it I have invested in a two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, compact and squarely built. Am also breeding Berkshires and Plymouth Rock fowls." We may note here that this heifer has a splendid pedigree. She was bred by Mr. Nichol Perdue, Campbell's Cross, got by Major [8925], dam Empress, and traces back through a long lineage of bulls mostly imported to Hubback (319).

Mr. David Milne, of Ethel, has been breeding Shorthorns for some three years past. The herd was grounded on those of Mr. Henry Reid, of Glanford, and the Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem. In 1883 a bull and three cows came from the herd of the latter. The bull Lord Lovett—332—was a one year at the time of purchase, and still heads the herd. He was sired by Barrington Hero, and is out of Matchless of Elmhurst, from the dam Matchless of Kinellar, the great show cow. The two cows then purchased have proved fruitful, as also those bought from Mr. Reid. The herd now numbers 19 head, with four cows yet to come in.

Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Goderich, has just purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, the very fine young imported Shorthorn bull Albert, referred to in this JOURNAL in March. Albert is a beautiful roan in color, and for wealth of hair and flesh is unsurpassed. He was bred by Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a sufficient guarantee that he is of the very best blood. He was sired by the Sittytown bull Vermont (47193), and out of Nonpareil 32nd, of the grand old Nonpareil tribe, that have long been great favorites both at Kinellar and Sittytown.

Messrs. Thos. Turner & Son, of Eden Grove, Ont., report stock doing well. Calves coming strong, and principally bulls. The first prize team of Clydesdale mares are heavy with foal to imported Sir John of Ghent. The young Clyde stallion rising two years is a first-class beast, with immense bone and hair, and good style and action, and will yet make his mark. The firm have recently sold the Shorthorn bull Punch, Vol. ix, C. H. B., by Premier (9085), to Mr. Wilson, of Greenwood, and the heifer Miss Palmer, Vol. viii, C. H. B., by Premier (9085), to Archibald Dobie, Eden Grove. The Messrs. Turner express themselves as highly pleased with the JOURNAL.

FOR SALE Five Shorthorn heifers, one and two years, and two young bulls. All prize takers, and reg. in H.A.H.B. D. BARKER, Paris Station, Ont.

JERSEYS.

I will sell two young cows, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ Jersey, also two heifer calves, from these $\frac{3}{4}$ and 15-16th Jersey.
J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

PERCHERON Stallion Colt, got by Bedivere, an imported horse from France, and the sire and dam of the dam of colt were also imported from France. He will be three years old June 25th, stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,400 lbs.
Address, R. J. FOSTER, Newbury, Ont.

FOR SALE.

4 Shorthorn Bulls, from nine months to two years old; also several cows and heifers.
mch-21 C. PETTIT, Southend P. O.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Your pick of 25 Registered Shorthorn Yearling Bulls at Vansittart Farm, Eastwood, Ont., at farmers' prices.
fe-21 T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 9 and 10 months old, sired by Duke of Kent 4th, a son of the 4th Duke of Clarence. Also one two-year old bull, sired by Young Duke's Oxford.
mch-21 I. NO. T. DICKSON, Box 115, Seaforth, Ont.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.

For sale 25 Magie Poland Chinas, farrowed first week in March, 1885. Very fine ones. Price, \$14 per pair.
Address, GEO. WALKER, P. O. box 74, Laurel, Ont.
ap-11

SPECIAL OFFERS

BY MAIL-POST FREE.

Offer No. 42 of Grapevines, for \$5.

- 1 Niagara, Canada grown, with seal.
- 1 Jessica.—White.
- 1 Vergennes, 1 Brighton, 1 Delaware.—Red.
- 1 Moor's Early, 1 Wordon, 1 Concord.—Black.

Offer No. 43 of Raspberries for \$5.

- 12 each, Marlboro, Hansell, Cuthbert.—Red.
- 12 each, Souhegan, Ohio, Gregg.—Black.

Offer No. 44, Variety, for \$5.

- 12 each, Manchester, Jas Vick, Old Iron Clad.—Raspberries.
- 5 Downing and 5 Houghton.—Gooseberries.
- 3 Fay's New Prolific, Red, and 3 Lees New Black Currants.
- 3 Mammoth Dewberries, 1 Queen Rose, climbing.

These are all choice plants, every one of them, and nicely packed. For 5¢ offers and other fruits, see my new catalogue, sent FREE to any address. We are bound to please.
ap-11 A. G. HULL, Central Fruit Gardens, St. Catharines, Ont.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Separate Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Saint Thomas, Ont.," will be received at this Department until Monday, 6th proximo.

Copies of the plans and specification can be seen at the office of Edwin Ware, Architect, St. Thomas, Ont., and at this Department on and after Monday, 23rd instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

By order, A. GOHEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885.

JAMES TAYLOR, GUELPH, STOCK AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

Stock sales attended at any place in the Dominion at reasonable terms. Sales can be arranged by letter to Mercury office, Guelph, or to Silver Creek Farm, Mossborough P. O., Co. Wellington. Have conducted the extensive and valuable public sales of the Ontario Experimental Farm for several years to the high satisfaction of the country and the government.

Stock Notes.

ORILL, March 21st, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The demand for bulls has been good with us. We have already sold ten (10) head; one of them went to Dakota, two to Manitoba, and the balance remain in Ontario. One sold to Mr. Perkins, East Oxford took first prize in north and south riding of Oxford. Stock doing well. Calves plentiful and strong and healthy. Our stock bull took first prize at north and south riding and silver cup, at head of herd. We bought him from John Miller, Brougham. He is from the famous Rose of Strathallan family. I like your JOURNAL splendid, and will try and get some more subscribers.

Yours truly, VALENTINE FITCH.

Mr. Duncan McLaren, of Osceola, Renfrew Co., has recently purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, an exceedingly good two year old Shorthorn heifer, Crimson Flower 5th, sired by imported Lewis Arundel—1184—winner of first prize at the Toronto Industrial exhibition in 1882, and afterwards sold to Mr. Henry Sowlosky, of Indianapolis, Ill., for \$1,000. The dam of this excellent heifer is Crimson Flower of Greenwood, by Crown Prince of Athelstane and—484—she is one of the very best cows ever bred or owned at Greenwood, and has produced some of the best Shorthorns in Ontario. Mr. McLaren also reports the purchase from Messrs. Wm. Major & Son, of Whitevale, an excellent young bull from the celebrated Verbena family. These, with Mr. McLaren's former purchases, should make the beginning of a good herd.

Mr. Peter Tols, of Delaware, has sent us some facts regarding the markings of a young Bates bull in his possession that are well worthy of attention. He says, "The bull is a light roan in color, and in size and handling is a fine specimen. The hair that should be red is jet black, the nose is black as ink, the horns and even the hoofs are black. The only reason I can give for the above is that when fetching the cow home after service she took a fright at some black cattle near the way. Stockmen and Shorthorn breeders who have seen him say they never saw anything like this before. The same cow marked a calf after another cow with which she had been fighting both before and after service. I would advise a breeders to be very careful with their cows at the time of service." So would we advise. Undesirable markings is one of the least of the evils that result from neglect at this time.

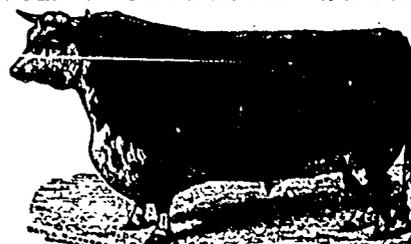
Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, reports the following sales of Shorthorns since the new year: Joseph Watson, Greenwood, 1 imported bull calf; Wm. Umphry, of Sunderland, 1 bull calf bred on the farm; James Gardhouse, Malton, 2 imported heifers and 2 heifers bred on the farm; John D. Howden, of Columbus, 2 imported heifers; Sidney Barclay & Son, Lindsay, 1 imported bull calf; W. G. Pettit, Burlington, 1 bull calf bred on the farm; W. B. Graham & Bro, Lindsay, 2 cows and 1 heifer calf; Messrs. Pards & Welwood, Cedar Springs, 3 Canadian bred bull calves, for agricultural society; John Wilson, Brampton, 1 bull calf bred on the farm; Seth Heacock, Kettleby, 1 bull calf, bred on the farm; Duncan McLaren, of Osceola, 1 heifer bred on the farm; John Currie & Son, Everton, 1 imported bull calf; Wm. Shier, Sunderland, 1 imported bull calf; John D. Howden, 1 imported yearling bull; Isaac Fisher, of Goderich, 1 imported bull calf; John D. McAvry, Balsam, 1 cow.

Mr. George Bentley, of Kirkton, writes, "I am well pleased with the JOURNAL, as it gives so much information about raising stock. My stock are all doing well this winter. Last fall I purchased the young Shorthorn bull Goliath from Mr. W. H. Gill, of Russeldale. He was calved on Nov. 24th, 1883, and on Oct. 14th, 1884, he weighed 1,050 lbs. He has done well this winter, having gained over five inches in girth. He was exhibited four times, and took the first prize each time. He was sired by the imported bull Duke of Cumberland, who took the sweepstakes at the Centennial in Philadelphia for the best bull on the grounds. He is now eleven years old, and is yet a very fine animal. Goliath's dam is from the herd of the late Hon. George Brown, of Row Park, Brantford, Ont. My flock of high-bred Leicesters and Lincolns are doing well. I purchased a Southdown ram from Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Renton Station last fall. I am going to try the cross to see how it will do. I have also got a fine lot of Berkshires, which are doing very well. My breeding sow is now twenty months old, and has raised two litters, and weighs at the present time 350 lbs.

Mr. Geo. B. Bristow, Rob Roy, writes as follows: "Mr. Editor—Although times are very hard around here, what with the low price of wheat and the failure of the oat crop on account of bad seed, yet we never had so great a demand for young bulls. The people appear to be all John Bulls, and are determined to raise the best of beef, and to get the best prices that are going for it, and I think they are perfectly justifiable in doing so, for we have as good a climate as any in Canada, and land adapted to produce the very best grasses and roots to manufacture beef from. I have sold all my bulls this year for better prices than I ever did before, and I could sell five times as many if I had them. Have just sold a very superior one, called Knight of the Garter, to John Sword, Bognor P. O., Sydenham township. He is going to puzzle any of them to beat him. He is sired by Sir Richard Booth—739—, he by British Hero (3956), he by Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), he by Sergeant Major (29957), he by Brigade Major, by Valasco, Crown Prince to that Prince of the Harem Buckingham. Dam, Village Gem by Butterfly's Athelstane—1545—, he by Crown Prince of Athelstane and 16585, by Knight of St. George (26544), by Next of Kin (20495), by Sir James the Rose (18290). Thus you see he is strongly impregnated with the very best blood in the kingdom, and very nearly allied to all Mr. Booth's best animals. My stock bull, Sir Arthur Ingram, is just coming on flesh and improving every way.

The sale of Mr. R. Collacott & Son, of Tyrone, held on 24th Feb., was quite a success. The first two heifers sold, Lady Lane and Forest Queen, did not bring high prices, but after these the stock sold very well, and we are very glad to know it,

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



HEREFORDS

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale very cheap.

At An imported Hampshire Down Ram and an imported Shropshire Down Ram for sale at about one-sixth their cost.

ap-y. W. T. BENSON, Cardinal Point, Ont.

BOW PARK



THOMAS NELSON & SONS, BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

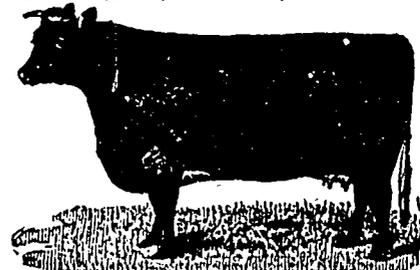
Parties on business will be met at the Depot. For further information apply to

JOHN HOPE, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

my-yt

W. G. PETTIT,

Burlington, Ontario, Canada.



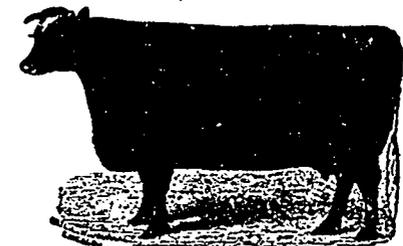
BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS.

Have five choice young bulls for sale, sired by Prince James—95—, winner of silver medal at Toronto for last three years, also five young cows, in calf to Prince James.
P. O., Telegraph and Station, Burlington.

MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,

Elmira, Ont., Can.,



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth Bul' Lord Montrath—2208—, is at the head of the herd. Lord Montrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, St. Neots, Norfolk, Eng. The Meatlins, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain.

Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Bates Shorthorns.

THE BELVOIR HERD.



To this herd belongs the honor of having made the highest average at public auction in 1883.

Of any Herd, of any Breed, on this Continent.

The Proprietor intends to fully keep up this high standard and invites all interested to call and see for themselves. Prices to suit all. Young Bulls will be sold for less than they can be got elsewhere, of similar breeding and merit.

Richard Gibson,

K'moka Station, G. W. R., three miles. Delaware.

Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Bred and Imported by



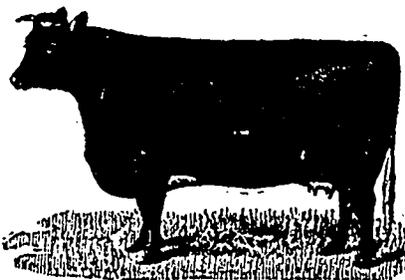
JOHN DRYDEN, M. P. P.,
BROOKLIN, ONT.

Imported Cruickshank Bulls only have been used in the Herd for the last thirteen years. A number of Choice Young Bulls now for sale, sired by the Prize Yearling Bull,

LORD GLAMIS (49192).

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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

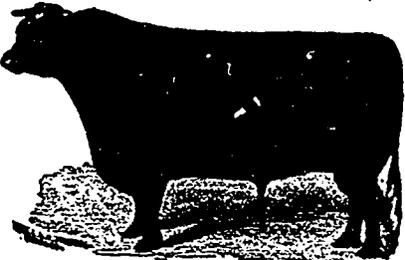


BREEDERS OF

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

Have several choice young bulls for sale, including a roan bull calf imported in dam, bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittyston; sire, Perfection. First at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, 1883. One yearling and five bull calves, sired by the Cruickshank bull Prince of Northumberland (40911). Some of the dams imported and of Cruickshank and Campbell strains. A few heifers of similar strains, also Silver-grey Dorking and Brown Leghorn fowls.

MESSRS. J. & R. HUNTER, ALMA, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. The highly-bred Booth bull SOCRATES at head of herd.

STOCK FOR SALE.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Stock Notes.

as Mr. Collacott has spared no pains to bring up his stock. We subjoin a list of the sales and prices obtained, and the names of buyers:

SHORTHORNS:

- Baron Camperdown (47389), \$390.00, T. J. Colwill, Audly
- Princess, 2 yrs. old, \$200.50, J. Connelly, Lindsay
- Emerald, 5 yrs., 251.00, J. Connelly, Lindsay
- Beatrice, calf, 103.00, T. G. Colwill, Audly
- Isabella, calf, 70.00, A. W. Burke, Bowman
- Flora, 3 yrs., 200.00, J. Connelly, Lindsay (ville)
- Red Rose, 2 yrs., 126.00, L. Skinner, Tyrone
- Florence, 2 yrs., 132.00, J. Connelly, Lindsay
- Forest Queen, calf, 120.00, T. G. Colwill, Audly
- Lady Jane, calf, 100.00, R. Woody, Iyrene
- Cherry Bloom 6th, 4 yrs., 171.00, A. W. Burke, Bowman
- Clarence, 2 yrs., 152.00, J. Connelly, Lindsay (ville)
- Cherry Bloom 4th, 5 yrs., 91.00, J. Rundle, Hampton
- Fancy's Pride, 2 yrs., 100.00, F. Hancock, Tyrone
- Balsam Beauty, 1 yr., 91.00, J. Coats, Sharley
- Meadow Lass, 1 yr., 155.00, J. Barnes, Oakwood
- Baron Lenox, calf, 172.00, J. Barnes, Oakwood
- Baron Lad, calf, \$200, R. O. Short, Courtice

With the exception of the imported Baron Camperdown (47389) and one or two, the cattle were all bred by Mr. Collacott. The 9 Shrop ewe lambs, the last of 28 from 20 imported ewes with splendid pedigrees, sold very well. The ewes are producing largely again. The average for 18 head sold was \$156. The bull Rapid, by Baron Surmise, and from the imported Polworth, dam Emerald, heads the herd in room of Baron Camperdown. There is still left to Mr. Collacott 13 breeding cows, 4 heifer calves, and 2 bull calves, the latter for sale. Mr. Collacott mentions, "I hope your JOURNAL will spread throughout the whole of Canada, as it is all that can be desired for an agricultural paper."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a list of our cattle sold at sale on 18th Feb., 1885: 2 young Alpha bulls, 1 Lorena bull, also 2 grand yearling heifers Alpha 10th and 11th, got by 5th Fordham Duke of Oxford (32367), Thos. C. Patteson, Vansittart arm, Eastwood; 4 head, cow and calf, yearling Rosedale bull, and the heifer Alpha 10th, to Messrs. John and Lemuel Sigley, Allendale; cow Alpha 3rd and bull calf, Mr. Reed, Victoria Square; 1 Alpha yearling bull, Mr. Wilson, Stoddart, Bradford; 1 yearling bull, Thos. Palmer, Richmond Hill; 1 bull to Mr. Thompson, Vaughan; 1 young bull to Geo. Harrison, York Mills P. O.; 1 bull, one year, Mr. Oliver, Maple; 1 two year bull to Mr. Archibald McMurphy, Vaughan; 1 cow to Jas. Brydon, Lloydstown; 1 heifer to Mr. Edward Chappell, Kettleby; 2 sheep, Thos. Clarkson, Kettleby; 2 dozen ewe lambs, Southdowns, to Mr. David White, Kettleby, and 1 pair ewes, all at paying prices. Also since sale sold 8 Southdowns at good prices, and one aged bull to Mr. John Vanosmer, Whitchurch. We sold all our bulls except 5th Fordham Duke, our old stock bull, yet for sale, along with two or three good cows. Our sale day, Feb. 18th, was very cold, several degrees below zero. Several hundred people were in attendance, but the cold was so severe that they could not stand out long. I have also purchased at the Toronto sale held on Feb. 25th, the young bull Crimson Lavender, got by imported Duke of Lavender—2005—. I see by your notes on Mr. A. Johnston's herd in March JOURNAL you call him "a grand, big, short-legged calf, dropped Feb. 17, 1884," and that is just what he is. He is a son of Crimson Flower of Greenwood, by Crown Prince of Athelstane 2nd—3584—. He brought down the scales at 1,005 lbs. good weight on reaching Aurora after a tiresome journey. Has grown splendid since arriving at Oakland, and I shall be very disappointed if we don't get something good from him. Our Shorthorns yet at Oakland number 19 head (including 4 young bull calves), after disposing of 20 head at sale, with more calves yet to come.

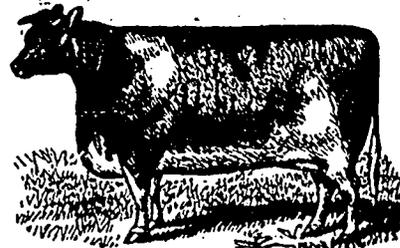
Yours truly,

S. HEACOCK.

Oakland Farm, Kettleby.

The Mayfield herd of Shorthorns, the property of the late Jos. S. Thompson, were sold by auction at the farm, near Whitby, on Wednesday 18th Feb., by the successful auctioneer, L. Fairbanks. The herd consisted mostly of well-known families of Scotch cattle, and quite a number of them were imported from the herds of Mr. S. Campbell, of Kinellar; Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick; Lord Polworth, of Mertoun House, St. Boswells and others. The bull at the head of the herd was Scotch Rose (50419), bred by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Dalkeith Park, Dalkeith, Scotland, and imported by the late Mr. Thompson, who was one of our most enterprising importers a number of years ago, but has been less of late owing to bad health. He brought out a great many very valuable animals that stood high in showing honors both in Scotland and in this country. Amongst them, Golden Drop and Lady Cecil, winner of first at Highland Society's show at Perth in 1871 as a yearling, besides other honors at Provincial and local shows. The following prices were realized: Rosebud 2nd, by Royal Duke (35356), Mr. A. Johnston, Greenwood, \$195; Rosebud 3rd, by Royal Cecil—1774—, dam Rosebud 2nd, by Royal Duke (35356), Mr. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, \$240; Mellerstain, imported, by Sir Richard (44047), dam Melrose, by Rapid Rhone (35205), Mr. Geo. Thompson, Alton, \$400; Laurustine 3rd, by Baron Berkley (36158), Mr. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, \$125; Laurustine 5th, by Statesman (45659), dam Dottie, by Socrates (39144) Mr. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, \$380; Red Lady, by Red Comet—883—, Mr. John Foley, Greenbank, \$275; Crimson, by Scarlet Velvet—548—, Mr. W. Coe, Madoc, \$190. Golden Drop, imported, by Gladstone (42186), dam Golden Drop 7th, by Sir Christopher (22875), Mr. Brockie, Fergus, \$300; Lady Cecil 2nd, by Royal Duke (35356), dam imported Lady Cecil, by Lord Cecil (45621), Messrs. W. Heron & Son, Ashburn, \$230; Lady Cecil 3rd, by Lord Aberdeen (34475), dam Lady Cecil 2nd, by Royal Duke (35349), Mr. W. Coe, Madoc, \$225; Lady Ann 5th, by Scarlet Velvet—548—, dam Lady Ann 2nd, F. Ketchen, Brooklin, \$200; Lady Ann 7th, by Scarlet Velvet—548—, dam Lady Ann 2d, Mr. W. Coe, Madoc, \$240. Bulls—Scotch Rose,

JOSEPH REDMOND, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine. My Shorthorn herd is composed of cattle imported from the celebrated herds of S. Campbell, W. Duthie and A. Cruickshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Three of my imported heifers received first, second, and third prizes, at two of the largest exhibitions in Scotland, in July, 1881. Three of which have calved since arriving in Canada.

The bull I am using is one of the finest in the Dominion, and took first prize at the Toronto Exhibition, in 1883, was bred by J. & W. Watt, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a very fine animal. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers for sale at moderate prices. Young Bulls from 8 to 14 months old, weighing 1,200 pounds.

I prefer personal inspection. Stockmen are always welcome, and will be conveyed from G. T. J., and O. & Q. trains to and from my farm, four miles from Peterborough. ap-3t

THE GLEN STOCK FARM,
Innerkip, Oxford County, Ont.



Our Shorthorn Herd is composed of cattle imported from the celebrated herds of W. Duthie, W. S. Marr and A. Cruickshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Imported Earl of Mar (47851), winner of the Gold Medal at the last Grand Dominion and 30th Provincial Exhibition, heads the herd. Several young imported Bulls and Heifers for sale.

Our Herefords are imported from the well known herds of J. Hill, Shropshire; and W. Griffiths and H. Hayward, Herefordshire. This herd is headed by imported Cronkhill 8th, winner of the Silver Medal at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto. Our 1884 importation has arrived home in good order, and can be seen at any time.

P. O. and Telegraph Office at Innerkip; Farm, one mile from Innerkip Station, on main line of Ontario and Quebec Railway.

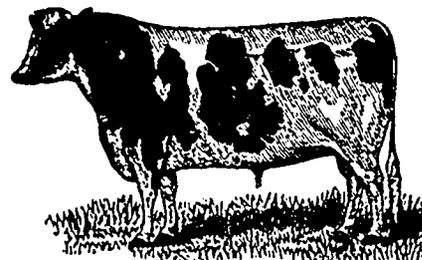
STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.

GREEN BROS.,

The Glen, Innerkip.

oct.-y.

HALLOWELL STOCK FARM



H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now over 40 head at my farm, and 9 bulls at Point Edward, which will be released April 12. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter producing qualities in their native country, by B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville, N. Y., whose long experience and wonderful record animals that they have imported place them at the head of American importers.

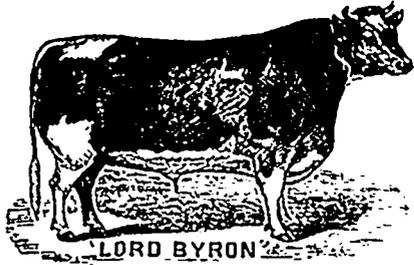
All stock for sale. No reserve.

oct-5t

H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.

WANTED.—Good reliable agents to canvass for the JOURNAL in every township in Canada. Write for sample copies. Address Stock Journal Co., Hamilton, Ont.

AULTSVILLE
Premium Herd of Imported Holsteins.



Exhibited during the season of 1884, at the three leading Canadian fairs at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. Awarded 28 First Prizes (including Gold Medal, Diploma and 2 Silver Medals), six second and five third prizes. The largest as well as oldest established herd of Holsteins in the Dominion. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

LORD, COOK & SON,

de-y AULTSVILLE (on line of G. I. R.), ONT

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



A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

Importers and Breeders of

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

fe-y New Dundee P. O., Ont.

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM,
HAY & PATON, Proprietors,



Importers and Breeders of

Polled Aberdeen-Angus

—AND—
SHORTHORN CATTLE,
CLYDESDALE HORSES,
Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs, Etc.

Our herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle has, during the two years of its existence, carried off no fewer than 25 first prizes, besides five medals and diplomas.

Very superior young bulls and heifers always for sale at reasonable prices. Also a very choice lot of Shorthorn bull calves and yearlings, sired by our splendid stock bull Pretender, out of the Richmond Hill Champion cow Isabella III.

For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. HAY & PATON,

de-y New Lowell, Co. Simcoe, Ont.

Stock Notes.

imp. (50419), bred by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Dalkeith, Scotland, got by Royal Pope (12302), dam Lady's Pride, by the Earl (27623), Mr. Wm. Coe, Madoc, \$300; General Cecil, by Statesina (14095), Mr. Wm. Coe, Madoc, \$150. Clydes—Highland Maid 5th, bay mare, by Hold Buccleuch (1400), tracing to imp. stock, Mr. J. Davidson, \$320. Highland Maid 5th, filly foal, by Gen. Roberts (1664), dam above, Mr. Davidson, \$215."

Holsteins.

Mr. H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell stock farm, Picton, Ont., writes: "Since last autumn we have made the following sales: 1 yearling bull, 1 yearling heifer, and 2 calves for \$1,300, to J. M. Mallory, 1 bull calf, and 1 two year old heifer, for \$750, to J. B. Leavitt; 1 yearling bull for \$350, to Thomas Clapp; 1 3-year old bull for \$350, to E. B. Hazard; 1 yearling bull for \$400 to W. H. Cadman, 1 yearling bull for \$400 to B. F. Wilson, 1 yearling bull for \$400 to Grant Noxon. Prize 1., the first cow imported, has dropped a bull calf which when 10 hours old weighed 100 lbs., and a yearling heifer dropped a bull calf that when 4 days old weighed 104 lbs."

We are very pleased to learn that the Holsteins of Mr. S. Shunk, Jr., of Maple Grove farm, Edgely, are doing remarkably well. Mr. Shunk's herd consists of 7 head, all imported, and headed by the Earl Barrington 270, H. H. B., a son of Barrington 278 N. H. B., the dam of which has a milk record of 99 lbs. in a single day. He weighed at 4 months 840 lbs. The herd has already been strengthened by the birth of some promising young ones. Lady Mol when one year and ten months old weighed 1,250 lbs. She was a first prize winner in Holland. She was imported by B. B. Lord & Son., of the Sinclairville stock farm, N. Y. (as were all the others), and on Feb. 15th dropped a bull calf, which weighed when three weeks old 150 lbs. The dam at the time of calving was but one year and eleven months old. Jessline, another of the herd, weighed 1,120 lbs. when one year and ten months old. When one year and eleven months she produced a very fine heifer calf.

NEW DUNDEE, March 24th, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR.—We have just had the misfortune of losing one of our imported Holstein heifers, Mattie Graham, and calf, through calving, on March 14th. She was 24 months old, and a beauty in every respect, and a very promising milker. The calf was of a size so enormous, that it had to be taken away through surgical operations. The operation being so severe, she died the second Monday following without ever rising to her feet again. The calf weighed 120 lbs., and measured around the arm 12 1/2 in., and the thinnest place below the knee round the shank 5 1/2 in. (fore leg), it being in proportion in every way, measuring 7 foot across the hips. It was a male, and very nicely marked, and was alive until killed by the operation. We had on same day two fine females dropped, which are doing well. We estimate loss of heifer at \$500.

Our herd now consists of 16 head, which are all doing well. Will just give weights of a few of our herd, taken some time ago. The 2 year and 7 months bull H-1 1744 H. H. B., weighed on Dec. 6th 1,700 lbs., Telamon 158 H. H. B., on same date at 26 months old, weighed 1702 lbs. Mahdi, sired by Iton, from the dam Lady Rosemund, 2120 H. H. B. weighed on 23rd inst., being 305 days old, 662 lbs., Lady Rosemund, dam of Mahdi, at 18 months, 1235 lbs., stock being only in breeding condition. We have not got the weights of our other stock, but they are all large and weighty.

The demand for Holsteins is increasing. We have encouraging hopes to push onward, and purpose to still enlarge our herd. Your JOURNAL is a welcome visitor, and we prize it highly as an advertising medium.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

Jerseys.

The owner of Saybrook herd, Whycomagh, Cape Breton, reports stock doing well. Jerseys not suffering from the cold weather more than ordinary farm stock. On the night of 26th January, glass 15 below zero, Lilly Gebhard dropped a fine heifer calf, and although she was but 19 months old, she proved an efficient nurse, and brought her charge safely through. Oscar of St. Lambert is giving much satisfaction, 87 1/2 per cent. of his get being heifers, and all solid colored.

Aberdeen-Angus.

The Messrs. Geary Bros., of the Bli Bro stock farm, London, write: "Our stock are wintering finely, and don't seem to mind the cold weather. Young calves coming now almost daily, and are no sooner born than on their feet and sucking. We sold the last week in February 12 imported Shrop ewes and one ram lamb, bred by ourselves from imported stock, to Messrs. Newton & Sons, West Richfield, Ohio, at satisfactory prices. Our lamb crop is coming unusually strong and vigorous this spring, and unusually large in number; 88 lambs up to this evening (21st March) from 53 ewes, Lincoln and Shrop." Parties seeking first class Aberdeen Angus Polled cattle, Shropshire Down and Lincoln sheep, and Clyde and Shire horses, would do well to notice the enlarged advertisement of this firm on outside cover of the JOURNAL.

Ayrshires.

Messrs. T. Guy & Son, of Sydenham farm, Oshawa, report, "We have had more enquires for Ayrshires this winter than ever before, and it would seem from this fact that this breed of dairy cattle are getting to be appreciated. Prices are better. We have made the following sales: To R. Monticelli, Esq., One, for an agricultural society, two young bulls: Mr. McCormick, West Flamboro, 1 yearling bull, I. G. Nankin, Ottawa, one, and bull calf, N. J. Coldren, Iowa City, Iowa, 1 cow, 1 yearling heifers and bull calf, Mrs. MacBeth, Co. Simcoe, 1 two-year old heifer, Mr. Dagleish, Co. Carlton, 1 yearling bull: Mr. Thos. Taylor, Whitby; a yearling Durham bull; Messrs. Knox & Mothersall, 2 Ayrshire bulls."

The Park Herd of Herefords,
WESTON, ONTARIO.



My herd consists chiefly of imported stock from the well known herds of Messrs. T. Middleton, John Hill, E. Greenall, Thomas Fenn and Wm. Taylor. My cattle are bred by some of the best bulls in England, such as Captain Jacob, Commander, Fairy Prince, Thoughtful, Auctioneer, Downton Boy, Royal 11th, and Experiment.

F. A. FLEMING.

EASTVIEW HERD.

The undersigned has a number of very



CHOICE YOUNG
HEREFORD BULLS

sired by the noted bulls Downton Grand Duke, Downton Hero and Auctioneer,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE.

J. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q. mar-14

ISLAND OF JERSEY

CHOICE CATTLE FOR SALE.

Combining both Beauty and Quality.

J. A. DESREAUX, owner of first-prize winners over the whole Island, invites gentlemen to inspect the above first-class herd.

For particulars apply at
nov-6t. **PERRY FARM, St. Mary's, Jersey.**

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days, are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.

A herdman always on hand to show visitors the stock, and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

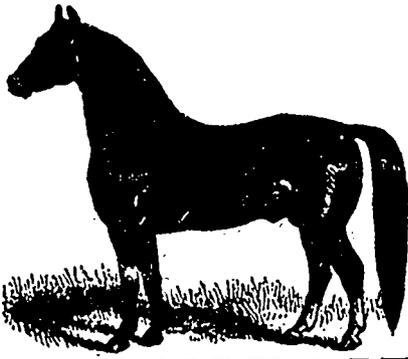
VALANCEY E. FULLER,
no-y HAMILTON, QNT.

To Farmers, Breeders and Importers of
High-Class Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.

LYTHALL, MANSELL & WALTERS,

Secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association, the Birmingham Fat Cattle Show, the Birmingham Shorthorn Show and Sale, etc., etc., can, at the shortest notice, execute commissions and ship all descriptions of British stock, especially Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep. Address SHREWSBURY OR BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. mar-21

THOROUGHBRED STALLION



MILESIAN

By Mickey Free, son of Irish Birdcatcher, out of Maria Hampden by Wagner.

MILESIAN was the greatest Steeplechaser that ever ran in America, winning all the principal events, both in the United States and Canada. He has also proved himself a most successful sire. The Gosson, winner of the Quebec Queen's Plate of 1887, being a son of his; also the well-known American steeplechaser Abraham, winner of many important cross country events. To ensure a foal, \$15; single leap, \$10. Milesian's colts are his best advertisements.

TROTting STALLION ORIOLE

By Erin Chief, dam Morena, by Tester, gr. d. by Valparaiso. This young trotting stallion is a grand horse in every way, in the opinion of horsemen being handsomer and possessing greater speed than his sire. Both these stallions will make the season at the owner's stable, OAKRIDGES, Township of Whitchurch, York county, 20 miles from Toronto. Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to at reasonable rates. To ensure a foal, \$15; single leap, \$10.

ap-21 H. QUETTON ST. GEORGE, Oakridges.

A. C. BELL,

Cold Spring Farm, New Glasgow, N. S.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF



Clydesdale Horses,

Shorthorn Cattle,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

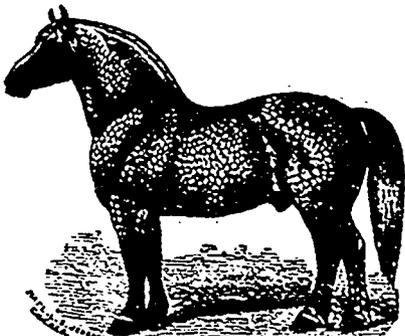
Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls
and Pekin Ducks.

ISLAND HOME

Stock Farm,

Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.,

SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS.



Patrole, No. 2620 (1167)

—IMPORTED—

PERCHERON HORSES

All stock selected from the best of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American stud books.

ISLAND HOME

is beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 52 Campau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

Stock Notes.

Horses.

Mr. Thomas Vance, Tavistock, has for some 15 years past been breeding and dealing in horses. At present he owns a Clyde stallion coming six years, and a Shire rising four years. He has been able to realize good prices for all the grades he has bred.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, of Brougham, Ont., write: "We have sold since last month's report the following stock: Clydesdale stallion Sir Robert Bruce to John H. Young, Concession, Ont.; 2 mares to Wm. Murray, Chesterfield, Ont.; 1 Shorthorn bull to T. C. Hodgkinson, Beaverton, Ont.; 1 bull to W. M. Fair, Millbrook, Ont.; 1 bull to the Central Iowa Importing and Breeding Co., of Marshalltown, Iowa; 1 Berkshire boar to Noah Reesor, Cedar Grove, Ont.; 1 boar and two sows to Jos. Ruebottom, Rowmanville, Ont.; and 1 sow to W. M. Fair, Millbrook, Ont. The JOURNAL is improving every issue, and is the cause of lots of enquiry for our stock.

Messrs. W. Heron & Sons, Ashburn, Ont., report: "We have sold privately since our auction sale on Dec. 19, 1884, the 2-year-old Clyde stallion Baron Victor, 1718, dam Dalmore Polly, 671, and got by Baron Lennox (1576) to Messrs. Trinder & Groff, of Simcoe, Norfolk Co. I may add that this sale was made through advertising in the columns of the JOURNAL, as also some of the others. One 7/8 Clyde mare to Mr. J. McIntyre, Reach, also 3 bull calves to Mr. I. R. Bullock, Hope-town, Lanark Co.; 2 heifer calves to Mr. Alex. McLean, Carleton Place, Lanark Co.; one 12-year old heifer and one heifer calf to Mr. G. W. Kidd, Carp, Carleton Co.; and one pair of imported Shropshire ewes and one ewe lamb to Mr. James Jones, Glen Major. Messrs. Trinder & Groff also purchased the 2 1/2 year old Clyde stallion Chancellor, by Chancellor 910 (1868), dam —, by Comet 190, from Mr. John Shand, Columbus, Ont.

The Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, have recently sold the very fine Clyde stallion Lord Dumfries, by the dam, 2192, botham & Hodgson, of Manilla. Lord Dumfries was sire of the noted Farmer (286), and was a prize winner at Toronto Industrial and Provincial, Ottawa, 1884. His colts took first prizes in their respective classes at Ontario Co. show, also first for best five colts sired by one imported horse. He is a half brother to Monkham, sold by the Messrs. Jeffrey last spring to Mr. Richardson, of Columbus, for \$3,000. Amongst a number of other very satisfactory sales we mention the two year stallion Baroncroft to Mr. Graham, of St. Marys. The Messrs. Jeffrey say to us that they have repeatedly refused large figures the past winter for their three-year old stallions Ambition and Benmore, having at the request of a number of the stock breeders consented to travel them in the vicinity of Whitby the coming season. We are pleased to hear of the success of these gentlemen with the good reliable animals which they handle.

Messrs. Simon & J. A. Beattie, of Markham, have made the following sales of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle of their recent importation:

Horses.

Pride of Cairn and Dr. Arnott, to Dr. Wilson, Marysville, Kan. Roderick Dhu, to J. S. McPhee, Lennox, Taylor Co., Iowa. Jute Lord, to J. S. McPhee, Lennox, Taylor Co., Iowa. Cashier, to Thos. White, Pickering, Canada. Morgan, to R. B. Vardon, Whitevale, Canada. Trade Wind, to Lyall & Beattie, Verona, Dane Co., Mo. Prince Imperial, to W. G. D. Mercer, Corning, Adams Co., Ia.

Cattle.

: Galloway bull and 4 cows, to A. Z. Blodgett, for a firm in Illinois. Also 10 heifers in calf.
: Galloway bull to Central Iowa Importing and Breeding Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Messrs. Beattie add that the above were sold at reasonable prices to suit the present time, and that they have a great deal more enquiry for Galloways than for Polled cattle. They also say to us, "We are indebted to your valuable paper, in which our advertisement appeared, for our success." Just as we go to press, these gentlemen write: "We have sold the Clyde stallion Border Chief to Messrs Brooks & Richardson, of Scarborough, Co. York, at a large figure, and are proud to have them as customers, as they had been over a wide area, both here and in the States, in search of a show horse, which they failed to obtain until making a choice from our recent importation."

We understand that the young 2-year Clyde stallion Donald Dinnie, referred to in the February number of the JOURNAL, and sold by Mr. H. H. Hurd, of Oakwood, Hamilton, to Mr. W. C. Fleury, of Belmont, Iowa, is giving his new owner great satisfaction. He was pronounced by a large gathering in Belmont to be one of the best horses they had ever seen in that part. Mr. Hurd has also purchased a one-year Canadian Clyde stallion and a filly rising one year, from R. & A. Canning, of Markham, Ont. Mr. Hurd tells us that his Shrops advertised in another column the two-year rams weigh 300 lbs. ewe lambs 160 lbs. and ram lambs 180 lbs.

Sheep and Pigs.

The Southdowns of Mr. Jackson, of Woodside, Abingdon, are doing remarkably well this winter. There is an evenness and beauty in this flock that is seldom found anywhere. Those of his own breeding compare exceedingly well with the importations, and his shearings are uncommonly fine. Mr. J. reports a most successful winter, not only in regard to the health of his sheep, but also in regard to sales.

Mr. James Gibb, of Brookside, Ont., has written us, saying: "I have sold my herd of Berkshires to Mr. George Green, of Fairview. Amongst them are a number of imported sows, which were prize winners in England and Canada. Mr. Green has now one of the best herds of Berkshires in Canada, and any parties in need of first class stock would do well to communicate with him. I may add that I still intend to continue breeding Shorthorns."

Mr. J. P. Anderson, of Springfield farm, Guelph, reports "The Southdowns are doing well, in fact, I never saw them

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont., Can.



has for sale, at very low prices, six young registered imported Clydesdale Stallions and a number of imported Clydesdale mares, also imported and home-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Station—Claremont, on the C. P. R., and Pickering, on the G. T. R. Parties will be met at either station by notifying me. Come and see me. Send for catalogue.

GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of

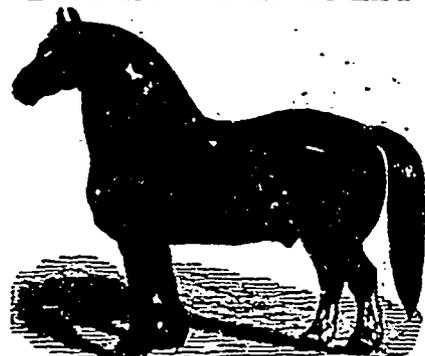


Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

A CHOICE LOT OF IMPORTED STALLIONS ON HAND and for sale as low as can be bought from any Importers, quality and pedigree considered. Prize-winners at all the "big" fairs in Ontario, first prize and sweepstake at Provincial, 1883-84. Also a choice lot of half and three-quarter-bred stallions, different ages. Also a few superior young bulls - ad helms - from our show cows. Personal inspection invited. Railway station at German Mills, on Galt's Grand Trunk Railway.

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

FOR SALE.



CLYDESDALES.—2 stallions, rising 3 years, imported; 1 stallion, rising 2 years, imported; 1 filly, rising 2 years, imported; 2 fillies, rising 3 years, imported; 2 fillies, rising 3 years, Canadian bred, four crosses; 11 fillies, rising 2 years, Canadian bred, three to five crosses. Several of them prize-winners.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—14 imported ewes, two and three years old; 12 ewe lambs, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 3 rams, 1 shear, 9 ram lambs. All the rams and ewe lambs are choice, and from imported stock.

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

ESSEX STOCK FARM, WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.

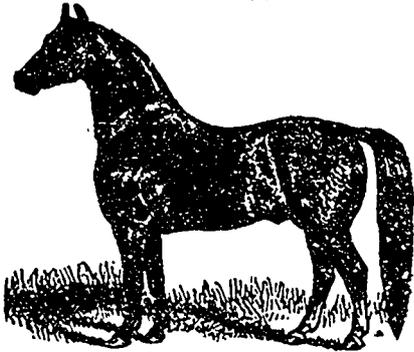
(Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

HIRSH WALKER & SON, Prop's. JOHN DIMON, Man. Importers and breeders of

Percheron and Roadster Horses,

Shorthorn, Polled-Angus and Jersey Cattle, Shropshire Down Sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. Young stock for sale. All pedigrees guaranteed and stock warranted as represented.

Grand's Repository



ADELAIDE ST., TORONTO.

THE GREAT ANNUAL SPRING SALE

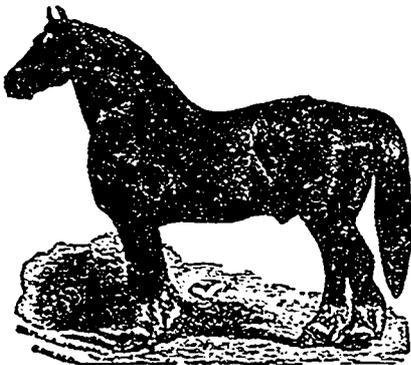
WILL COMMENCE
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
And continue for two weeks.

All the leading agricultural, sporting, daily and weekly journals throughout Canada, Manitoba, and the United States contain notices of the sale. Thousands of posters and circulars are being distributed in fact no expense is being spared and nothing left undone that will bring the sale under the notice of buyers in all parts, who will gladly respond and avail themselves of such an opportunity to purchase stock by the car-load. Not a single animal of any description will be offered for sale on our own account. We depend entirely upon the farmers, breeders and others having stock to dispose of (to whose interests we shall devote our whole energies) to supply the great demand.

Intending shippers should communicate with us at the earliest possible moment, and enable us to allot stable accommodation, which will prevent an undue amount of trouble and confusion that must necessarily occur if entries are received at the last moment. Besides, we are daily receiving communications, both by letter and telegram, from buyers in all parts asking for information, which we can give them with better satisfaction as soon as all entries are in.

GRAND & WALSH.
Mention LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires,
Cotswolds and Berkshires.**



THE oldest and most extensive importing and breeding establishment in Canada, have on hand a very superior lot of registered and prize-winning Clydesdale stallions. Stock of all kinds and both sexes for sale at all times. Our station is Claremont, C. P. R., 50 miles east of Toronto, where parties will be met at any time by notifying us. Stocks of all kinds for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Correspondence invited.

John Miller & Sons,
Brougham, Ont.

ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 STALLIONS FOR SALE

To reduce stock we will sell 6 young Percheron Stallions, three of which will be fit for service this season; 3 Trotting-bred Stallions of the best trotting families in the world, all fit for service; 1 Carriage Stallion, suitable for breeding Park horses; 1 three-quarter-bred Clydesdale, a good one; 1 three quarter Thoroughbred, very stylish and handsome.

Apply to **JOHN DIMON**, Manager,
Opposite Detroit, Mich. **WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.**

Stock Notes.

looking better I have had very good luck with the lambs this spring, having succeeded in raising all the lambs from my imported ewes, and 96 per cent. of the whole flock, which I consider marked success, taking into consideration the extreme cold we had during February, when the greater part of them came. The Berks and Essex pigs are also doing well."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, since last report, has sold Cotswolds as follows: J. B. Hearkless, Knightstown, Indiana, the imported ram Sir Garnet: Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., 1 imported ram, 1 ram lamb, and 3 ewes; M. B. McIntyre, Renfrew, 6 ewes; H. & G. Bennet, Athol, 2 ewes. The Cotswolds sold by Mr. Snell to go to the New Orleans exhibition were successful in winning most of the leading prizes, including sweepstakes for best ram and best ewe. He also reports a steady demand all through the winter for good Berkshires. His sales since last report are: Wm. Irwin, London, 1 boar; J. W. Kerr, Strathallan, boar and sow; J. L. Sims, Delphi, Indiana, 1 boar; F. Olds, Rock Glen, N. Y., boar and sow; M. B. McIntyre, Renfrew, boar and sow; A. Jeffrey, Toronto, boar and sow; H. Smith, Innerkip, sow; Hugh Gay, Demorestville, boar and sow; J. I. McFee, Lennox, Iowa, boar and sow; E. J. Brodie, Bethesda, boar and sow.

EDMONTON, March 2nd, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

We write to report the sale of our grand stock boar Leicester Duke to N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., for \$350. Mr. Gentry bought him to show at the head of his herd at the World's Fair at New Orleans, and that, too, without seeing him, he purchased him on our recommendation alone. We are pleased at his success at the World's Fair, as he won first prize for best boar over two years, sweepstakes for best Berkshire boar and headed one first prize herd of one boar and six sows. He also won gold medal for the heaviest hog in the show, beating the Poland Chinas and Jersey reds by 10 lbs. We think this a grand victory in favor of the little Berkshires, so called by breeders of other breeds of swine. Mr. Gentry won all the prizes for which he competed, and that was for nearly all offered. We are pleased at his success, as all the pigs shown by him, with one exception, were bought from us, or bred direct from our stock.

Yours truly,

J. G. SNELL & BRO.

Mr. T. C. Patterson reports business brisk and the enquiries for Shorthorn bulk more numerous than in any preceding year. He has been sorely tempted, but not often with success, to part with several of his imported Shrops, but has resisted on the ground that as exporters have been warned by the Minister of Agriculture and all the big dealers interested in the sale of Canadian mutton in England, that to retain any hold on that market Canadian bred sheep must be vastly improved, there will be no sale, but an extending demand for pure bred heavy Down rams. At one sale effected lately at Eastwood he notes half a dozen Shrop ewes to T. G. Dickson, Riverbank Farm, Niagara; the Shorthorn bulls Rufus and Lorena's Duke of Oxford and, to Wm. Stephen, Manitoba; Printer to Mr. Simpson, Binscarth, N. W. T.; 2 roan yearling bulls to H. M. Power, Elkhorn, Manitoba, and several other highly bred youngsters to local farmers in the county of Oxford. He adds, "The awful cold of the first three weeks of March was hard on the new-born lambs, but I lost very few, and am more than ever confident that Shrops do better lambing in the dry, crisp cold of winter than in the wet, dripping days of April. I admit the practice becomes rather heroic in such a February and March as this; but I shall always hope to have got through lambing before the end of March."

Farmers wishing to purchase fruit trees should read the new advertisements of A. G. Hull and W. W. Hilborn in this issue.

IF YOU HAVE

- Farms to Sell, Farms to Rent,
- Horses to Sell, Cattle to Sell,
- Sheep to Sell, Swine to Sell,
- Poultry to Sell, Fruit Trees to Sell

Machinery, Farm Implements, or any article which you wish to bring to the notice of the A1 Farmers of Canada and United States, advertise in the JOURNAL. Write for rates and full particulars. Address,

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

ROCK SALT.

LUMP ROCK SALT, selected especially for the use of Cattle. A natural salt, far superior and less wasteful than the manufactured baz salt. Try a piece in your pasture or stable. Price in bulk, \$10 per ton; in casks or barrels, 2c per pound.

J. R. WALKER,
mch-6 ins. 30 Foundling St., MONTREAL.

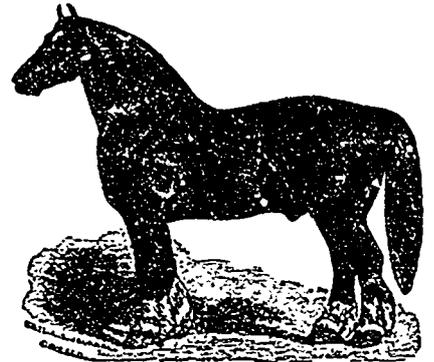
BARLEY.

MENSURY. The most productive six-rowed Barley in cultivation. Yields 10 to 20 bush. per acre more than ordinary varieties. Will malt with common six-rowed. Price only 21 per bushel, bags extra. Send for Price List of Seed Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds and Seed Catalogue.
WM. RENNIE, - TORONTO, OAN.

FOR SALE

—AT THE—

Wellington Hotel, Markham, Ont.



VALUABLE importations of Clyde Horses and Galloway Cattle, just newly landed. The horses comprise 17 males and 3 females, selected from the best studs in Scotland, and by such noted sires as MacGrozor, Corsewill, Baron Palloch, Gold Dust Good Hope, Prince of Keir, Banker, Cambridgton, etc., etc., and from registered dams, Clydesdale Stud Book. These shipments comprise horses of immense power and substance, extraordinary fine heads and necks, great bone and good action.

Also the undersigned beg to draw the attention of the public to their Herd of Galloways, comprising bulls, cows and heifers, all pedigree and first-class animals, the greater part owned by Alex. McCowan, Esq., Newtonville, Scotland.

Simon & John A. Beattie.

Communications punctually attended to.

SPANISH JACK DONKEYS
FOR SALE.

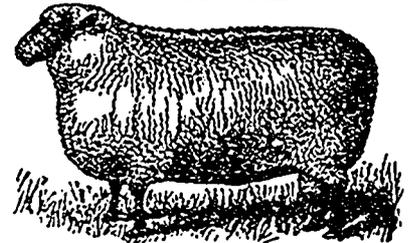
13 to 15 hands, very docile, hardy, and perfect in every respect.
ROBERTSON & CO., Exporters,
(ESTABLISHED 1864.)
dec-61. Woking, Surrey, England.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,
TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

Patrons, Governor-General of Canada and Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced teachers. Classes begin in October. Fees, \$50 per session. Apply to the Principal,

PROFESSOR SMITH, V.S. EDIN.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

COLONUS STOCK FARM.



FOR SALE.

SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS
and Ram Lambs, good ones; also some very choice young **SHORTHORN BULLS.**

Oxford, Wild Eyes, Waterloo, Sally, Darlington and Princess families. Imported 5th Duke of Holker (44097) in service.

WM. MURRAY.

Bright Station, G. T. R. my-y Chesterfield, Ont.

THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
FANCIER'S GAZETTE

WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 4D.
The Largest, and acknowledged to be the Best, English Live Stock Paper.

The Recognized Organ of the leading English Agricultural Societies, and all British Breeds of Live Stock Foreign Stock-owners will find it a valuable acquisition.

TERMS — 12 Months, to Foreign Countries, 22s. 6d. (\$5.50)
VINTON & CO., Lim., 30, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, exclusively. First prize Ontario at J. Huron Poultry Shows. Get the best. Eggs, \$1.50 for 13. J. C. McKAY, Georgetown, Ont.

DIMON CREEPERS. Originated by the subscriber. The only fowl of the kind in the world. The *ne plus ultra* of all fowls. Eggs furnished for \$3 per sitting. Cash to accompany all orders. Order now. JOHN DIMON, Walkerville, Ont.

THOS. E. DUDLEY, St. Catharines, Ontario, BREEDER OF

Pure-bred Light Brahmas and Langshans (Prize winners at Guelph.) Eggs \$2.50 for 13; \$4 for 26. Fowls for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap-21

B. B. Red Games and White Leghorns.

I make a specialty of the above varieties. My stock are choice, and I guarantee satisfaction. B. B. Red, eggs \$2 per 13, or \$1 for 6. White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 13. Chicks for sale after September 1st at \$2 per trio. F. W. KENNEDY, Canning, Ont.

FOR SALE.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS (McKAY'S STRAIN.)

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS (GAIN'S STRAIN.)

82 PER SETTING OF 13. THOMAS SHAW, WOODBURN, ONT.

STAR POULTRY YARD.

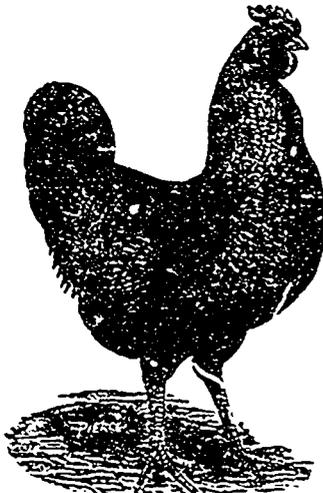
A rare chance for farmers and others to secure thorough-bred, prize-winning

LIGHT BRAHMAS (McKAY'S STRAIN) At a very low price.

EGGS \$1 per setting of 13.

Eggs carefully packed and satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks for sale after 1st November. Cash to accompany orders. Address, G. H. RICHMOND, 63 Wellington St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

EAST HAMILTON POULTRY YARDS.



EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the following thoroughbred fowls:

Plymouth Rocks,	\$2.00 per 13
Light Brahma,	3.00 " 13
Silver Spangled Hamburgs,	3.00 " 13
White Leghorns,	3.00 " 13
Langshans,	3.00 " 13
Silver Grey Dorkings,	3.00 " 13
(Above are from imported stock, and are A 1)	
White Crested Polards,	2.00 " 13
Red Pyle Bantams,	2.00 " 13
Pekin Ducks,	2.00 " 9
Aylesbury Ducks,	2.00 " 9

Carefully packed and a good hatch guaranteed, if you give the eggs proper treatment. Cash must in all cases accompany the order. Correspondence cheerfully answered when accompanied with return postage. No circulars.

THOS GAIN, East Hamilton Poultry Yards, Hamilton, Ont.



REV. J. C. QUINN, Bathurst, N. B., Breeder of White and Brown

LEGHORNS.

Chickens for sale after 1st Sept. Brown Leghorns second to none in the Province. Eggs in season, 13 for \$2.00.

RICHMOND POULTRY CLUB.

FARMERS' FOWLS A SPECIALTY.

Bred for Utility and Exhibition purposes. Our birds have won prizes at Waltham, Lowell and Worcester, Mass.; Madison Square, New York; Guelph, Toronto, London, Bowmanville, Ottawa, Ontario, Montreal, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Light Brahmas, Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas, and Plymouth Rocks.

The four favorite varieties. Eggs now. Chicks after 1st Sept. Prices reasonable for good stock. None other sold or kept. A few Jersey Cattle for sale.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. CHAS. CAMPBELL, Sec., Box 7, Richmond, P. Q.



DARK BRAHMAS

At the late Provincial poultry show at Guelph my stock again added to their previously won laurels, winning 4 prizes in five entries in very strong competition. My yards this season contain ten birds in all, six of which have won first prizes, three second prizes, and one never exhibited. My stock is certainly unsurpassed, and I do not think equalled in the Dominion. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

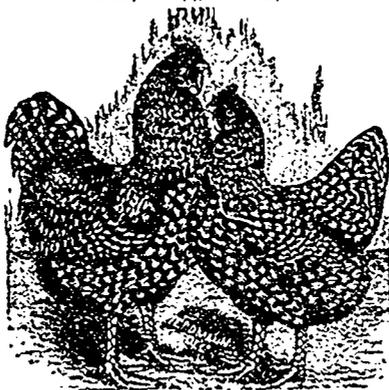
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have a small yard of selected Plymouth Rocks, and can spare a few eggs at \$2 per 13. I am also agent for the New Model Incubator, a marvel of simplicity and economy. Price, 50 egg capacity, \$18; 100 egg, \$21.

J. W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont.

Try the **Rose Hill Stock Farm & Poultry Yards** the Address, Box 74, LAUREL, ONT.

SATISFACTION



GUARANTEED.

Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Houdans, Partridge Cochins, W. F. Black Spanish, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

At the Owen Sound Poultry Show, held Feb. 17th, 18th and 19th, 1885, my birds won eleven firsts, three seconds and three special prizes—a prize for every coop shown.

Eggs for hatching, warranted fresh and true to name, at \$2 per 13, or \$5 per 39 eggs. Send money by registered letter.

I also breed and have for sale Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. GEO. WALKER, Proprietor.

When writing mention this paper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, From pure Pekin Ducks and B. B. Red Games. \$2 per setting. P. SCANLAN, JR., Fergus P.O., Ont.

Eggs for Hatching



FROM CHOICE LAND AND WATER FOWLS. Over 25 Varieties. WYANDOTTES A SPECIALTY.

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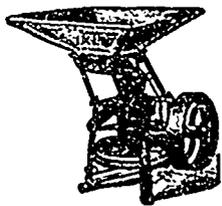
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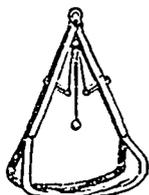
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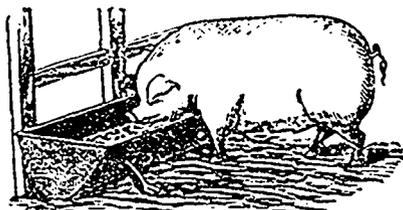


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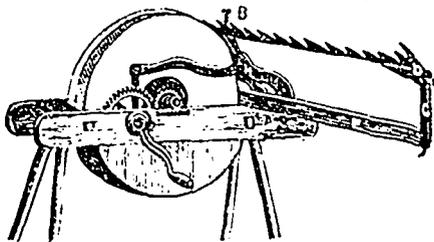
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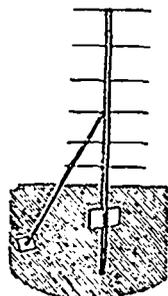
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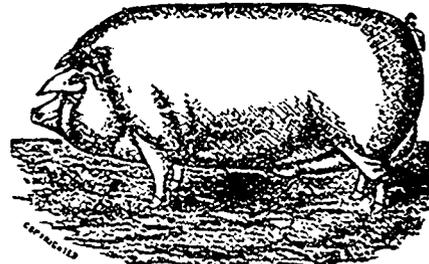


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