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CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER. 1885.

No. 11



A SKETCH FROM LIFE

Of stock grown at the Eschol Grove Stock and Dairy Farm. The property of Mr. James Moodie, Chesterville, Ont.

Eschol Grove Stock and Dairy Farm.

The more we travel over this magnificent Province, the more fully are we convinced of its wonderful capabilities as an agricultural country. We expect to find deep alluvial deposits in the great river basins of the Northwest, and indeed in every prairie country; but who would dream of looking for a soil on the banks of the Nation, in the county of Dundas, which in some parts, at a depth of 22 feet, is similar to that at the surface, and yet that such is the fact we were assured by Mr. Thos. Carlyle, a resident, who some 24 years ago commenced contention with the beavers of those lowlands with the results—a well-cleared farm, a good brick house, fine barns, windmill, and imported stock. Men with a little capital might find it profitable to prospect on the banks of the Nation, where the abundance of the accumulations of the forgotten ages of the past would pour prosperity into the lap of him who converts their fatness into agricultural productions.

In this land of richness, facing the Nation, 3½ miles from Chesterville and 17 miles from Morrisburg, on the G. T. R., lies the Eschol Grove stock and dairy farm, owned by Mr. James Moodie, who settled

here in 1876, and who since that time has been breeding dairy cattle, chiefly of the Jersey and Jersey-grade types, and horses of various breeds and breeding, from the imported heavy draught Clyde down to the neat little Exmoor pony. The telegraph station is Chesterville, and two daily stages communicate with Morrisburg.

The farm comprises 260 acres and almost every variety of soil. It is unpretentious in appearance, with buildings of a similar type, the long levels of the fields being dotted occasionally with a branching oak or graceful elm growing in a soil, the returns of which are only limited by the industry of the tiller. A windmill pumps the water, the herald of progress, and the varied forms and shapes and hues of the live-stock that roam upon the meadows give evidence of the experimental turn of mind of the proprietor of Eschol Grove.

Mr. Moodie keeps a Jersey dairy herd of about a dozen animals, four of which are pure, and all largely made up of Stoke-Pogis blood. The butter made from this herd is sent to Montreal by way of private trade, and grade Jerseys are occasionally sold. The bull of course is pure-bred. About a dozen Shorthorn

grade calves are bred yearly. Oftentimes two are suckled by one cow. The Shorthorn bull Goodwit, bred by Mr. Gibb, formerly of Compton, is kept for this department of the work.

Mr. Moodie breeds quite a variety of horses. There is first an imported Clyde mare of a high order, two fine grade Clyde mares, 1,500 lbs. apiece, a number of Percheron and Clyde grades (younger), a couple of Welsh ponies, and, at the time of our visit, October 10th, thirteen head of Shetland and Exmoor ponies.

There is, however, to be more of concentration of effort in the breeding of horses. Pure-bred and high-grade Clydes are to receive more prominence, and of the pony breeds the Exmoors are to get the place of honor. A brisk drive behind a span of these, weighing about 800 lbs. (the two), convinced us of their powers of speed and also of endurance. They can be purchased here any day for from \$100 to \$200 each, as Mr. Moodie has always a supply of them on hand. The tiny little young ones were to us a pleasant sight, infinitely ahead of that of Chang, the Chinese giant.

Collie dogs are also bred, black-and-tan in color, with white markings, and coats not too smooth.

They are very pretty and highly bred, as any one a judge of this breed of dogs might easily see. Grade sheep are also numerous kept.

Thus it is that in a quiet country part, many miles away from the foul small pos taint and the fouler moral breath of city slums, a quiet yet deeply interesting work in various departments of live stock breeding is quietly and unostentatiously going on, affording another illustration of the wonderful adaptability of our country to its greatest interest, that of rearing live-stock.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

To Subscribers.—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each, sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.50.

Clubs.—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of five copies to any address, for one year, \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50.

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpariel (12 lines make one inch). For three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion, for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines, \$1 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance.

To Correspondents.—All communications intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach us by the 20th of each month—sooner, if possible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk. The receipt of the Journal will be sufficient evidence to subscribers that their remittances have been received.

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL Co., 48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1885.

Present subscribers to the Journal will please bear in mind our temporary offer of last month. For two new subscribers' names, accompanied with \$2 cash, we will send you the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal" free for the year 1886. If your subscription expired on the 1st of any month during the year, it will be sent you 12 months from such date. You are permitted to give the remainder of 1885 free to each new subscriber. This offer remains open until 15th November next, and is made solely to our present subscribers.

We will gladly furnish sample copies of the JOURNAL to any who may be desirous of canvassing for it, or of forming clubs, if they will please send us a line to that effect. Many of our subscribers have already sent us the names of persons in their respective neighborhoods who are likely to engage in this work. If those of our friends who have no time thus to aid in increasing our circulation will forward the name, occupation and P. O. address of some one in his locality who would take an active interest in getting new subscribers, we shall take it as a great favor, and will also forward sample copies to any of your neighbors who would probably become subscribers. We very respectfully request of all who think the JOURNAL worthy of a wider field to do what they can to extend the circulation.

At the recent Industrial Exhibition a heifer was shown by one exhibitor in her class as a yearling. The next day she was shown by a new owner in the herd for beef. The landmarks that govern exhibiting here are certainly not very rigidly drawn, or such an occurrence could not be at the same exhibition. The great idea of an exhibition is to encourage enterprise in production, which is not antagonistic to that of acquisition by purchase with this object in view, but when exhibitions are made the medium of sharp practice by way of barter on the spot, to secure a certain prize, the grand idea for which they were instituted is very much lost sight of. Just a little legislation in regard to some of these matters, if it did not serve to impart to men a high sense of honor might tend to prevent them from bringing so prominently before the world their lack in this respect.

At large exhibitions the contest in many leading lines is exceeding close. For instance, in one class twenty individual horses may compete, every one of them possessing a good deal of merit. As things are at our fairs, but three can carry away a prize. Now we do think that the lines might be widened a little here, and without any additional cost to the association. The next best animal might be highly commended, and the fifth in order commended, if thought worthy. This is done at some of the exhibitions, and no loss results, at least to the association. An animal that is commended or highly commended has a stamp put upon it which enhances its value to the exhibitor very materially. It is a sore cross to get up a fine beast and bring it a long distance for purposes of exhibition and take it home again without any mark of the recognition of its merits. Indeed, when no such commendation is given, so far as the outer world is concerned, it is placed in the same rank with the least deserving contestant. We trust that the officers of agricultural associations will deliberate upon the worth of the suggestion. The same principle might extend to other lines than stock.

We have all along urged the early maturing of animals intended for the shambles. Once and again we have reminded our readers that the beast which is to go to the block should be pushed well ahead from the day of birth, that there should be no periods of stagnation, and that market-day should come at the period when rapid gains cease to be made. We are very pleased to see that the able editor of the *London Live-Stock Journal* is with us here. In the issue of that paper (Oct. 2d.) he says: "If we are to compete successfully with the foreigner in our meat markets, we must do so by producing the very choicest of meat, in the shortest possible time, and at the lowest possible cost." We are only sorry that any one should take an opposite view. Yet such is the case, as in the October issue of the "champion organ of the scrubs," page 294, this process is designated as "a form of cruelty" that is "appalling." And yet this organ has been professing to teach the people of Canada for the last twenty years. We sincerely hope that every farmer in the land may soon be convinced of the folly of keeping steers to the age of three and four years when they might be made to attain equal weights at two years.

A PROMINENT stockman of Ontario once told us that during his experience in cattle raising he was favored with what is so rare to find and so difficult to obtain—a feeder who was uniformly kind and singularly patient with the stock placed under his charge. This one was succeeded by a feeder equally faithful in the performance of his work, but harsh and

rough in his treatment of the cattle. We need scarcely add that while in charge of the former the whole herd came along nicely, while under the care of the latter the results were not nearly so satisfactory, though the quantity of food consumed was quite equal to that fed in the first instance. It follows, therefore, that an even-tempered man is more profitable to his employer as herdsman than one equally good in other respects, but lacking in this great essential, and that a quick tempered man is unfit to take a herd in hand until he has first learned to govern himself. The feeder who is uniformly kind has also a never-failing source of satisfaction in his work which the other party cannot have. The day is already come when there is a great demand for suitable herdsmen, and it should be remembered that he who is rough in his ways with the stock will never fill the bill.

SOME one is surely at fault when it is found necessary to throw 658 head of our cattle into the sea in a single year, as was done last year in the transit to Britain, as stated more fully in a previous issue. Adding to this number the 116 head landed dead, and the 22 head which it was found necessary to slaughter at once on landing, we have 796 head lost or nearly so, which is one for every 76 head sent over. This certainly seems a very large number, and leads one to ask, might not some of the loss and attendant suffering be prevented. We are told that rough, unfeeling herdsmen are sometimes employed to tend them on the way, who treat them in a manner anything but kind. In such a case the loss to the shipper is only partially represented by the actual number which die or become disabled. In the hands of an unkind attendant none of the animals committed to his charge will flourish as if they were in proper hands. Fat bullocks which have only been accustomed to kind words and the most careful attention at home, cannot thrive properly when left to the tender mercies of one little better in his treatment of them than a wild beast of the desert. It would certainly reward shippers so to pay a suitable attendant that he could not afford to leave them.

It is never safe to lay down cast iron rules that will guide the farmer in his work, in the hope that they will apply equally well to all parts of the country. The manure that must be applied in one place in order to secure a full crop might in another locality prove the means of destroying the crop, as the land in the latter instance may be sufficiently rich to produce the desired result, for a time at least, without the aid of manure. We have noticed other instances where men in the wisdom of a self satisfied conceit have made grave mistakes. Some have condemned the frequent use of open furrows in the cultivation of clay as unnecessary, because, in their practice with other soils, they did not find these necessary, while those living on clay soils find their use to be indispensable, at least until that brighter day shall arrive when such lands shall have been thoroughly under-drained. Indeed, it may be taken as a safe rule that where in any locality a practice obtains very extensively, there has at least been a wise reason for its adoption. On the other hand local prejudices in agricultural practice often retain a footing long after the exigencies which necessitated them have passed away. Persisting in the rearing of scrub stock when some care in grading would double its value, we take to be one of these, vast in its extent, tenacious in its hold, and disastrous in its consequences, yet destined to give way before the power that is turning this mountain into a plain.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents are wanted, to canvass for the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal" in every township in Canada. Now that the busy season is over, farmers' sons might employ a few weeks profitably in this way. A liberal commission given. Write for terms, sample copies, etc., to Stock Journal Co., 48 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Is a Live-Stock Journal Wanted in the Dominion?

Very different answers will be given to this question by persons, differently situated. A good many thousands of our countrymen, living somewhere between Atlantic and Pacific slopes have said it is, and also a goodly number in that wonderful land, the United States, and in Britain, have already given answers, for they are taking it. As to the import of this answer there can be no mistake.

Statesmen, who are usually well informed, and who therefore know that in no other way can our farms be saved from impoverishment, than through stock-keeping, will answer, "Yes"; and they will say it with one voice. Stockmen who wish to keep abreast of the times, and to bring their stock before the notice of the public, will be glad that such a medium exists. Grain-growers, who are awakening to the fact that something is at fault in their system, as their returns are decreasing yearly from a given area, and who purpose a change of plan, will answer, "Yes," as through such a channel they seek for light, and welcome it when they find it. The first class referred to numbers a few hundreds, the second, some thousands, and the third, some thousands more. These three are agreed that a stock journal, well conducted, is an absolute necessity.

But what say the mass of our farmers? They answer, "No." Nor does this answer apply to a live-stock paper alone, but to every form of agricultural literature, as nine out of every ten of them (we mention as we write it) do not take an agricultural paper at all. Content with the system of their fathers, who sent to Europe nearly all the potash and good part of the nitrogen in the land, they busy themselves in carting off what's left and murmur because the exhausted soil will not give them more, for barter. Let them alone, and what of productive power is left to Canada they would still send over the sea. These men answer, "No." They say that a live-stock paper is all very well for those engaged in keeping good stock, but they are not so engaged. Like the consumptive wasting with decline, they are not aware of their condition, and therefore, unaided, will seek no remedy. But what is the remedy? Give more attention to the production of good stock. Continue still to grow grain, but feed it on the place to the stock, and increase its capacity for growing more.

While these are the men who most require a good stock paper, being the least acquainted with live-stock methods, we can scarcely say that it is the duty of such to subscribe till they see their need; but how shall they be led to see this? Not by the efforts of the journalist to produce a good paper. Not perceiving their need, he cannot reach them in this way. His travelling agents may do a good deal, but there is another agency which is far more effective—the aid of the stockmen who are already subscribers, by way of sending in names of new subscribers, one, two, three, or more, as they may have opportunity. A farmer who will crush a circular in his hand, and throw a sample copy in the spider's corner, will hand over a

dollar as his subscription on the earnest representation of a neighbor in whom he has confidence.

How far is it the duty of subscribers to labor thus? It is their duty on two grounds. First, if they believe that the country is millions the poorer every year because of the deficiency both in the kinds of stock kept and in the methods of keeping, it is their duty on the ground of *patriotism*, if they believe the live-stock paper they are taking will tend to mend this state of affairs. It is also a duty on the ground of *charity*. Very probably some will smile on reading this, and feel like disputing such reasoning. Dispute it if you can. If you concede that a neighbor making a mistake to his own hurt has a claim upon you, then you must agree with us. There may be some cavilling as to who is the "neighbor," but that question was so well answered more than eighteen hundred years ago, that it has not required an answer since. Then there is the lower ground of *self-interest*. Every man who breeds good stock must feel an interest in the extension of a market for it, and every name added to a live-stock journal just increases the number who may purchase by *one*.

We do not say that the reader of a live-stock journal is bound to labor for its extension on the ground of obligation to its proprietors. They have no right to expect a patron to work to their interest for nothing, although it might be difficult to deny the right of obligation altogether. The proprietors of an agricultural paper should be willing to *pay* for aid given them in extending the subscription list, and **WE ARE SO WILLING.** We offer to send the JOURNAL free for one year to every subscriber forwarding to us the names of two new subscribers and \$2 in cash. On the grounds of patriotism, charity to neighbors, and self-interest we ask them to do it, convinced that the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL is worthy of such effort, and we here most cordially thank those who have already done so, for their prompt response to former appeals.

It Will Well Repay the Cost.

Every exhibitor of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and fowls at our exhibitions should have a neat card with his name, address, and business thereon, tacked upon every stable, stall, pen or coop, as the case may be, not any more for the benefit of the public than for his own benefit, and we might add, convenience. When there is special merit about the animal a print of the pedigree tacked up firmly would be also a great convenience. We know a man who walked through and through many of the sheds and stables, both at London and Toronto, without knowing that certain exhibitors had been there at all, until he saw it afterwards announced in the public prints, and it was a part of his duty specially to look for those with an eye to business. How then must it fare with visitors who are taking at the best but a cursory glance? They see the animals, make a passing remark, and go home without knowing whether they are owned in Europe or America.

The cost of these cards is very trifling. Two dollars will cover the cost of both cards and tacks for a whole year, and they will certainly anticipate the asking of hundreds of questions, and very probably lead in the end to the consummation of some good, substantial sales.

"I like your paper very much, and have obtained therefrom a lot of useful and valuable information."—Thomas Goudge, Halifax, N. B.

"I wish your JOURNAL every success. I did not receive the July number, and hope you will send it, as I file them all. I think every farmer should take the JOURNAL."—J. C. McDonald, Nichol.

How Much is Lost?

(TO THE EXHIBITORS OF HORSES.)

How much is lost to the exhibitors of horses at the leading exhibitions by inattention to the wants of visitors and of members of the press is a problem that might well engage the attention of the owners of this noble quadruped. The number of the notices that were thus kept out of the press, and it may be the opportunities of sale that were lost, can not of course be ascertained, but the chances are that these were neither few nor far between.

At the recent Toronto Industrial the directors made a wise advance. The exhibitors were required to have the name of each horse, the breed and the owner's name on a printed form, furnished by the association, and tacked up by the stable door. This enabled the seeker to find a certain horse, providing he knew his name; but when thus found the real difficulty commenced—to find first the groom, and then the owner.

The stable doors as a rule were kept securely and persistently locked, unless the groom was engaged in caring for the horse, or that some fortunate seeker had chanced to find him.

The sales that were lost in this way may have been more than most persons imagine. It may be answered that if an individual wished to purchase a horse, he would seek out the owner. Very true, but what if a foreign visitor, in making surveys of the horses in the stables, failed to see a horse that might have caught his eye to the extent of leading to a purchase? It should also be remembered that a passer-by might be captivated by the sight of a fine horse who could not himself be a purchaser, but whose report of him elsewhere might, even after many days, lead to a sale. Ye owners of horses, the principle of locking them up is unwise. The object of an exhibition is to give the public an opportunity of seeing *your* horses, which could not otherwise be obtained. And this object is defeated just in proportion as it is evaded, even by unintentional concealment. The exhibitor of merchandise is almost ready to fight for a conspicuous position, and the man with a miserable side show, not to be compared with a sight of your fine horse, stands a shameless crier at his door.

Again, if publicity in the press is worth anything to horse owners, how, we ask, is this to be obtained in the face of the present system? We heard the remark passed by more than one, "Why is it that we don't see any reporters about this year?" The answer is not far to seek. The business of the reporter in writing up a horse exhibit is to mention what he can see in passing from stall to stall in succession, and what he may be told by the owner or attendant, without having to go to the horse ring to seek either. If he habitually meet with this kind of reception, it is more than probable that the report may be written, in part at least, in the secretary's office, and from the secretary's books, if written at all.

It was the purpose of the writer of this article to give a comprehensive description of the horse exhibit at Toronto, but in this he acknowledges that he signally failed. Sometimes a dozen stables would be passed in succession without finding a groom. When fortunate enough to find one, the owner was away, and perhaps the groom could tell but little about the pedigree. At other times when the owner undertook to give some facts regarding a horse, another individual who perhaps had been seeking him long, came forward, and most politely the former would excuse himself, evidently not placing a very high premium on a reporter's time. Reporting, when well and accurately done, is arduous work at the best (when not so done it had better not be attempted), but when

done under circumstances thus trying, it is simply vexatious. We do not think that horsemen do not value notices from the press, especially from the agricultural press, in proof of which they sometimes offer money to the reporter for a good notice. Woe unto the reporter who thus sells his independence for gold; and we had almost said, woe unto the man who thus stoops to bribe him.

It is very natural indeed for the attendants to eagerly desire a sight of the horse-ring; this is human nature, more especially to a horseman, but human nature is a very unprofitable master, when given full swing. It could surely be so arranged that either the owner or a staff of the grooms would be always on hand, and that the stable doors should be always open, say from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

We confidently expect that the exhibitors of horses will give this feature of their work the attention which it deserves, not simply to please reporters, but to facilitate their own business otherwise, by giving sight of their horses to hundreds of visitors daily, and by making sure that no opportunity of making a sale is lost.

Exmoor Ponies.

There is no genuine lover of animals but will admire the form, fire and fleetness of a well-bred pony. While none surpass the Shetland and Welsh for vigor and spirit, and the Shetland will always hold its place where a children's pony is required, still, the careful and costly experiments which have from time to time been made upon the Exmoors, have made this breed pre-eminent for beauty of form, spirit and speed.

Through a judicious and liberal infusion of thoroughbred blood, a pony has been produced of fine temper, endurance and style, at once useful and pleasing to the eye. Exmoor forest, situated in the east of Somersetshire and northeast of Devonshire, the source of this miniature thoroughbred, as S. Sydney, in his "Book of the Horse," tells us, consists of some 20,000 acres, at an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea, of undulating tableland, through which the river Exe and its tributary, the Barle, force their way." It is still called forest, although the trees which once filled its valley have disappeared. Here, as in the Highlands, the native ponies have acquired their surefootedness and strength of lung and limb. The modern Exmoor has doubtless in its ancestry the blood of Dongola and thoroughbred sires, with which the original proprietors stocked this tract of land.

The result of the various crosses made through years upon the indigenous race of Exmoors, has given us a pony of rare beauty of outline, great spirit, and endurance, and, considering their diminutiveness, wonderful fleetness, being capable of making long journeys in a day, at a speed of 7 to 8 miles an hour, and in some instances exceeding the latter rate. The other characteristics of this race are, a well-shaped head, with very small ears, a round, compact, and well-ribbed body, powerful joints and clean flat legs, with well-developed muscles. The prevailing colors are bay, brown, grey and dun. They are not at all common in this Province. The only person owning them, so far as we know, is Mr. James Moodie, of the Eschol Grove stock and dairy farm, Chesterville, in the county of Dundas.

Please bear in mind our temporary offer, open only until 15th November next, in which present subscribers are offered the Journal free for next year providing they remit to us \$2.00 cash, along with the names of two new subscribers for 1886.

Williamsburg and Winchester.

The former of these fine townships borders on the mighty St. Lawrence, with its pure flood or Dominion waters. Morrisburg, with its brick dwellings, is the principal mart, and the fame of its butter is only eclipsed by that of its cheese in these latter days. Both townships have ceased in a great measure to send away the fine elements of a fertile soil to British markets in the form of grain, and are now essentially dairy townships, filled with grade cows, fairly good milkers, and of the blood of the Shorthorn, the Ayrshire, the Holstein, and the native, mixed in a most incongruous fashion, some with a distinct object in view, and others without any.

In Williamsburg the sleeping cows in some fields might anywhere find a stone for a pillow, yet most of the land is fine and rich and deep, but deeper still in Winchester, where its rich black soil made us long for spring time, for a hoe and a pocketful of corn to play at planting in its looseness. There is swampy land in both, where the elm, the ash, the cedar and the tamarack, frogs in springtime, and water except in summer, agree to dwell together, the living trees making rapid haste in burying the bodies of their fallen comrades by the constant accumulations of fertility they are laying up for the diligent young men who are wise enough not to go to the Northwest, but who will stay at home to drain these lowlands.

Williamsburg is the older settlement. While its farmers gathered hay in stumpless meadows 30 years ago, the beavers pastured in those of Winchester, where now two tons per acre of richest grass are easily gathered into barns, which in instances not a few stand behind brick dwellings, and with the introduction of bank barns and underdrains, the farmers must soon with heavy pockets make frequent journeys to the banker.

The villages are prosperous. At Chesterville, where the lions have been brought to bay, they are being bearded in their dens for selling intoxicants clandestinely, and in defiance of the law. At Winchester Springs a goodly number pay ungrudgingly every year for access to its famous waters, who seek not moral cleansing, which may be had "without price." North Williamsburg has a business resort, where the young men of the townships are not unfrequently found telling their business in a half sheepish way, for marriage licenses are granted there, at least so reads the sign.

At the date of our visit some were busy "skinning" the land, to be ploughed deeper again ere winter, a good practice, by-the-way, as it must tend to destroy the weeds. Others were scraping open ditches, excellent in the meantime, but seldom so good or in the end as cheap as covered main drains made of tile; and others were re-picking their potatoes, putting two into the rot heap for one into the bag, as elsewhere in Ontario.

Though the farmers here have fought a hard battle, and have done it well, they as elsewhere have not attained perfection. There may be enough of fair cows, but not enough of good ones. When the stones of the ridges are turned into bank barns, when the feed will come from above, and the sharp Labrador winds shall be shut out, and the cows housed earlier at night in autumn, and fed a little better in winter, and when some of the eighty-bushels-per-acre-oats from the valley of the Nation are sent to England in the form of Shorthorn beef, then shall they rejoice in increased prosperity as they have never done before. When that day shall come, not a man of them shall grudge \$1.00 a year for three hundred pages of original reading matter in the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL,

twice as much as they can get in quantity in any ordinary trashy book for a similar sum.

Good stock is rapidly spreading. The Holsteins of the Messrs. Cook, of Aultsville, are just beyond the border. Mr. Thos. Carlisle, of Dunbar, has invested in a pair of Clyde fillies, imported in 1884, and is easily accessible already to five imported stallions around. Mr. Thos. Hamilton, of Chesterville, has a goodly flock of Southdowns, etc., as noted elsewhere. Mr. S. Shaver, of Winchester Springs, has for two years past had a pure Percheron stallion, as has also Mr. P. Hutt, of West Winchester. Mr. A. Thom, of Morrisburg, has also two of this fine breed, and Mr. S. Casselman, of Aultsville, one, nor must we forget the two splendid Clydes imported and owned by Mr. , of Dunbar, nor the imported mare of Mr. James Moodie, of Chesterville, his Exmoor, Welsh and Shetland ponies, his herd of pretty Jerseys, his Shorthorn grades, and his black and tan smooth-coated Collie dogs. We rejoice in this advance, and we not only wish those gentlemen well for the spirit they have shown, but also those of the townships who by timidly looking on are giving them a start which it will not be easy to overtake.

Blood Horses at Exhibitions.

Ove. and above the sum of \$80 allowed among aged thoroughbred stallions, a sum of about \$250 was divided at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition among other sections in the same class, and scarcely one of the animals shown was worth exhibiting. Certainly they were not of a sort calculated "to improve the breed of horses in Canada." At London more money went to even inferior specimens of brood mares and young things. At other places the same tale was told. The judges must have felt ashamed of the task imposed on them. The fact that only one Canadian-bred blood horse (Chancellor) distinguished himself in the aged stallion class, shows that it is not to our native supply that breeders mainly look for the stallion best "calculated to improve the breed of horses in Canada." South of the line there are hundreds of horses well suited for such purposes and which can be bought for \$500 or thereabouts. The introduction of these horses is to be encouraged in every way, for without them farmers would have no chance of breeding the gentleman's saddle-horse, an animal which we have previously described as the best rent-payer a lover of horses can raise, if he be not content with the more prosaic industry of producing heavy drafts. Every year will add to the demand for saddle-horses, suitable also for dog-cart work or to run in a city-sleigh. Having regard to the complete failure that the exhibition of all sections in the thoroughbred class, except that for aged stallions, has been for the last quarter of a century, and to the fact that there is no visible improvement whatever in the sort of animal therein exhibited, we recommend the association to abolish those sections, and to add considerably to the amount of prize-money allowed to the first, second and third in the aged stallion class. The show in this class at the recent exhibitions has been a wonderful improvement on any display made at preceding anniversaries; which may be attributed, not to any increased disposition to breed race-horses in Canada, but to the fact that young farmers are beginning to see the truth of our contention that there is nothing like a little drop of blood. Hence the better patronage of the thoroughbred stallion, and it is to be hoped a corresponding abandonment of the mongrel harness or general purpose sire. We have before now contended that the breeding of race-horses is of comparatively little public importance to Canada, and those

who desire so to distinguish themselves will do so without any such encouragement as that offered by premiums at our exhibitions. They will rather look to the premiums of the race-course. With the travellers of thoroughbred stallions the case stands very differently. They need all that love of the animal and honest rivalry can do for them; and dollars above all things. It is not difficult to separate the blood-sire from the young stock of the same class, as regards either public or private benefit resulting from their ownership. Any race-horse man knows that thoroughbred mares and foals are nearly impossible to judge. They are, as a fact, generally judged by the pound, like fat sheep, and their points little thought of. The foal has pulled the mare all to pieces, and she is taken up out of the pasture rough, bedraggled, and but the ghost of the charming filly she was when known on the course. The foal is looking like something between a half-plucked beaver and a moulting badger, and is not a thing of beauty, even if destined possibly to be a joy for ever to its sanguine owner. More probably it will be to him a heritage of anxiety and disappointment; but illustrating, as widowers on their second marriage are said to do, the triumph of hope over experience, he will always be expecting a world-beater, and will try again. We are content to leave it to the Ontario Jockey Club, and to the owners of race-horses in Canada generally to say whether more good would not be done by discarding all sections from the thoroughbred class, except that indispensable one for aged stallions, and by doubling the prize-money in that section. With this step should be coupled the condition of having stood for mares the past season in Canada, and having been in the Province at least four months.

Lowlands.

The Compton valley is one of the most charming that is to be found in Quebec, that Province where mountain, forest, stream and vale vie with each other in turning many portions of it into a perfect land of enchantment to the lover of nature's beauties. Men cannot but be affected by their surroundings, hence it is that amongst frog-ponds and marshes the human intellect not unfrequently bears a close resemblance to that of frogs, while on the other hand, those cradled amidst the hills as often exhibit the restless energies of the streams that flow amongst them. It does not surprise us then to be told that on this farm the great Canadian stockman, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, first saw the light, that from the fatness of its pastures Mr. E. W. Judah has built up a splendid herd of Herefords, and that upon an upland plateau a little way to the northwest, Mr. J. W. M. Vernon has gathered another grand herd of very pretty white faces; or to put it in another form, in the neighborhood of the Compton valley more good stock has been handled in the past than in the rest of the Province of Quebec.

THE FARM.

The Lowlands farm consists of some 425 acres running entirely across the Compton valley, the wooded heights on either side possessing all the beauty of Lower Canada forests. Rills of crystal water come merrily out from springs amid dark cedar clumps that keep at bay the rays of a summer sun; and the waters of these chase each other all the way down into the valley, thus furnishing to the Herefords a purer draught than can be obtained by the merchant princes and the rulers of metropolitan cities. The waterworks of this region are on a magnificent scale. The grand old hills are one vast filter, hence the streams are never fouled by the stains of pollution.

The Coaticook runs through the entire valley, and

but a few yards from the steading. Stealing down through the willows and hazel that stand sentinel on its shores we read the lesson of the flight of time from the hurried movement of its waters as it bore downwards the grey goore on its bosom, which was carelessly trying to stem its current. Looking up the stream a wall of lovely forest guarded the bank, and on in the distance the valley narrowed, while far away over their tops the mountains of Vermont lifted up their great heads far into the blue sky.

The lowlands on both sides of the river are alluvial deposit, rich with the accumulations of past centuries, and unexcelled in the production of successive crops of hay. Indeed in some places they are too low, which, however, is overcome by judicious drainage.

The barns are above ground, and though low are very commodious, providing ample accommodation for everything under cover, including sometimes as many as 100 head of cattle fed for shipping. Cast iron water troughs are in front of the cattle, elevated breast high, and the manger in front has no sheeting at all on the side next the passage. The water comes down from the westward hills in limitless supply. One man can do the entire work in winter, including the drawing out of a good part of the manure. Mr. Judah has been located here some seven years, and although for a time some seed had to be purchased, he has this year grown enough on the place.

THE HEREFORDS.

King Pippin [7063], four years old, is a good bull to stand at the head of a herd. He was bred by Mr. W. S. Bruten, Stapleton, Presteign, Eng., sire Mars 12th (5457), and dam Primrose, by King of the Lilies (3892). Leaving King Pippin munching his hay in his stall, we cross the Coaticook, and there in the valley we are among the white faces. At the call of Mr. Judah they come trooping around us. Here is a strong cow, Hopeful 5th, (vol. xii), bred by Mr. J. Moore, Monksbury Court, Ledbury, and which has since produced three good calves, two of them bulls dropped 17th Nov., 1883, and 28th Oct., 1884, and are held for sale. Her sire is Careful (5794). Then beside her is Peach 5th and Pussy 3rd (both vol. xii), bred by T. Cadle, the Court Farm, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucester, both got by Hayden Grove (536c) and both Purities. These also have produced three calves each. Juno, a two year heifer from Peach and the sire Downton Boy (5877), has a fine bull calf by her side. Titus, a one year bull from the dam Peach, sired by King Pippin 7063, is to be sold. Hebe, Pussy's first calf at Lowlands, sired by Auctioneer (5194) is a fine stylish heifer, and is also suckling a heifer calf of much promise. Her dam Purity 5th, g. dam Purity 3rd, and g. g. dam Purity 2nd were noted prize winners in England. Yonder stand Stately 2nd, Duchess 6th, Fanny 4th (all vol. vii) and all bred by Mr. S. J. Holden, Caradoc, Ross. The two latter are Duchesses, sired by Careful (5794), and the former is from the same sire, and out of the dam Lady Caradoc, by Tredegar (5077). These also have produced three calves each during their three years sojourn at Lowlands, the one year bull calf of Fanny 4th being not yet sold, while the three bulls produced by Duchess 6th are doing service in places far away. The produce of Duchess 2nd, g. dam of Duchess 6th, are now scattered throughout the United States, Canada and South Africa, as she was a grand breeder. Forester (1238), was her sire, and Cronkhill (1558) her grandsire, both great prize winners, the latter being particularly noted for the excellence of his stock. Careful (5794), the sire of Stately 2nd, was sold to Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, Fairfield and Hallowell,

Somerset Co., Maine, U. S. A., and was a prize winner on both sides of the Atlantic. His grandsire, Tredegar (5077), was first and champion of any breed at Hereford, first and champion at Newport, and the same at Ledbury. Indeed, he was never beaten, and has won more prizes than almost any other bull on record. It is not surprising, then, that Lowland Lass, the two year calf of Stately 2nd is a beautiful specimen, being long, low, level and short in limb.

The herd was imported in 1882, the six females enumerated above and the bull, and are all now five years old, except the bull. Other than these, none have been purchased, and notwithstanding that several of the young bulls have been sold, the herd numbers 27 head. We have already stated that each of these foundation cows have produced three calves in as many years, of which but one has been lost, a record of which any breeder might well be proud. Six of the young heifers are now carrying calf to Mr. Cochrane's grand stock bull Cassio (6849).

LOCATION.

This Hereford home is but one fourth of a mile from Hillhurst P. O. and Station, on the G. T. R., 118 miles west of Montreal, and 15 miles north of the U. S. boundary line. It has thus connection with Portland direct, and with Boston by way of the Passumpsic, which connects with the G. T. R. at Lennoxville, 14 miles distant, and also with the Quebec Central and International at Sherbrooke on the G. T. R., 18 miles distant. Telegraph and telephone at Hillhurst, which is but $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the home of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane. A grist mill is being erected on the farm. Grass, water, forest and pasture are abundant, and the high hills on either side of the valley break the force of the cold storms of winter. With so many natural advantages, we naturally form high expectations regarding the future of this home of the white faces.

Our Manitoba Letter.

The Provincial Exhibition at St. Boniface, Man., held last week (28th-30th), was a grand success. Of course the show of produce, grain, roots, etc., took the lead; nevertheless there was a very good exhibit of horses and cattle, sheep and poultry. The country is in its infancy, and great things are to be expected in the future. The farmers are beginning to find out that mixed farming will pay much better than simply raising wheat, especially when there is still danger from the frost.

The frost can be avoided by fall ploughing, and sowing early in April, and by using an early maturing wheat, such as White Fife and White Russian.

I have never seen such roots as grow here. Magnificent cabbages and cauliflowers, beets and mangolds attain an extraordinary growth. I saw some sunflowers a few weeks ago with heads 16 inches in diameter growing on stalks as thick as my arm.

This country will be, ere long, great in cheese production, as well as in beef. The rich and succulent prairie grass makes fine feed for cattle. The Short-horn seems in many parts a great favorite. I would like to see the Ayrshire tried to the fullest extent. I have no doubt but they will prove themselves, what they are elsewhere, a handy and very useful breed of cattle for dairy purposes. All they want to be appreciated is to be thoroughly known.

The winter is severe, but the Ayrshire can rough it better than any other breed of cattle. Mr. Gay, of Morris, Man., had a fine herd of Ayrshires at the exhibition. I was glad to note a number of Southdown sheep belonging to Mr. Fraser, Emerson, at the exhibition. They took first prize and deserved it well.

J. C. QUINN.

Carberry, Man., 6th October.

The Elm Grove Stock Farm.

Almost every one of the hardy pioneers of a former generation has a story of hardship and heroic endurance in grappling with the difficulties of wilderness-life that sounds more like fiction than stern reality, and that is worthy of record in the annals of our country's history.

Mr. Samuel Redmond, the father of the present proprietor of The Elm Grove Stock Farm, left the island "Gem of the Ocean" early in the century, and after spending some time in the employ of the father of the Hon. Edward Blake, settled in Cavan, in the county of Durham, in the year 1818. The first bushel of peas he sowed he bought from one Post, sixteen miles east of Toronto, and carried them on his back to his new backwoods home, some 65 miles further east. We need scarcely add that determination so courageous was sure of success, and that this patriarch of the generation of our fathers died a few years since worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Some four miles from Peterboro to the southward, in a valley that might fitly be termed sequestered in the days when forests ruled, stands the steading of this farm, surrounded by a sea of undulations, as far as the eye can scan. The strong, substantial brick dwelling no less than the extensive basement barns, at once arrest the traveler's eye; and the strong, high fences, with the wall of masonry in front of the dwelling, all point to the architecture of a single mind.

Mr. Joseph Redmond, the proprietor of the Elm Grove stock farm, which now comprises some 540 acres, all lying together, settled here in 1854, and by dint of untiring effort and the skillful handling of live-stock to the extent of 1,600 cattle and 3,000 sheep, sometimes in a single year, he has reached his present position. Another farm of some 80 acres, near Peterboro', completes the estate. Some 60 acres of this farm produced from 80 to 100 tons of hay the past season, which is all sold for from \$12 to \$14 per ton. In such a case we concede that this is better than feeding it, when of course large quantities of manure may easily be purchased and returned to feed the land.

The soil of this farm is substantially a good clay loam, but possesses a great variety, and is now being underdrained as opportunity offers, although the sub soil is gravelly in its nature, and would readily bring at least \$80 an acre if placed in the market. From a high hill in front of the dwelling, and some distance onward, a magnificent view gratifies the lover of varied scenery. To the northwest lies Peterboro' in the valley of the Otonabee, the smoke of many a stack-pipe speaking of busy life. In the opposite direction the belted fringe of Rice Lake, where the restless waters of the Otonabee take a refreshful nap, is distinctly visible. Eastward lies a fine farming country of hills and hollows, and westward one looks over Cavan and Monaghan beyond the Otonabee. Some seven or eight townships are distinctly visible from this region of Otonabee hills.

THE STOCK.

From the nature of his work one would naturally expect that Mr. Redmond would have a keen eye for a good beast, an opinion which a careful survey of the stock fully justified.

The first purchase of pure bred females was from the herd of John Isaac, sr., of Bormaton, in 1865, when a roan heifer calf, Nellie 3d., was brought to Elm Grove. She proved a very prolific cow, raising some eleven or twelve calves in all, of which two pairs were twins, was (unlike too many of her modern sisters) an extra milker, and finished her course in the Liverpool market. Her calves were sold in the neigh-

borhood of \$100 each. In 1875 four females—one calf, two yearlings and one two year old were purchased from the late John Bellwood, Newcastle, and all except the two-year-old produced very satisfactory stock.

The same year a bull, Kenneth—652—was purchased at Mr. Joseph Thompson's sale, Whitby. He was bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Scotland, was red in color, and got by Heir of Scots—653—from the dam Beauty 3d, and proved himself a very useful animal. Kenneth made way for Suleiman Pacha—306—, from Bow Park, a good bull got by Duke of Winfield 22985, dam, Duchess, by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629, and was used three years. Suleiman Pacha gave place to Dandy—304— an agricultural society bull, bred by John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, from the sire Richmond Prince—378—, dam Blanch by Royal Barmpton (32996).

Several good bulls have been brought into the neighborhood through the means of the agricultural association referred to above.

The present stock bull, Challenger, a roan, calved Dec. 1882, was bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem, got by Barmpton Hero—278—, and from the dam Matchless of Elmhurst 2nd, by Baron Louan 3d 25617. This bull, a first prize winner at Toronto, is a magnificent fellow, just Mr. Redmond's ideal of a bull. Other bulls have been occasionally patronized, and a large proportion of the cattle are descendants of the Bellwood purchase, but Mr. R. has latterly become so enamored of the Scotch cattle that he is purposing to supersede these altogether by a purchase from beyond the sea.

Last year four Kinellar heifers, one year old, were purchased. They have all produced fine calves, by the sire Banner Bearer (49034), bred by W. Duthie, Collynie. Of these four, Ruby Hill 9th, Wimple 15th, and Columbine were by British Flag (46009), and Mina, by Gladstone (43286). Their calves are named respectively Cancopper Boy, Wimple 16th, a faultless red, Columbine 2nd, also a red, and Wait on Me, a roan. Three of these were weighed in our presence, with results as follows. Wimple 16th, 8 months and 7 days, 706 lbs., or a gain of 88 lbs. per month; Columbine 2nd, 6 months, 606 lbs., or 100 lbs. a month; and Wait on Me, 4 months and 10 days, 465 lbs., or 107 lbs. a month. Other pure bred calves weighed at the same time made equally good averages, demonstrating the practicability of reaching a gain of 100 lbs. a month with Shorthorn calves. One of these, Daystar, weight 926 lbs., took first honors at Toronto. The pure-breds at the present time number 22 head, of which 7 are carrying calf to Challenger.

Mr. Redmond has fed as many as 140 head of cattle for shipment in one year, turning off the first lot about midwinter, and the second lot in June, and has found it profitable, but less so latterly.

A number of good horses are kept, of which some are pure. The Clyde mare Meg, 8 years old, and 16 hands high, has carried two first prizes in Toronto in her day, and is suckling a fine foal sired by General Wood, imported by R. Beith, Bowmanville, and sold to Geo. Cockburn, Cobourg, for \$2,500, and from a three-cross Canadian bred mare. It is held for sale. There is also a one-year stallion, black in color, from the dam Meg, and taking well after her, and the imported sire Criffel, owned by Mr. J. Johnson, Bethany, and a one-year from a Coacher and a Clyde mare, which possesses much in little.

THE BUILDINGS.

The barns are erected in the form of an L. The main barn was built in 1878. It is 126 ft. long and 46 ft. wide, with a number of side drives. The other

barn is 92 x 42 ft. These have stone and brick base-ments respectively. The stone work, beautifully faced, is 10 ft. high, and the barn posts 18 ft. In the basement are 86 chains for tying stock. For two cattle the stalls are spaced 6½ ft. The mangers are put up 4 inches from the floor at the bottom, and at the top are 18 inches from the level of the floor. These are 18 inches inside, and bevel towards the passages. Under this bevel is the water trough; by sliding a loose board of the bevel part upward, access is given the cattle to the trough. This arrangement is peculiarly Mr. Redmond's, and is a good one.

METHOD OF FEEDING.

Everything is fed cut feed, but not quite exclusively. The feed is chopped above, at the rate of one ton per hour, and falls into a chamber below, or goes up into a mow, as desired. The turnips are pulped below at the rate of 1 bus. per minute. The water is pumped into a tank in the basement, and there the feed is mixed. All this is done by horse power, which is inside.

The working horses get oaten sheaves cut, which are further mixed with middlings and oat chop. In long days additional oats are added. The idle horses are fed cut oat straw and hay, with a little middlings added.

The cattle when fattening get middlings and peas, often in equal parts, mixed with chaffed hay and oat straw, also in equal proportions.

The calves are kept in the first year, especially during the day, and are sucked morning and evening, which is supplemented by cut hay mixed with meal, of which the proportions are in 100 lbs., 50 lbs. oat chop, 20 lbs. pea chop, 20 lbs. oil cake ground, and 10 lbs. Thorley Food. Of this mixture for the first six months they will require about 10 lbs. a day on an average, of which but 3 lbs. is hay.

TREE PLANTING.

Mr. Redmond planted some 500 elm trees last spring. The objects are to secure shade, and also to furnish living posts for fencing. It is his intention to continue this work from year to year, so that there is every prospect that soon the Elm Grove Stock Farm will be lined with graceful living elms on all its borders.

Our Scotch Letter.

From our Aberdeen correspondent.

(Too late for October.)

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW AT ABERDEEN.

The great event of the year in Scotland has come and gone. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland held its 58th show during the last week of July, the place visited being Aberdeen. It was one of the most successful meetings the Society has ever held in the Granite City, the drawings for the show amounting to £3,282 19s., or about £400 more than at the time of the last visit of the Society to this place in 1876. The entries of live-stock were smaller than usual, but several of the breeds were splendidly represented, and the display on the whole was entirely satisfactory, showing that though times are hard, breeders are not slackening their efforts toward improvement. There were one or two new features in connection with the show which call for notice, the most striking being the introduction of a new system of judging—a rather fanciful scheme to my mind, which is not likely to become popular in this country. The way the scheme works is this: Three judges are nominated, but only two are allowed to act at once, one being balloted out each time a new class comes into the ring, the intention being to prevent exhibitors tampering with the judges. The fact that such a system is needed (it was first mooted to satisfy a clamour that arose among Clydesdale breeders about the judging at some former shows of the society), reflects no credit either on judges or exhibitors. But though many dislike this new arrangement on that account, I think there is still greater objection to it than this. In my opinion

it is very objectionable, in that it does not give the least guarantee of getting the continuity of type which one looks for in the prize takers. What good purpose can such exhibitors serve if you find that in this instance the judges have preferred one type, and in that instance another distinctly different type? Uniformity of type, I grant, may be got by the new system if the judges are all of one mind, but it is more likely to be otherwise, and where the tastes of the judges are diametrically opposed, the results that must follow are only too apparent. Under such a system there are stronger inducements than ever for the judges to work on the give-and-take principle, which has often caused heart-burnings in our show yards.

Another new feature, and one which I can heartily commend, was the opening of new classes for fat stock, which was altogether necessary in such a centre as Aberdeen, which stands in the front rank both for the feeding and rearing of stock, and the response of the local exhibitors was extremely gratifying, the entries being numerous, and the quality exceptionally fine. The new class for three-year-old cows was also an improvement on the old plan of showing the three-year-olds with animals of more maturity, for three-year-old cows do not compete on fair terms with those that are four or five years.

The great feature of the exhibition was the grand display of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which were not only the most largely represented breed (there were 124 entries) but the best in point of quality. They made a unique display. On all hands, by opponents as well as friends, it was admitted they were the best ever seen at any former show of the Society, in some class's beating the grand display that appeared at the Centenary Show at Edinburgh last year. An excellent judge, Mr. Macdonald, editor of the *Live-Stock Journal*, London, remarked that while the substance and maturity exhibited, especially in the younger class of Polled cattle, were something quite remarkable, the sweetness, the quality and the evenness of flesh were not so apparent as one could wish. I agree entirely with him here, and breeders should pause before they sacrifice these latter qualities to the former, even although they must feel strongly tempted to adapt their stock to exigencies of the times, which cry for quantity, rather more perhaps than for quality. There is a certain value which breeders put upon quality, character and type, which disappears to a great extent when the animal is put upon the block, but which should always be rated high in the show yard, and which, no doubt, will always be so, but sometimes there seems to be a danger of the utilitarian cry for "beef, beef," getting more than its own just share of attention. That is the danger I apprehend, to which Mr. Macdonald alludes, and his advice is well timed. But I must glance at some of the best classes and pass on. Except at Edinburgh last year, I have never seen a stronger class of aged bulls, there being 11 entries, and the quality good. It was a doubtful fight between the first three bulls, Black Knight and Jupiter, both belonging to Mr. Wilken, and Prince of the Realm, bred at Kinnochtry, belonging to Mr. Strachan. The great style and quality of Black Knight carried him to the front, and Mr. Wilken is to be congratulated on his victory, which was a double one, for he secured the second place with Jupiter, though several good judges would have preferred Prince of the Realm, a noted winner by a Tillyfour sire. A son of Black Knight, exhibited by Mr. Jas. Argo, and named Black Rod, was an undisputed first among two year olds, and he was the leading yearling at the Centenary Show at Edinburgh last year. A strong class, if not an extra strong class of yearling bulls was topped by Poole, a rattling good yearling from Cortachy Castle, with immense size and substance, and good in the feet, but not so fine in the bone, and a little rough in his shoulders. He was got by one of the first sires of the day, Elcho 595, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bt., and it is worthy of notice that Mr. Stephenson's second bull Evander, which I may mention was first at the Royal English Show at Preston, was out of a cow by the same sire, so that Ballindalloch blood—though Sir George was not on exhibition this year—was well represented. The third prize bull was much admired for his fine symmetry and sweetness. He was the property of Mr. Mackie, and some judges would have placed him first. He has since the show been purchased by W. Eggington, South Ella Hill, at 200 gs. Mr. Wilken, now one of our foremost breeders of polled stock, won easily for cows above three years old with that grand specimen Waterside Matilda II,

by the Pride bull Knight of the Shire. She is an animal of great individual merit, with wonderful quality, wealth of flesh, depth of carcass and substance, and was first in her class at Edinburgh last year, besides winning many other prizes. Mr. Reid's second prize cow Isle of Beauty is a daughter of the Highland Society's cow Isla, and by the fine stock bull Prince Albert of Bards. She is an exceptionally fine specimen, with splendid symmetry and cover of flesh, nice head and ears, but wants the great substance of the winner. In the class for three year old cows, Mr. Smith's May 8th, by the Aboyne bred bull Monarch, was an easy winner. Representing an East Tulloch family that has been brought to wonderful perfection by Mr. Smith's Powrie, May was considered by the judges to be the best polled female in the show yard; probably she was the best animal of any breed in the show. She was only second at Edinburgh last year, but I have never seen greater improvement in any animal. Better back and ribs one never saw; over the loins, quarters and crops no improvement could be suggested, while she has a stylish head and neck, which serve to show off her grand proportions, and if one would hint a fault, it is that she is a little stiff to the touch, and a little open at the tail head, but taken all over, I have never seen a better animal in any show yard. There was a strong class of two year old heifers, the first three places being taken by daughters of Mr. Anderson's famous Prince Albert of Bards, one of them being the Queen's Champion female at Edinburgh, Flush II, which, however, has not come up to the expectations that were then formed of her. Never have a finer class than the yearling heifers were, appeared in any show yard—38 entries—for which polled breeders might have challenged comparison with any class in the year. Substance and early maturity were, as I have stated, the great and outstanding features; they were more like two-year-olds than one-year olds, and have remarkable wealth of flesh. One hardly expects to see their like again. No fewer than three of the first four prizes fell to Mr. Hannay, for a grand trio of yearlings, a great victory in such a hotly contested field, the first and third winners being after the third prize aged bull, Prince of the Realm, and descended through their dams from the Cortachy herd. The Earl of Airlie's second heifer was additional proof of the fine breeding properties of her sire, Elcho, to whom I have already referred. For the prizes offered for best family group of Polled cattle here was—if the phrase may be used—a neck to neck race between Mr. Wilken's Matildas and Mr. Smith's Mays. Mr. Wilken's ultimately had a narrow but creditable victory. It was pretty much a matter of taste between the two lots; Mr. Wilken's had the quality and flesh and Mr. Smith's the best character. Before the fight began I would have been inclined to place my money on the Mays, there was such a remarkable family likeness about them and such grand polled heads they had; but I am not to cavil at the decision of the judges.

There was only a fair show of Shorthorns; and as a writer in the *Daily Free Press*, in the report on the show, that appeared in that newspaper, says: "Shorthorn breeders have need to bestir themselves, as their opponents, the 'Polled' men, have left them a long way in the rear. The entries numbered 74, being little over one-half of what they were thirty or forty years ago. But not only were the entries smaller than they were, but the animals themselves were not so good as they ought to be, and as he would like to see them. The standard of fashion in regard to the "red white and roans" is so often changed that he does not wonder at breeders keeping aloof from the show-ring. There appears, in fact, to be at least two standards by which Shorthorns are judged, a different one being offered in July to that which is applied in December. Or to speak plainly, at the Christmas shows the animals are judged from a utilitarian point of view—at their value to the butcher—but the summer shows the fashion changes, and too much allowed for beauty and form without the substance or the beef. There is great force in the remarks of this writer, and with much of what he says I am inclined to agree. The lesson he teaches is sound, and I should hope will be acted upon; but I would never advocate a system of judging the animals altogether from a utilitarian point of view—their value to the butcher—yet there is no doubt the want of a definite type among Shorthorns is a great drawback to the breed, and the disadvantage is aggravated often by the judges themselves. Though improvement was desirable in some cases, there was a really good display all round. Aged bulls were a strong class, with Mr. Handley's Self-esteem second,

a well-known Royal English winner, leading, and Mr. Gordon's Hiawatha, a splendid roan, with beautiful barrel and quality and cover of flesh following. He was sold at a long figure to Mr. Handley. His sire is that magnificent bull Rob Roy, which Prof. Brown, of the Experimental College, purchased from Mr. Duthie. Mr. Black's third prize bull is an exceptionally fine white of great scale and handsome proportions, named Ventriloquist, which was bred at Sittyton, and was more to northern tastes than the first prize bull, which has begun to fade.

The judging in the class for two-year-old bulls was strongly criticised, and I cannot say that they were well placed. The first prize bull Reformer, bred by Mr. Duthie, may improve as he grows older, but at present he is too singly made and bare below. Mr. Scott's Merry Monarch many would have preferred, or Mr. Turner's Romeo, a remarkably neat roan of rare quality, bred at Uppermill, which was not placed at all, with a son of Sir Arthur Ingram, a famous bull in his day. Mr. James Bruce had a clear first among yearling bulls, a fair lot containing several young animals of promise. The Prince's exhibit, which is named Sir William Ingram, is a big fleshy roan. He has been sold to a South American purchaser, Mr. McLaren, Buenos Ayres. Mr. Watt's Carlton, which was second, got more than he deserved, more deserving ones being Mr. Merron's Washington, by Hiawatha, which was third, and Mr. McWilliam's commended bull Royal Victor, bred by the Duke of Northumberland. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Davidson, Mains of Cairnbroogie, and Mr. James Bruce, Burnside, were the most successful exhibitors of females, which were a fair lot and nothing more, when taken from one end to the other, excluding the "crack" winners, which, however, were very good.

Galloway, Ayrshire, Highland and fat cattle were excellent as regards quality, Galloways being exceptionally good, and brought out in grand order, though the entries were rather smaller than they are when the show is held in the south, and the same remark applies to Clydesdale horses, which of course compared unfavorably with the exhibitions in the south, which are nearer the great breeding districts for this class of stock. Business was very dull, and few except second class animals changed hands. There were, however, several of your countrymen in the yard, who materially helped to improve matters. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, who has secured several good lots from our most noted Aberdeenshire herds. He reports that he made the following purchases: From Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, the splendid yearling, Orange Blossom; Shorthorn bull Prince of Orange, bred by Mr. A. Cruikshank, Sittyton, and the choice of Mr. Duthie's bull calves, a red son of the Sittyton Victoria bull, Scotland Victor, and out of Croquetdale, bred by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. From Mr. Hughes, of Newmore, Mr. Johnston bought a very pretty roan heifer that was commended at the Highland Society's show—Beauty VI., got by Duke of Albany (46184), and out of Beauty III., by Royal Hope (32392). From the Duke of Buccleuch he bought Cherry Lady, a heifer calf of the fine old Cherry strain, and from Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, he gets seven choice bull calves and seven capital females representing the families in this fine old herd. Mr. Johnston also purchased from Mr. Sutor, Collie, Morayshire, a Lord Derby yearling colt High Sheriff, which was first prize-winner at the Elgin show, and he gets a one-year-old registered filly from Mr. Campbell. I learned also, through Mr. Johnston, that Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, Ontario, has bought six very fine young bulls from the Kinellar herd, and the choice of Mr. A. Cruikshank's (Sittyton) bull calves. Mr. Miller has also bought ten yearling colts and one filly. From the same source I learn that Mr. Robert Beth, of Bowmanville, Ontario, has purchased a number of Clydesdales, including some prize animals, and that Mr. Henry Jeffrey, of Whity, Ontario, has secured for his stud three exceptionally fine Clydesdale stallions.

QUIDAM.

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Every subscriber who will forward us the names of two new subscribers and \$2 inclosed in registered letter, by the 15th of the present month, will receive one copy of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL free for one year from the expiration of the date of his present subscription. Address THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Prince Albert.

The above sketch of Prince Albert—2057—, for two years past the stock bull of Thos. Nicholson & Sons, of Sylvan, Ont., is a fair representation of this noble Shorthorn, but it in no wise flatters him. He was bred by Messrs. J. & W. Watt, of Salem, from whom he was purchased when a calf by his present owners. He was sired by the old Bampton Hero—278—, so long the stock bull of the Messrs. Watt. Of him it is unnecessary to speak further, as his name is a household word in the home of every stockman. Butterfly, the dam of Prince Albert, by Under Sheriff—4184—, a grand cow that wound up her show career by taking second prize at the late fat stock show at Guelph for fat Shorthorn cow, weighing at that time 1,912 lbs. His pedigree runs through a long line of first-class bulls to imp. Red Rose, by a son of Albion (2968).

He is a beautiful roan, very even above and below, with grand fore and hind quarters, very stylish head

Royal Duke of Gloster 5155, who took two first prizes at the Provincial in 1865 and the following year. The former's dam was Lily 4th, by imp. Lord of Lune (16428). The latter's dam was imp. Fanny, by Brideman (12493). The following year the yearling heifer Fashion 16th was bought; she was sired by the Red Duke of Morton 6093, dam Fashion 12th, by Royal Duke of Gloster. In 1877 the nearly pure Booth heifer 6th Countess of Brant was purchased from the late Hon. Geo. Brown. She was sired by imp. Royal Tullor, out of 2nd Countess of Brant, by imp. King of the Ocean. She was a grand heifer, and added materially to the wealth of the herd. In 1881 the yearling heifer Leanoire 2nd was purchased from Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, of Alma. She is of the Queen of the May family, "a family," (to use the language of the May number of the JOURNAL of 1884), "from which has come so many prize winning bulls as to cover it with a renown that will never perish but with the history of Shorthorns." She was

sired by The Baron, dam Queen of the May 3rd, by Knight of Warlabby. This was a grand bull, and did much to bring the herd to its present standard.

The herd now numbers 45 Shorthorns. No grades are kept. The bull calves suck their own dams from six to nine months, according to circumstances; the heifer calves are usually brought up with a pail.

The Messrs. Nicholson have no stereotyped system of feeding. They believe it economy to feed as great a variety as possible. All oat straw and corn stalks are run through the cutting box, and those requiring chop-stuff get it mixed with cut feed; hay is fed uncut.

The farm is situated four miles south-west of Parkhill, in North Middlesex. It consists of 200 acres, of an alluvial clay deposit. About 40 acres are still in wood; the cleared land is all under-drained with tile, which has added fully one-third to its productiveness. About 70 acres are in permanent pasture, some of it having been pastured continuously for 21 years, and shows no signs of deterioration as

**SHORTHORN BULL PRINCE ALBERT.**

The property of Thomas Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan, Ont.

and neck, and of imposing presence. Indeed, almost a fac-simile of his illustrious sire.

Prince Albert, when a calf, won first at the Provincial Show held in Guelph, and first at the Western the same year as a yearling although only 11 months old. First as a yearling at the Western in 1884, and first at the late Provincial as a two-year-old; also the silver medal for best bull of any age. These are the only occasions on which he has been exhibited. As a stock bull he is a grand success. Out of the six prizes offered for bull calves at the late Provincial, his calves took three of them.

The herd at the head of which Prince Albert stands was commenced in 1868 by the purchase of the three yearling heifers Rosette, Fanny 5th, and Fashion 16th, from the late Geo. Robson, Esq., of London township. Rosette and Fanny 5th were both sired by

sired by the noted prize bull The Baron—90—, the conqueror of the almost invincible 4th Duke of Clarence (33597). Her dam was by imp. Knight of Warlabby (29014). Since she came into possession of the Messrs. Nicholson she has produced three heifer calves, the first by imp. Socrates (45640), and is again due to calve. But it is not on their achievements in the past that their fame rests, for we believe that four out of the five of the second prize herd at Toronto this year were of this family.

Among the first bulls that were used in the herd was Udora's Oxford—215— and Baron Stanley (25644), both of the Udora family, the first mentioned got by 7th Earl of Oxford, the latter by 27th Duke of Airdrie. They were both bred by Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont. After these Prince Royal—96— was purchased from Messrs. J. & R. Hunter. He was

yet, but rather the reverse. Fall wheat, oats and corn are the only grains grown, very few roots, about 4 acres of mangels annually; very heavy crops of corn are grown of the early Dent variety, which fully matures every year.

Thus it is that the great march of improvement is sweeping on, and thus it should be. Not many years gone by and a herd of Shorthorns numbering 45 head was rare indeed. Now such is to be found in many of our counties, and several of them in the same county sometimes, and yet they are too rare. It will be observed that the herd of the Messrs. Nicholson, considering its comparatively recent establishment and that the foundation stock was not numerous, has come rapidly to the front. Indeed its young stock would be a credit to any herd, and where such is the case, the future is always bright with promise. We heartily

desire that the owners of Prince Albert may meet with that reward of which their enterprise is so deserving.

Union Jack.

This good strong Clyde stallion was foaled April 28th, 1883, and imported by his present owner, Mr. H. H. Hurd, of Oakwood, (Hamilton P. O.), Ont., when one year old. He was sired by The Lad for Me (1845), g. sire Abbey Prince (2), g. g. sire Lochfergus Champion (449), and so on back to the 10th sire, Glancier (335), foaled about 1810. His dam is Scott (1957), by Star of the West (828), g. dam Lofty, by Prince Royal (648).

He is a blood bay, with heavy bone, blocky build

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

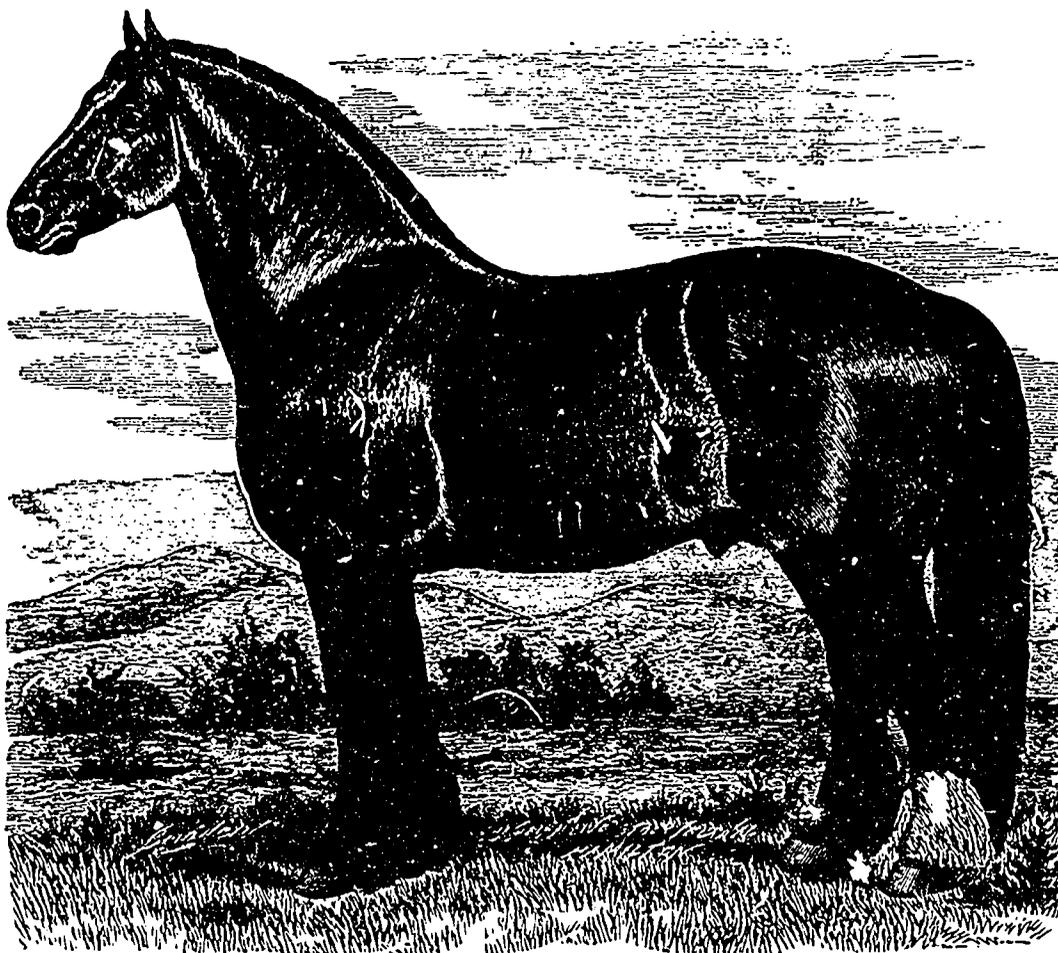
Care of the Ram and the Ewes During the Breeding Season.

SECOND PAPER.

[This article, which is continued from the September number, should have appeared in October, but did not reach us in time for publication.—Ed.]

We told our readers in the last paper that they would be safe in using a large, strong lamb to a limited number of ewes. We have practiced this for a good many years. With good management satisfactory results will be obtained. But in any case be sure both ram and ewe are of the right stamp, and in good health. The proof of good health will be whiteness and firmness of teeth, sweetness of breath, brightness

season are attended to. The ram should have his breast colored, so that he will mark each ewe when he serves her; it can then be easily ascertained should she come in season again. Allow the ram to remain a half hour or so with the ewes in the enclosure after he has served the last found in season, when all the ewes should be *quietly driven* to the field, and the ram returned to his pen. This system daily followed out during the breeding season will give far better results than can be obtained by letting the ram run with the ewes continually. Should the ewes served to-day be in season to-morrow (as they likely will be), allow the ram first to find if there are any fresh ones needing his attention. If there are any, let him attend first to them; then, if your flock is small, he



THE TWO YEAR CLYDESDALE STALLION UNION JACK.

Imported by and the property of H. H. Hurd, Hamilton, Ont.

and good action. Though only in fair condition, he weighs 1,710 lbs., and gives promise of being a very heavy and superior horse.

Union Jack was imported by Mr. Hurd to place at the head of his stud at Oakwood, which contains a fine lot of young Clydesdale stallions and mares, a number of which are imported, the balance being mainly pedigreed Canadian Clydes, the largest lot of this latter class in any one stud in Ontario being found at Oakwood, which is saying a good deal, as one county of the Province alone (Ontario) has some 200 pure bred Clydes in it, imported and Canadian bred.

As Mr. Hurd is always picking up Clydesdales when he sees a good one, and frequently importing, he has always something on hand to sell, and unless in the case of a few great favorites, is always ready to part with them when suitable purchasers come to buy.

of eye and countenance; the degree of fat which they carry, the color of the skin, which should be a bright pink, clear and clean; and last, but not least, the firmness with which the wool adheres to the skin. A healthy sheep, possessing a good fleece, should have an abundance of yolk. We do not favor the practice of allowing the ram to run or pasture with the ewes during the breeding season, except with a very limited number—say from twelve to twenty, according to the age of the sheep. If the flock numbers over twelve, it will pay for the extra work to keep the ram in an enclosure a distance from the flock where he cannot see or hear them, and bring the ewes up once a day and allow them to run in a small yard with him; by this means he will soon find the ewes which are in season. After each ewe is properly served *once*, put her outside the yard, and so on until all which are in

may again serve those he served yesterday; but never let him serve a ewe a third time. Should she, at the end of two weeks, again come in season, have her served by another ram, as in all probability she will not become impregnated by the first. At the commencement of the season the ram should be in good condition, but not too fat, and should always be kept the same. Give him a clean, comfortable pen, with plenty of exercise and good, clean food, and pure water in abundance. We have found clover-hay and turnips, with a little oats and peas mixed with a little bran, just the thing. We feed what hay and turnips he will eat up clean. Of grain (two-thirds oats, one-third peas in which a little bran has been mixed), we commence two weeks before the season starts with a quart a day, given in two feeds, morning and night, and gradually raise to two quarts per day. The ewes

should be in thrifty condition, but not fat. Keep them fresh and constantly gaining during the breeding season. If your pastures are poor, supplement them with a little grain; you will be surprised and gratified with the results. We are frequently asked, "What age shall our breeding ewes be?" They may be from fifteen months to four or five years. It is seldom wise to keep a ewe over four years old. I speak of raising grades for the butcher. It is often wise to keep a choice, pure-bred ewe as long as she will breed; but this is in exceptional cases, and should not be followed as a rule. We are also sometimes asked, "Should ewe lambs never be bred from?" As a rule, No; but sometimes where a man has a very small flock of pure-bred sheep and wishes to increase his number as rapidly as possible, and cannot afford to buy, it may be permissible to breed from large, strong ewe lambs; but this should only be done to a very limited extent. Such lambs should be well fed from the time of their birth (as, indeed, all lambs should be), and must be well fed and carefully tended during pregnancy and the time of suckling their lambs, and in no wise allowed to raise more than one lamb, or to run down in condition. Even with the best of care their growth will be injured to a certain extent. When such means are employed, do not allow these young things to drop their lambs before the last two weeks in April, or first week in May. The duration of pregnancy in the sheep is about five months or one hundred and fifty-two days.

The proper time to allow lambs to be dropped is a question to be settled by each farmer for himself, and must be governed by circumstances. When feed is plentiful and stabling warm and commodious, early lambs coming in February and March will pay best; but where feed is scarce and stabling poor, the last of April or first of May is soon enough. Care should be taken not to have them dropped after the middle of May, as the luxuriant growth of grass usually found after that time, together with the warm weather, frequently causes a dangerous state of fever in the dam giving birth at this season.

The Eastern Townships Exhibition.

This very well conducted and successful exhibition was held in Sherbrooke, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, just a little late for holding an exhibition in that beautiful country of hills and valleys where the leaves fall down so early. The grounds are situated on an elevation commanding a lovely view of this sidehill city upon the opposite side of the St. Francis, where, in its centre, the Magog comes tumbling down from heights in the rear, and after rolling about more leisurely amid the giant rocks in the lower channel, join those of the St. Francis in their busy flow. Many miles away all the day long Mount Orford lifts its blue head up to heaven, a king amidst the Lower Canada mountains, which in the distance call up visions of the ancient pyramids of the Egyptian plain. Beautiful for situation, and placed amid the centre of nature's natural magnificence, the grounds are a little uneven for the most practical purposes, but, with the patience of the mound-builders of the Mississippi valley, and with infinitely more of hurry, the directors have cut away the hills and filled the valleys where most needed, erected very good buildings, but not enough of them, as the event proved, and surrounded the spacious enclosure with a neat new fence. Amazing despatch, when we consider that the merry whistle of the mower was heard in these same grounds late in July, when not a vestige of the structures that grace them or the fence that surrounds them was to be seen.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.

This being the first exhibition of the kind ever held in the Eastern Townships, of course much had to be done that was not nearly up to the ideal of the management, yet there were some distinguishing features which should not be passed by.

1. The attention given to the parade of prize cattle and draught horses in the ring on the closing day of the fair. They were not simply led out and hurried around the ring, as though the owners were afraid to have them seen, and then as hurriedly marched away, as here in the west: but they were leisurely led at least three times around the ring, affording every one so minded a careful look of each of the prize-winners. A splendid sight it was. First came the heavy draught horses shaking the ground with their tread. Next came the Shorthorns with their great bodies and full quarters; the Herefords followed, immense in their proportions, and the Aberdeen-Angus Polls with their sleek glossy skins, hornless heads, and strong, low set limbs; the dairy breeds, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires were next in order with their great milk-veins and udders that almost interfered with their gait; then came the grades and cross-breeds, some of them of types such as never appeared before in a Canadian show-ring, as we shall see in a succeeding article, and no less than from 16 to 20 yokes of oxen brought up the rear, reminding us that we were in the land where stones require to be disturbed from the repose of centuries, to facilitate cultivation.

2. Of the beef breeds the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus Polls were in the ascendant, and were decidedly the attraction in this line. The crosses from these, especially those of the Aberdeens, were exceedingly interesting, a matter that deserves much attention at the hands of parties desirous of producing beef.

3. One of the exhibitors, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, had the name and pedigree of each animal on exhibition tacked up at the stall, which enabled visitors to ascertain at a glance all they might wish to know about the cattle. It is the intention of the board to go a step further next year, and print catalogues of the stock on exhibition, with corresponding numbers on the stalls, as is done in Britain. We are satisfied that this is an excellent plan, and the unsatisfactory results from its trial at the Ontario Provincial Exhibition in 1884 are to be attributed to the late appearance of the catalogues, and the fact that the Canadian public require to be educated to a right appreciation of their worth. We look upon the discontinuance of this feature of the show in 1885 by our Provincial board as a retrograde step, and hope that next year catalogues will be issued, and in good time.

4. The courteousness of the officials did very much to lessen the sense of cold that crept over one at the sight of occasional snowflakes which hesitatingly fell as though conscious that they were not wanted.

MISTAKES.

(1) Horse-racing was introduced. We think this a mistake, though almost universally adopted in the west. The race-course is the proper place for it, if indeed it has a proper place. Yet we freely admit that it will draw a crowd, if gate-money is the principal object, on the principle that hanging a man will do the same.

(2) Prizes were offered in the sheep and swine classes for grade males, certainly a perversion of the right use of exhibition funds. The people of Quebec have to their loss followed such a system of breeding too long. The exhibitors should rather try to stamp it out. So long as mongrel sires are used in breeding,

there can be no definiteness of aim, nor anything like uniformity in the results.

THE EXHIBIT OF HORSES.

Though not very large the quality was good. In heavy draughts the chief exhibitors were Robert Ness, Howick; S. & J. Nesbitt, James Henderson, Andrew Scott and Thomas Irvine, Montreal; and Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton.

Mr. Henderson's Leslie Chief, by Boydston Boy, won first in the aged stallion class, and Mr. Ness second, with Barrochan Jack by Sir John of Ghent, and S. & J. Nesbitt third, with Up to Time, by Prince of Renfrew. In three-year-olds The Montgomery by The McGregor, owned by Mr. Ness, came first, and also won the special as best heavy draught stallion any age, and diploma for the same. He is a strong, massive horse, and though shown eight times has never been beaten. Mr. Ness also came second with Sir Richard, and Mr. S. J. Pomeroy, of Sherbrooke, third with a Percheron. Andrew Scott came first with brood mare, and first on her foal. Thos. Irvine, of Montreal, won first with span of heavy draughts, and Hon. M. H. Cochrane second.

In Roadster horses the leading exhibitors were John Shuter, Lennoxville; A. McKenzie, Melbourne; John Wilson, Richmond; H. D. Moore, Moore's station; L. Stinson, Melbourne; John Murphy, Richmond; C. C. Cleveland, Danville; and Robert Mitchell, Huntingville.

In horses for general purposes the leading prizemen were, J. H. Ives, Stanstead; I. J. Pomeroy, Compton; H. E. Johnson, North Hatley; Alton Hodge, Eaton; J. F. Learned, Cookshire; and R. W. Frank, Kingsbury.

EXHIBIT OF CATTLE.

Shorthorns. The exhibit of cattle was not large, but good. The strongest exhibitors were Hon. M. H. Cochrane and J. S. Williams, of Knowlton. Mr. Cochrane's aged bull carried first wherever shown, and his Shorthorns won the herd prize. Mr. Williams showed a grand two-year-old bull, Duke of Rugby, bred by R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., which took an easy first. He is a Kirklevington, and strong and well proportioned. Amongst the other winners were John & Peter Young, of Gould; W. J. Calhoun, Frelighsburg; D. E. Rankin, Compton; and John Shuter, of Lennoxville.

Herefords. This breed were out in splendid array. The principal exhibitors were Rufus H. Pope, Cookshire; M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; J. W. M. Vernon, Waterville; E. W. Judah, Hillhurst; and A. B. Cushing, Dixville. Had this magnificent exhibit appeared in the west, some at least of the successful men would have gone home without prizes. Mr. Cochrane's Cassio (11353), took first in his class, diploma as best Hereford bull any age, and gold medal as best bull any age or breed; and also headed the herd which won the gold medal, any breed. Mr. Vernon's Tushingam, by Charity 3d, by The Grove 3d, from the dam Morella, sired by Grateful, made a notable second, and Mr. Judah's King Pippin a good third. In bulls of 1883 Mr. Pope came first with Regal, a good, strong beast weighing 1,700 lbs. In bulls of 1884 the order was, Cochrane, Vernon, Pope, but they were all very excellent, and this order might have been changed without making serious mistake, as Mr. Pope's bull, Sir George, sired by Downton Grand Duke, and from the great cow, Mermaid, gives promise of making a very large and useful bull. In females Mr. Pope carried the day, but Mr. Cochrane's Cassio (11353) gave him the diploma for the herd. Mr. Cochrane's first prize bull calf, Marshal Grove 16944, and the first prize heifer calf, Velleda 16943, a combination of the Grove 3d and Lord Wilton blood, were notable illustrations of the great value of Cassio as a sire.

Polled Angus. J. F. Osgood & Son, of Cookshire, came first in aged bull, and M. C. Pearce, of Stanstead Plain, second, for the reason that Mr. Pope's Iroul Viscount is dead; but the heat of the battle was between Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Pope. The latter came first on bull of 1883, and Mr. Cochrane on bulls of 1884 and 1885; Mr. Cochrane taking the diploma for best bull. In females Mr. Pope's famous Waterside Queen was irresistible, taking first and diploma for best female. The remaining prizes went pretty nearly turn about. Mr. Pope carried the diploma for best herd.

Ayrshires. Here Mr. James Drummond and Mr. Thomas Irving divided the spoils, though Mr. Bold, of Stanstead, showed five head. Mr. Irvine had on exhibition 13 head, and Mr. Drummond 10 head, his

cows carrying great size for Ayrshires. The contest was a close one and the prizes well divided, but Mr. Irving carried the diploma for the herd, while Mr. Drummond took that for the best milker, any age or breed.

Jerseys. The prizes here went to M. H. Cochrane, John Ewing, J. Richmond, A. P. Ball, Rock Island; and R. W. Hencker, Sherbrooke, the bulk of them going to Mr. Cochrane, who easily carried the herd prize. His cow, Frolic of Hillhurst 21662, A. J. C. C., with a milk record of 16 lbs. 7 oz. on pasture, has the nice, clean-cut appearance of the true Jersey, and the herd throughout is good.

Holsteins. George A. Pearce, of Stanstead, and Caleb Cotton, of Sweetsburg, divided the prizes here, the bulk of them going to Mr. Pearce's very good herd, as the latter had but one or two animals on exhibition.

Other breeds of pure-bred cattle. Mr. Cochrane carried the diploma for west Highland cattle, and S. A. Fisher, M. P., for a nice herd of Guernseys, these gentlemen being the only exhibitors. A diploma for cross-bred cattle went to Mr. Cochrane. We purpose referring to them in next issue.

Grade Cattle. R. H. Pope, R. H. Tylee, Lennoxville; M. H. Cochrane, and a number of others contended. For best herd of females Mr. Pope carried the diploma.

Gold Medal Herd Prize. Here was the culminating point of interest in the live stock department of the exhibit. This medal was offered by the Lieutenant-Governor for the best herd, any breed. Mr. Cochrane entered three herds, Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus, and Mr. Pope two, a Hereford and an Aberdeen-Angus herd, and as nearly every animal composing these herds had been a first prize winner in its respective class, and deservedly so, we feel that we are safe in remarking that no other two stock owners in the Dominion could have put five such herds in the ring at one time.

Mr. Cochrane's Shorthorn herd was composed of the beautiful seven year roan cow Beatrice (vol. 28), got by King Rufus (34351), and bred by H. M. the Queen, a beast of much substance; the diploma two year roan heifer Lady Joan (vol. 28 A.H.B.), of Airdrie lineage, got by the West Dereham Abbey bull Sir Lewis (45614); a two-year Scotch Shorthorn red heifer Rosa Booth, also got by Sir Lewis, and possessing that fineness of limb and wealth of flesh characteristic of the breed, and the pretty roan red and white one-year Maid of Aberdeen (vol. 28), got by Lord Aberdeen (52417). Lord Aberdeen (52417) headed the herd, a large red beast of great substance, with strong level back, and grand quality without any coarseness.

The Herefords consisted of Rarity 15th 10557, a large six year old imp. cow of good type; the seven-year-old imp. cow Rarity 12th, 10241; the three-year imp. cow Fiora 11332, which appeared in September number of JOURNAL 1884, and a half sister to the great Cassio; and the beautiful little one-year heifer Jessonda 11357, a mixture of The Grove 3rd and Lord Wilton blood, by Cassio, a very perfect creature. Cassio 11353 (6849) leading the herd, is a host in himself, immense in front and strong in rear, where Herefords are often weak. He was bred by P. Turner, Penbridge, Eng., and sired by The Grove 3rd (5051).

The Aberdeen Angus herd comprised Blackbird of Hillhurst (6617), out of a Highland Society's gold medal cow Jean 10th (6622); the singularly perfect two year heifer Lady Hillhurst Forbes (6627), and the splendid one-year Mable of Hillhurst, whose dam Mayflower sold last year for \$1,500. The one-year bull Lord Hillhurst (3990), got by Paris 3rd (2276), was lord of this herd. They were a pretty and even lot, but not equal to Mr. Pope's herd in size.

Mr. Pope's Herefords stood as follows: The great Mermaid 2nd came first with the table land of flesh on her back; next came her immense daughter, the imp. Elsie; the beautiful two-year heifer Downton Purity, which appeared in the July number of the JOURNAL one of the most perfect specimens of a Hereford to be found anywhere, came third, and by her side stood the pretty one-year heifer Lottie of Eastview. The bull Regal, but two years old, headed the herd, and though a good bull, he is not as yet equal to the conquering Cassio.

In the Angus herd stood the peerless Waterside Queen, smooth, strong, low, deep, level, immense, and carrying a very fine intelligent head, one of the best cows of her species in the world. Beside her stood the three year cow Sweetheart, possessing much of style and excellence, sired by an Erica bull, and of

the Drumin Lucy tribe; third in order stood Pride of Eastview, a one-year heifer with most excellent proportions, broad between the eyes, near the ground, and neat as neat can be; and last came Daisy of Skene, a very pretty calf. The great Dexter, a two-year bull, ruled the herd. He was sired by the Major, and bred at Cookshire. Long, low, level and strong, he carries an immense quarter, and a fine loose glossy skin. His weight, though but two years, is 1,930.

Though the Shorthorns were good, the judges thought the other breeds better. Pitted against each other, the herd of Mr. Pope was the favorite of the Aberdeens, and that of Mr. Cochrane of the Herefords, principally on the ground that the lordly Cassio headed the herd. When Mr. Pope's blackskins were pitted against Mr. Cochrane's Herefords, the palm was given to the white faces, though the verdict was not unanimous, and had the decision been reversed, we do not think that serious fault could have been found with the judges, so close was the contest.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The exhibit here was only ordinary, with some exceptions. In Shropshires G. W. Fuller and Guy Carr were the strongest exhibitors; and in Southdowns W. C. Moore, of Moore station, took all the prizes. Guy Carr took the diploma prize. In Leicesters Thomas Cromwell took the diploma.

J. S. Williams, Knowlton, had a good exhibit of Berkshires, of a splendid quality, and L. R. Whitman, Knowlton, was strong in Poland Chinas. R. H. Tylee, Lennoxville, secured a share of the prizes in Poland Chinas. L. R. Whitman took the diploma for the best and largest exhibit, and also many other prizes, while the gold medal for best pig of the show went to the young Berkshire boar of J. S. Williams, who, out of 19 entries took 19 prizes, of which 10 were firsts.

The poultry exhibit is given in that department of the JOURNAL.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the future of this exhibition is promising. The other counties which have not yet come in, will, we trust, see that it is to their interest to do so. If the Dominion grant goes to Sherbrooke next year, not an unlikely occurrence, it will certainly enable the directors to make a splendid show.

The Great Central Fair at Hamilton.

This exhibition, held on Sept. 21st to 25th, was favored with good weather, and was well attended. In addition, therefore, to the fine exhibit both in and out of the palace, it has proved a financial success. Dr. Carver failed to come, which was perhaps very fortunate, as the splendid horse exhibit and the magnificent show of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry was a far worthier sight for our young men than witnessing a money grabber shooting shillings thrown into the air. We ask the management in all sincerity, is this not true?

It will be impossible for us to describe the stock exhibit in detail, or to give even a synopsis of the prizes taken, owing to the pressure on our columns. We can only say that in horses, both in the roadster and draught classes, W. Hendrie, Hamilton, was a strong exhibitor, and very successful in the prize ring. H. H. Hurd, Hamilton, was also to the front in heavy draughts, and T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, in Percherons. In the cattle and sheep classes the bulk of the prizes went to prize-winners at the Industrial and Provincial exhibitions, and indeed also in the swine department. In county prizes, T. Stock, Waterdown, was ahead in Shorthorns, and R. Shaw, Renton Station, in Southdown sheep.

The exhibit of live-stock was a good one, but of course not nearly equal to that at the Provincial, London. We see no valid reason why it would not be to the interest of both city and neighborhood to have the Provincial exhibition visit Hamilton occasionally, and could give many strong reasons as to why it should come.

Our Nova Scotia Letter.

THE KENTVILLE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The great event of the agricultural year has occurred in the Provincial Exhibition held at Kentville, opening on the 29th Sept. and lasting till Oct. 2nd. The aggregate value of the prizes offered was \$6,200, and of this amount \$866 was the amount of the prizes for horses in all classes, while for cattle, including Shorthorns, Durhams, Ayrshires, Devons, Jerseys, Polled Angus, Hereford, Holstein and Guernsey breeds, and also for a class of grades, including dairy, beef and working cattle, the sum of \$3,072 was offered. The classes of sheep were Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshires and Oxford Downs; long wool, including Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns and grades, fine wool or Merinos, and fat sheep; for these the prizes amounted to \$357. Swine, sub-divided into Berkshires, White Yorkshire or Ellesmere, White Chester, and a class to include all other breeds and crosses, were offered prizes aggregating \$350.

From this division of the prize money, it will be seen that the interests of the breeders of cattle were kept in view, as an amount exceeding that for all other classes of live stock by 100 per cent. marked the estimate of their value in the eyes of the committee of management and of the central board of agriculture. This is probably a disproportionate distribution of the amount, at the disposal of the committee, as it does not adequately encourage the labors of those who are working for the improvement of the horses and sheep of this Province.

The portions of our Province which are well suited to the growth of cattle are comparatively few, while almost the whole area is well adapted for sheep husbandry. Again, the market for good horses is unlimited, and in that market the farmers of this Province could well compete, because they are under the necessity of raising a supply of horses for their farming operations, and the horses so raised have good legs and feet, and are extremely hardy and serviceable. It is therefore probable that a much larger patronage should be extended through the medium of the Provincial prize list to the breeders of sheep and horses, and it could not do much harm if such classes of cattle as Herefords and Guernseys, and perhaps Devons, which are comparatively rare, were less favored in the making up of the prize lists. However, there can be no doubt that much good has come to the stock interests of Nova Scotia from the annual grant of a Provincial prize fund, and it were better to hope that in future more might be done for the horse and the sheep, and no less for the cattle.

Kentville, where the exhibition of this year was held, is one of the prettiest places in Nova Scotia, and in many respects is very highly favored by nature. The capital of Kings county, it is inseparably associated in the mind with those magnificent fruits which have made Nova Scotia apples a synonym for toothsome deliciousness on both sides of the Atlantic, and which are produced in their highest perfection in this county and neighborhood.

The situation of the town is exceedingly pretty, and its charms are heightened by the magnificent maples lining the suburban streets, which evidently find here in the fertile soil and balmy air conditions most congenial to their growth and beauty. The view from any of the higher points, for the town itself lies on low ground, includes that beautiful range of hills known as the North Mountain, which, running along the coast of the bay, forms the northern, or more correctly the north-western boundary of the far-famed valley in which the counties of Annapolis and Kings are situated.

The valley owes a great deal of its reputation as the garden of Nova Scotia to the sheltering influence of the North Mountain, and certainly as much of its picturesque character is also owing to that most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

The exhibit of fruit, and particularly of apples, was of course much finer than can be seen at any other point in this Province, and would, at least so far as some of the varieties are concerned, be unsurpassed anywhere. Among the apples Gravensteins were conspicuously fine. This is the finest of all our dessert apples, and in the Annapolis valley it grows in perfection. The show of potatoes was, if anything, finer than that of apples. All the old and standard varieties, and many of those of later introduction, were represented by magnificent samples. This is not to be wondered at, as the growing of potatoes is one of the greatest departments of agriculture in the counties about Kentville; and in seasons when the price in the United States is favorable to the shipper, they are sent to that market in enormous quantities. The show of grain was disappointing, and would have been almost insignificant in the sight of some of your western readers.

An exhibition in this Province, although Provincial, still is essentially local in its character, and so this exhibition fairly reflected the industries of which the locality is the seat. These are the growth of potatoes and apples, and to a certain extent the raising of cattle, owing to the great production of hay upon the dyked lands and meadows, which are better than a gold mine to the successors of the Acadians on the Cornwallis river. In consequence the Provincial Exhibition of 1885 was strong in apple and potato exhibits, and not at all strong in the products which a country devoted to mixed farming would have excelled in. All lower Province visitors to the great fairs at Toronto, London and Hamilton, who are interested in the improvement of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, regret that all their brethren of these Provinces could not enjoy the advantage of a visit to these splendid shows, in order that they might look with admiration and envy upon the achievements of the breeders and importers of Ontario, and might return home inspired with the desire to rival what they had seen, and to do all in their power to drive out the old and inferior cattle and horses and to fill their places with Clydesdales and Shorthorns, or Ayrshires or Jerseys. So, standing upon the hills that encircle Kentville one could wish that his brethren from the upper Provinces could be stirred with the desire to come down to the shores of the sea, to look upon the beauty of the Annapolis valley, to visit the classical scenes of Evangeline, to see the grandeur of Blindon and the broad-stretching area of the Grand Pré; and, above all, to see and meet, to know and to learn to love their fellow-citizens who here are working out their share of the task of erecting a great nation in British North America. Such intimate acquaintance would develop that feeling of love for Canada and pride in Canadians which we must have before we can become a nation.

In another letter the live-stock of the exhibition will be considered, and the names of our Lower Province breeders will be introduced to the readers of the JOURNAL. [Some of these are already strong enough to compete in Ontario show-rings; and it is very much to be desired that they will soon see their way to pay a visit in force to the battle ground of the stockmen in Toronto. In the meantime it is well to introduce them as they appear to the eyes of their admirers in the smaller arena of Kentville.

M. R. L.

The Stockmen Should be Assisted.

In reply to our enquiry, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa inform us that "Canadian stockmen will be allowed to exhibit live-stock at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, to be held next year, and further, that such exhibits are desired.

"It has, however, been determined that the whole expenses connected with the sending and returning of the animals is to be borne by the exhibitors."

The Government doubtless have good reasons for taking this stand, but we cannot see what these are. On the other hand, we can see many reasons as to why exhibitors of stock should be encouraged and assisted in this work. It is of but little personal advantage to breeders taking stock to England to exhibit them in a commercial point of view, as the current of commerce in breeding stock is from east to west. They cannot hope by doing so to strike up a trade with Britain. On the other hand, we conceive it of vast importance in a national aspect if the breeders of old country stock and British farmers become convinced by ocular demonstration that Canada is a breeding ground for their favorites not much behind their own country. The ignorance in Britain in many quarters regarding this matter is very dense when a learned gentleman writing for the *Chicago Live-Stock Journal*, has stated that it "is matter of common belief in England that Canada gets her good shipping cattle from the United States."

If the Government see fit to buy up grain and fruit and bear the expense of transit to England, why should they decide to allow stockmen to bear the burden of their own exhibit themselves? We make bold to say that the stock interest in Canada is the most important; why, then, should it be unrepresented unless at the expense of a few private individuals?

We do hope that the Government will reconsider this matter. We know that a number of our stockmen can astonish John Bull in his island home with their exhibits of meat, if only allowed to do so. We know that our Government means well in this matter, and will not fail to act if convinced that a certain course of action should be adopted.

Appointment of Judges at the Provincial.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

In the October number of the JOURNAL I see the present way of appointing judges for the different sections commented upon. As there are many examples of errors more glaring than any you have expressed, it may not be out of the way to offer a few suggestions. If the secretary were requested early next spring to correspond with those likely to be exhibitors, and ask each one to name one or more men whom they (the exhibitors) thought would be competent to judge in his particular class, and then the board appoint a committee to pick out three men for each class of stock, it would be well. By this means we would have men at least who knew what they were doing, and if they did not do right it would not be for want of knowledge in the subject they had in hand. Some might object to the trouble, but we do not get much in this world without trouble.

WM. McCRAE.

Mountsberg.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents are wanted to canvass for the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal" in every township in Canada. Now that the busy season is over, farmers' sons might employ a few weeks profitably in this way. A liberal commission given. Write for terms, sample copies, etc., to Stock Journal Co., 48 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Veterinary.

Causes of Disease Among Animals of the Farm.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

(Continued from August number.)

DIET.—CONTINUED.

In speaking of exercise in connection with feeding, there is an apparent digression, but in reality their relationship to one another is so intimate as to make the consideration of them separately of no practical value, so that a reversion to the subject of diet may only be thought a pursuance of our question. It is essential for us to determine the quantity of food to be allowed our animals under different conditions, for it is only exceptional ones that will so gauge their appetites as to only continue a desirable amount.

In feeding the more bulky forms of food, as hay straw or green fodder, we have not in our ruminating stock, as the ox and sheep, to observe any particular precautions as to the quantity allowed, except where a change is made from one to the other, particularly from a dry ration to a green one, or to one that readily undergoes fermentation in the stomach. If the quantity is restricted for a few meals the digestive organs become accommodated to the change, and no harm is likely to result.

In a case in which hay is woody and unnutritious from injury by rain, or not being cut sufficiently early, we have indigestion occurring, but not taking the form of hoven, which is so prominent a phase of indigestion from succulent food.

In the horse, too, bulky food does much harm if given in inordinate quantities, even although it is of the best quality, for the organs can only digest a certain amount consistently with health. This assertion will hardly be received in most quarters as correct if people's actions are expressions of their principles, for it is the usual custom in this country to allow hay without limiting the quantity, and the less work horses are doing, the more time they have for overloading their digestive apparatus. Fifteen pounds of hay per day is sufficient for the largest horse, and, of course, smaller ones should be fed in proportion to their size.

Of the many disadvantages of too much hay being given, one of some importance is the resulting waste, for all over what is a sufficiency is wasted, so far as the horse is concerned. Some say the manure is so much the better, but it is a very roundabout way of enriching the soil, for it would be more sensible to plough the grass in than to go to the labor of making hay out of it for such a purpose.

Some of the serious conditions brought about by this course are attacks of colic, constipation, diarrhoea, impaction of the large bowels, often resulting in rupture and eversion of the rectum or last bowel. Others of a chronic character present themselves, sometimes taking the form of indigestion, but this derangement is more frequently caused by an overstimulating diet, or one too rich in nutritive material. Heaves or broken wind can be produced with much certainty by too much bulky food, especially in heavy feeding horses, and particularly in those with round but shallow chests; in fact, fully two-thirds of such cases are so produced.

Even when nothing so serious as the afore-mentioned affections occur, the result of a free use of hay, a horse is not capable of undergoing and performing exertion so satisfactorily, when the digestive apparatus is laden, producing dullness, and preventing the free exercise of the respiratory function.

We have already drawn attention to the whole

someness of oats as a fodder for stock generally, and so much is it the custom to make that only grain allowed horses, that it is quite plain they stand well in the public estimation as a horse food. Some excellent authorities, however, consider that the best results can be attained by supplementing them with a small quantity of beans.

Prof. Williams considers that 14 lbs. of oats and from 2 to 4 lbs. of beans per day, with a sufficiency of hay, is a proper ration for a horse, the quantity, of course, varying with the size of the horse. As beans are not grown to any extent in this country, their place could very well be taken by peas, for their digestibility and chemical constitution are much the same.

In order to insure the thorough mastication and digestion of oats, it is advisable when they are fed whole to mix them with cut hay, for the coarseness of the hay induces a horse to take greater care in the preparation of his food for swallowing, so that there is less likelihood of uncrushed grain passing through the digestive canal and being wasted, even if it doesn't cause some irritation of that canal, thereby hastening its contents along, or otherwise interfering with the digestive function.

It might be asked would it not be a wise precaution to have a horse's grain all crushed? In my opinion it would not, for when a horse's grinding apparatus is in perfect order, the detention necessary in the mouth for rendering whole grain fit to swallow is beneficial, as it causes its thorough admixture with saliva, which considerably facilitates digestion. But where, from youthfulness, the process of changing the teeth or from any irregularity in those organs, preventing the perfect preparation of the grain for the stomach, it is certainly economical and safe to have the grain bruised.

Oats and hay are, of course, the essential part of a horse's diet, and of all animals they seem to thrive well, with very little variation of fare, but an occasional change to a less stimulating fodder, even although it is not one readily digestible, seems to have a salutary effect. Boiled grain, bran mash and roots are substances affording the benefit to be derived, by substituting or being added occasionally to the usual diet.

For horses that are working hard and regularly, nothing is more suitable to furnish this change with than a moderate sized warm bran mash, given twice a week, or if from any cause it is necessary to keep a horse idle for an occasional day, it is well to supersede the evening meal of oats with a mash.

Roots in small quantities, particularly carrots, answer very well for the same purpose, at times of the year when they can be had fresh. Boiled grain is more troublesome, and, in my opinion, less desirable than either bran-mash or roots for providing a wholesome change, although horses seem fond of boiled grain, and in order to provide as much variation in the provender as possible, it might be alternated at the proper times with either roots or bran-mash. With regard to the feeding of boiled grain to horses I will submit the much respected opinion of Professor Robertson, of the Royal Veterinary College, London. He says, "The evening feeding of horses with cooked grains I found a most fruitful source of indigestion; it was greedily eaten after a hard day's work, its quantity being, in many instances, too severe a task for a somewhat exhausted stomach to dispose of ere fermentation and other changes had taken place. During the season when this system of dieting was most industriously carried out, and amongst those animals that received it regularly, there was invariably a much larger number of cases of illness wholly connected with the digestive organs, than where cooked food was not employed. At this time the loss was

over five per cent. Gradually, in course of years, the same agriculturists have seen cause to alter their views on this matter of horse-feeding, and for some time the use of cooked food has been abandoned, and with its abandonment the sickness and death-rate have fallen fifty per cent."

We can deduce from Prof. Robertson's experience that it was chiefly the quantity and repeated feeding of boiled grain that caused the serious results, and we need not infer from this that in small quantities, and occasionally given, it would be harmful. Most people that have given any careful attention to the care of horses, know that feeding on bran-mash, boiled grain, or roots to any extent, will produce an opening or laxative effect on the bowels, and if animals so fed are exerted beyond what is usual, even purging will result.

Why is it that such substances have this action? It is not because they possess any specific effect on the bowels, like such medicinal agents as aloes, so that it would seem that it must be their comparative indigestibility causing an irritation of the bowels, as all undigested material does, in those organs, and thus producing exalted action.

This mild opening effect certainly seems beneficial, overcoming as it does any undue torpidity, and, it may be, stimulating the natural secretions of the bowels, thereby aiding in the assimilation of the more nourishing forms of food. When horses are not doing a sufficiency of work, an extra amount of laxative food is necessary to keep open one of the most important of the excretory channels, and prevent the accumulation of effete material in the system. It is also, for the same purpose, a wise precaution to stimulate the kidneys to a slight extent, especially when there is any tendency to swelling of the legs, eruption of the skin, or undue turbidity of the urine, by allowing a couple of drachms of saltpetre in a mash every evening for three or four days.

(To be continued.)

The Farm.

THE plan of manuring land by the method of ploughing in green crops does not receive that attention in this young country which its importance demands. Oftentimes, especially in wet seasons, might crops be turned under that would afford an enormous amount of nutriment to the crops that would follow. A writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* (Sept. 14th) mentions that in one ton of clover there are about 12 lbs. of nitrogen, 2½ lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 9 lbs. of potash, and that in good land at least ten tons of the same may be grown to the acre. Clay lands are also benefited in another way, by ploughing in bulky green crops. They are kept more porous, which very much facilitates plant growth. The amount of green corn that may thus be ploughed under in one season is simply enormous, when it is not wanted for feed. Indeed, it would be a safe investment for every farmer with suitable soil to sow a field every year, and to plough it under, when circumstances would justify such a course. Depend upon it, where lands are generously fed they will give a generous return, but where sparsely fed the returns will be in kind. Nature enriches herself every season when not interfered with, and hence, let the season be what it will, she never fails to produce. On the other hand, it is never wise to plough in a green crop where the stock is being kept on a scant diet.

"I don't want to be without your excellent JOURNAL. I keep a different number carefully and bind them."—JAMES S. BALSANTYNE, Toronto, Ont.

Purchasing Feed.

Under certain conditions it is wise to purchase feed, but under certain other conditions it is unwise. To determine what exactly those conditions are is not always an easy task, though one of some importance.

To reckon food raised and feed upon the farm at the same price with that purchased is a mistake, but one into which men are almost sure to fall. The difference at least should be made of the cost of drawing to the market in the one case, and from it in the other. Some computers estimate the difference in cost of production placed on grain grown on the farm and the purchase price paid for grain, to be one half, but this seems to us too large a margin of difference. Yet there is a difference, and a very material one, which is not taken into account by the average farmer in estimating the cost of production of beef, so that the estimate of cost of production both of flesh and dairy products is usually placed too high.

When one can confidently reckon on flesh or dairy products bringing a good price, there can be no risk in purchasing feed, providing the machine—the beast—into which it is put is well adapted to the end aimed at, otherwise it will not pay.

We are not quite sure that it will pay directly at present prices to purchase any kind of stock, and buy also all the feed which they require, but such has been the case in the past in instances not a few. A goodly number of our western feeders have said to us that they have made something directly in this way, in addition to the after benefits accruing from the enrichment of the farms. This first, however, we believe is an achievement of the past, and which is not likely to be repeated again.

In determining as to whether food should be bought in any quantity, much will depend upon circumstances. If the farm is run down and requires enrichment, to purchase a portion of the food at least and feed it to the right kind of stock is certainly the cheapest way of providing manure, and ordinarily the most effective, or in other words, supplement the supplies obtained from the farm by the purchase of such foods as will best answer the desired end, taking into consideration their relative values.

It should, however, be the great object of the stockman to raise his own supplies, as we have already stated that a bushel of grain grown on the farm ordinarily costs much less than one purchased. Otherwise there is no profit in general farming. Here, then, comes in one great advantage of stock-raising. While the grain grower by every bushel that he sells is reducing the capacity of his farm for further production, the stockman by every bushel that he feeds increases the capacity of the same, and hence he is laying up continually an ever increasing fund of producing material. This it is that enables the stock-grower to continually extend the sphere of his operations, so that when he is satisfied with the returns of long years of successive labor, he is also able to dispose of his capital (a farm and stock in splendid condition) at a greatly enhanced value.

Beginners, however, who may be indulging in the dream that there is a fortune in farming resulting ordinarily from the purchase of food and stock kept upon it, should at once dismiss the delusion. A few men may do this successfully, but the masses assuredly will not do so. Increasing the productive capacity of the farm, and feeding with discrimination this increased product is assuredly an end for which every farmer will labor whose manurial resources cannot be more cheaply obtained from other sources.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Farm Yard Manure—Its Management.

Farm-yard manure consists of a mixture of the excrements and issue of farm animals combined with the straw and other matters used as litter. These voidings are enriched with all the ash-constituents of plants as well as nitrogen. In addition there is an abundance of straw, so that well-made farm-yard manure contains the elements of both grain and straw, and therefore will give back to the land all that it has lost in the production of crops. There are certain conditions which affect the composition and quality of the manure, namely, (1) The kind and condition of the animal producing it; (2) the food of the animal; (3) the amount and quality of litters supplied; (4) the care bestowed upon its management.

THE ANIMAL.

The quality of manure is variable, not only in reference to the species of animal—horse, cow, sheep or pig—which produces it, but with the age and condition of the animal. An aged or matured animal requires a very small portion of the nitrogenous and ash-constituents of the food—what it principally requires is the carbon to keep up respiration and to form fat. A young and undeveloped animal has a different variety of wants to supply in the formation of both bone and tendon, and therefore it requires a greater supply of nitrogenous and ash-constituents in its feed to accomplish this growth, together with what is essential to maintain the vital system and form fat. The same is true, to a certain extent, in breeding animals, and also of animals producing milk. Unless both these and the unmatured animals are fed on food containing an abundant supply of nitrogenous and ash-constituents, the manure produced by them must necessarily be very poor. The manure produced by matured animals is much more valuable as a fertilizer, as less of its valuable components were required for the sustenance of the animal.

THE FOOD.

This is more important than the kind of animals kept, as affecting the value of the manure. There is a considerable amount of waste tissue thrown off by the animal, which goes into the manure, although, speaking generally, the excrements represent that part of the food which has not gone to the support of the animal. The extent to which the elements of the food are absorbed by the animal depends upon the digestibility of the food, and on the assimilative power of the animal for the food in question.

Oil cakes produce the most valuable manure; then come peas, bran, clover-hay, cereal grain, meadow-hay, roots and straw in the order named.

THE LITTER

is an important portion of farm-yard manure, not only in regard to the manure matters which it contains, but also as affecting the fermentation of the manure. The quantity of the litter should be sufficient to absorb the greater portion of the liquid manure. If it is not used in sufficient quantities the manure becomes too moist, and consequently the most valuable portion drains off, unless means are provided for collecting it in a liquid tank. The fermentation is equally checked, when the manure is too moist or too dry; in the former case, the exclusion of the air and in the latter by the want of moisture.

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

The manure produced by horses ferments rapidly and becomes very hot; that from cattle ferments less rapidly and is consequently a cold manure, while that produced by sheep and pigs is intermediate. Therefore one of the most essential things to be secured is

an even distribution of the different kinds of manure, so that the bulk may be of similar character throughout. This is necessary if the fermentation of the manure is to be controlled; otherwise one part ferments too rapidly and the other too slowly. An even distribution is therefore the first essential; this having been secured the fermentation can be easily managed. The principal product of the fermentation, or rotting, is ammonia, the most valuable portion of the manure. The fact that ammonia is the most valuable constituent of our manure should entice every farmer to save it, if possible. In order to do this the manure heap should be kept moist, without being drenched (including exposure to the weather), by adding the soaking from the manure in sufficient quantities. To be able to detect when the addition of water is necessary, remove a portion, and if there is a pungent smell of ammonia, it requires to be moistened; or if the manure be dry or having a somewhat mildewed appearance, be assured that water should have been applied earlier.

The fermentation can also be regulated by allowing the air to have access to the manure. If it is desired to make it ferment rapidly, it is turned over so as to lie loosely, or if a slow fermentation be desired, it should be kept in a compact mass. The extent to which the fermentation should be carried depends very largely upon the character of the soil to which it is to be applied. If the soil be sandy, or sandy loam, it requires to be well rotted and applied as short a time as possible before the crop is to be sowed, as these soils are poor preservers of manure. The conditions are exactly reversed in the case of clay and clay loam soils. These possess the power to hold manure, and the rotting may safely be allowed to take place after being applied to the land. Farm-yard manure is seriously injured from the want of proper care and management, until some of its most valuable constituents are either allowed to ascend into the air or to be washed into the ditch, and the jovial delineation of the late C. W. Haskyns is verisimilar in "Drychaff's dung-cart—that creaking hearse—that is carrying to the fields the dead body whose spirit has departed." Wrong ideas are cherished by many—men who would not willingly throw their money away, but what they allow to go to waste in their farm-yards they have often to pay for in hardly-earned money.

Kossuth, Ont.

A. E. MEYER.

Carberry, Manitoba.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Carberry, Norfolk County, Manitoba, is situated on the main line of the C. P. R., 106 miles west of Winnipeg, and is one of the busiest and most progressive towns west of that place. It never had a "boom," but has had a healthy and substantial growth since its birth, being built as the country demanded. Norfolk, of which Carberry will soon be the County seat, is the banner county of Manitoba, and is the most fertile and productive in the Province. Carberry is one of the largest primary wheat markets in the Northwest. Fully 600,000 bushels are marketed here annually. It has three elevators, two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian; the Rev. James C. Quinn (formerly of Bathurst, N. B.), is at present in charge of the latter. Carberry has also one large roller mill of a capacity of 200 barrels per day, four general stores carrying large and well selected stocks, and every branch of business is ably represented by honest, upright and energetic men. The town has three hotels, which would do credit to a place of many times its size.

Carberry was first settled in 1881, and now has a population of about 500, and is destined in the near future to become a town of considerable importance, as it has a country tributary to it embracing a radius of 30 to 40 miles. Capitalists seeking investments or parties seeking business locations, and farmers desirous of purchasing good land could not do better than visit Carberry

CORRESPONDENT.

Proposed Educational Changes.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Farm Union, held at the Agricultural College, in March, the graduates who were present, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of securing some changes in the constitution of the college, and for other purposes.

The following resolutions were passed by the association:

Resolved (1) That it is very desirable that the College be placed upon an independent basis, and controlled by an elective board, consisting largely of practical farmers, and until this can be accomplished we would recommend that an advisory board be appointed to advise with and assist the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(2) That all candidates for admission shall be required to pass a strict examination in farm work, and furnish evidence of having labored for at least one year upon a farm.

(3) That the hours of compulsory labor be reduced from 5 to an average of 2½ per day.

(4) That, in justice to the agricultural youth of the Province a fair proportion of the existing high schools should be converted into agricultural schools, by substituting the study of the agricultural sciences in the place now occupied by French, Italian, Greek and mathematics.

(5) That Messrs. R. F. Holterman, J. Fyfe and J. A. Campbell be a committee to lay the views of the association before the Government.

As stated in a jotting in last number of the JOURNAL, the gentlemen thus appointed waited on the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. A. M. Ross, on July 15th, and in turn supported the resolutions recorded above. The reception by the Minister was very cordial. He stated in substance, that clause 2 had in part been complied with, as the fee charged to new students who had thus labored on the farm, had been very much reduced; that in reference to clause 1 he was quite willing to acquiesce in whatever would be for the general good; and so of clause 3; but spoke with more of reserve as to the advisability of carrying out the idea embodied in clause 4.

While it must be admitted that the changes thus proposed are all important, those contained in clauses 1 and 4 are exceedingly so, and every step taken in the direction indicated should be most carefully weighed. We can see a good many advantages in favor of clause 1, which we stay not to enumerate here, along with some disadvantages, and in reference to the proposal of clause 4. While we are in entire sympathy with the idea that there is not nearly enough taught in our schools on agricultural subjects, we are not so clear as to the steps which should be taken to remedy the evil.

That certain changes in the management of our Ontario Agricultural College and in the curriculum, etc., are desired by ex-students, is in itself a significant fact, as they are certainly in a position to form conclusions that are worthy of careful attention.

Identification of Plants.

SOW THISTLE.

When in the neighborhood of Plantaganet not very long ago we plucked two plants from the highway, one about a foot high and the other twice that length or more, new to us, and submitted the same to Prof. J. H. Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, asking for light. The Professor has kindly favored us with the following:

1. *Sonchus Oleraceus* (sow thistle) is the name of the plant, which has yellow flowers, somewhat like a dandelion. It is a weed introduced from Europe, and is becoming quite common in this part. I do not think that it is difficult to get rid of, but unfortunately too many Ontario farmers allow weeds to have a firm foothold before they try to destroy them. It is an annual.

and consequently if kept from seeding is soon overcome.

2. *Solidago Memorata* (order compositæ), grows in dry, open ground, flowering in early fall. This late flowering checks its progress in grain fields, for it is cut at harvest, just when about to bloom. It is closely allied to the common Golden-rod (*Solidago Canadensis*) of our fence corners. No doubt its fall flowering also has a tendency to confine it largely to the borders of the fields, where it is allowed to fully mature its seed. Good farming soon banishes these weeds from fields where they may have gained a foothold.

OX-EYE DAISY.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

I enclose what I think is a noxious weed. Please give name. Does it grow from the seed or the root, and what is the best means of destroying it? I have cut the blossom three or four times, and yet it is blooming.

Nichol, Sept. 28, 1885.

Prof. Pantong gives the following answer:

Leucantherium Vulgare—Ox-eye Daisy, sometimes White Weed (order compositæ), a very bad weed, spreads rapidly, producing a large number of seeds and perennial root. If once in a field, it is difficult to get rid of—cutting year after year will even fail. Although the flower seems cut away, still, if allowed to grow, all will bloom again and the field present a mass of white flowers. Annual ploughing and cropping for a few years is usually successful, taking care to look after fence corners. Continual pulling up by the roots will also effect success. Wherever this weed appears great efforts should be made to stop its progress, since it multiplies rapidly by seed and possesses a root which continues from year to year.

What May Be Done in the Fall.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—The attention of farmers is particularly directed to what can be done in the fall in the way of planting seedlings from the bush or nurseries. In fact we should do most of our planting in the fall, for this leaves the spring, usually a hurried season, for other work. The advantages of a windbreak or shelter-belt along the exposed sides of a farm as a protection from storms to orchards, cattle and winter crops, furnishing warmth in cold weather and shade in hot, besides being ornamental, relieving the monotony of rail fences and square fields, and enlivening the landscape, are too obvious to require description. Any tree will answer the purpose. One method, which I have seen very successful, is to plant a row of deciduous trees with one of evergreens on each side, ten feet apart in the rows, five feet tree from tree. Cedar, native spruce, Norway spruce, pine, hemlock, larch, and of course all the deciduous trees can be planted this month, or till the ground freezes. Plantations, where possible, acre broad, are what we should try for (I have seen some in the States this fall of a hundred and twenty acres each). It is not in lines, but only in close set plantations we can raise straight, clear timber. Our native deciduous trees are all very valuable in one way or another. Cabinet-makers and many other workers find they all make up well and beautifully, especially maple, birch and cherry. Where at one time, when we still possessed our varnished walnut, it was altogether used, now are substituted butternut, elm or ash. As our cities increase our forests decrease, and timber grows in value.

Now is the time that a day's work in the bush pays well. One or two thousand young seedlings of elm, maple, spruce or other woods could be easily obtained. For planting we should assort them in two or more sizes, planting each size by themselves, and set them in rows, say four feet apart each way, when they can be easily kept clean with the cultivator. Here, after some years, each alternate tree may be removed and planted elsewhere.

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, October 13th, 1885.

We very gladly welcome the above communication to our columns, and hope that the useful suggestions given may be acted upon by our farmers. The years are rolling rapidly on and not a moment should be lost in commencing a work that requires time and patient waiting to bring a return.—ED.

Important to Breeders of Live Stock.

TO TORONTO EXHIBITORS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Noticing some little time ago that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition it was proposed to remove the cattle sheds to a piece of land north of the railway track, whereby the railway track would intervene between the ground upon which the cattle sheds were to be erected and the main exhibition ground, access being had to the former by an over-head bridge across the railway track, and believing that such action would virtually make the cattle ground a mere annex to the exhibition grounds proper, I addressed a communication to the daily *Mail* upon the subject. I also wrote letters to at least one exhibitor of each breed of cattle, and requested their views upon the subject. Several of them kindly replied at once, concurring in the views entertained by me that it would be very injurious to the cattle interests and to the cattle exhibit, and thereby to the exhibition also, that such a course should be adopted.

Armed with these letters, on Saturday last I waited on one of the directors of the Exhibition taking a prominent part in this movement. He assured me that the directors sought nothing but the interests of the exhibitors of cattle in the course they were pursuing. It was pointed out to him that the cattle exhibitors were themselves the best judges, and he could himself see from the letters produced that they held a decidedly different view from that of the directors; thereupon I suggested to him the propriety of having the directors of the Toronto exhibition invite the exhibitors of live-stock to meet them at a future day and discuss the matter before adopting the course they had in contemplation, and I think that exhibitors at the late Toronto exhibition will probably receive an invitation of this nature.

My object in addressing the breeders through your columns is to impress upon them the advisability of attending this meeting. It is a matter in which they are all interested, and I deem it a matter of very considerable importance to the cattle industry that a proper exhibit of an interest of such magnitude should be made each year. It rests with the cattlemen themselves by their presence at this meeting and their voices to point out wherein any injury or benefit will accrue to their interests, and if an invitation is extended and is not responded to by cattle exhibitors, the directors may very properly say that those who have expressed an opinion adverse to the proposed change do not fairly represent the views of cattle exhibitors.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Hamilton, Oct. 27th, 1885.

Inquiries and Answers.

FEED MILLS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR.—I would like to enquire through your valuable paper something about feed mills. Would it pay a farmer to invest in one, who has 1,000 bushels of grain to grind annually? What can you tell us regarding their cost and durability, the power required to run them, etc.?

Lyn, Ont.

W. H. McNISH.

The average charge for grinding grain per bag is about 7 cents. The direct outlay, when for chopping 500 bags of grain is \$35, to which must be added the drawing to and from the mill, and the mysterious leakages at some of the mills. The cost of a grain crusher is \$45, and that of a grain chopper we cannot give, but they are made by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, as advertised in the *JOURNAL*. They take a good deal of power to drive them. We purchased one some years ago from J. Watson, of Ayr, which did not give results for the expenditure of power. It ground grain by pressing it between two revolving metal plates with ragged surfaces. To those who have windmill power they are indispensable; without this they should be used with a prudent caution. James Thompson, of Whitby, and Jos. Redmond, of Peterboro', amongst others, can give you further light as to the advantages of using them by horse power. Will some of our readers give us the benefit of their experience?—ED.

The Dairy.

A High Compliment.

Whether intentional or unintentional, it was a high compliment which the New Yorkers paid our Canadian cheese-makers when they appointed a committee to discuss the relative qualities of Canadian and American cheese. The committee in no wise detracted from its worth when they reported that, "It is of vital importance to the factorymen of this State that they should fully realize that in order to maintain the prestige they have so long held, and to preserve New York City as the outlet for the bulk of shipments to the British Isles, it is absolutely necessary that they should use every exertion to secure a high standard of quality." Well done, ye dairymen, both of the west and east, maintain the vantage ground which care, skill, and pains (products to a large extent of your dairymen's conventions) have given you. See to it that ye retain possession of the golden gates that guard the Hellespont of the cheese trade.

What Say the Dairymen?

In Scotland, we are told that dairymen have found that forcing heifers to maturity has a tendency to lessen their value as milkers. The breeders of the famous little Ayrshire, the typical Scotch dairy cow, incline to this opinion, at least a number of them do, and that number includes some breeders of much prominence. Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, M. P. of Stratford, Ont., has incidentally called our attention to this matter, and we would like to hear what other dairymen have to say.

Those who take this view argue that hastening the maturity process increases the tendency to turn a large share of the food into fat, and just in the exact proportion in which this tendency is developed, are the milking properties impaired.

The history of the Shorthorn cow in more modern days points in this direction. Some of them are no doubt large milkers; still there is too large a number which do not give milk enough, either to please their owners or their calves.

If dairy cows are best fitted for their work by using a prudential haste in growing them, breeders of this class of stock should know it.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Cow Keeping and Butter Making.

The subject of cow keeping and butter making may be considered a sort of hackneyed theme upon which to write, and the breeder of cows and maker of butter may think experience and knowledge on such a subject are not to be gained from newspaper articles. Upon such, if any there be, who entertain these sentiments, we cannot hope to make much impression, and yet we are not without hope that impression can be made even upon the most obdurate. Patience and perseverance on the part of the editor will accomplish a great deal when judiciously exercised. One is often led to think, though, that an editor who labors honestly and conscientiously to promote the ends he may have in view, through the press, has a task in hand that to him must at times seem rather discouraging. To write for the intelligent and thoughtful reader is at all times a pleasure, and their just and reasonable criticisms will always be thankfully accepted. Upon these we have no difficulty in making an impression, and our interchange of ideas must always be more or less mutually profitable.

We are now desirous of going beyond this class, and wish to claim the attention of those who rely more

upon the traditions of their ancestors, without troubling themselves to enquire into cause and effect. Being too wise in their own conceit to analyse the one or the other in this progressive age when all have to compete on a level with the development scientific knowledge is disseminating in almost every branch of business, we must strive to elevate the masses, in order that they may fall into line and participate in the advantages thus being developed.

The dairy-maid may say, "I know all about making butter, having been taught by my mother." Now all this may be very well if her mother had been a good butter maker, and understood cause and effect upon the materials from which good butter is made, she may hand down her traditionary use to her daughter; but beyond the knowledge that cream by being churned produced butter, she had very little knowledge to convey, as her practice had been to a large extent based upon the rule of thumb. We are living in an age when something farther than this is required, an age of keen competition, when in order to succeed the most is required to be made, and every advantage taken to produce an article that will commend itself to the taste and requirements of the consumer, and there is scarcely an article that is more criticised and upon which the public taste is more sensitive than butter, and hence it is absolutely necessary to success that the butter maker should go back to first principles and know all about the ways and means made use of to provide the raw material.

Most people know that cream is a product from milk; they know it rises to the surface when milk is set to stand for a time in a pan, but why it so rises not one in ten can tell. Many know that butter is made from cream, and even the butter maker herself in too many instances can scarce go any further than this in her knowledge of the raw material. She skims the cream from the milk and churns it, and if she gets good butter all is well; if not, she can assign no reason why it is not good. With her, cream is cream, and it is nothing else, like Peter Bell's promise by the river's bank.

Now, to make the production of butter a profitable business, and place it upon a commercial footing with every other production, we must go back to first principles; we must take the cow to start with, and know that we have the best machine for the production of raw material that is procurable, and this is only obtained by careful observation and thorough practical test of each machine. The best machine having been procured, the next thing is to know how to run it to produce the most profitable results. But it must be understood that the highest animal perfection will not insure an abundant and rich supply of milk unless proper care is taken to furnish the cow with the kind of food best calculated for the required purpose.

The first requisite in feeding is that the animal should have abundance of food, so prepared that she can consume all that she requires in as short a time as possible, when she will lie down and have the more time to secrete her milk and enable it to acquire richness. The pasture should be often changed, and if soiled she should have young, succulent clover, green rye, oats, green corn or millet, and in addition to these, in order to counteract their watery nature, she should have some more solid food, such as meal and perhaps some hay; otherwise, although a great flow of milk may be procured, it will be liable to be poor and thin, not yielding the amount of cream that might be expected from the quantity. The pastures should be free from foul weeds, as the cow having access to such will surely produce tainted milk; pure water is

also as necessary as good food. All these preliminaries having been honestly attended to, good pure milk rich and sweet, will be a consequence. This having been obtained, there is no reason why, with proper manipulation, good sweet butter should not be forthcoming. That it is not always the case, the butter eater knows too well, and the butter maker should also know it to their cost, as any one taking and analysing the commercial returns, will find a most material difference in the price quotations, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars on the total production of the country. Now these millions of dollars are all unnecessarily lost to the butter producer, as he has to go through the same manipulation to make poor butter that he does to make the good: the main difference is the want of knowledge, care and attention to details in the production of the raw material, and the manufacture of the same. These millions of dollars lost to the producer is a serious matter, but as it falls upon the many instead of the few, the consequences are not so seriously felt, yet nevertheless it is just so much loss to the aggregate wealth of the country.

There is no doubt butter making can be made profitable in those sections of the country adapted to its production. The demand for a good article is almost unlimited; price in most instances is secondary to quality, and if the butter maker can get from three to five cents per pound extra for a good article, it stands him in hand to enquire if he is making the best use of the means at his command to produce the superior quality. If he is not, let him lose no time in seeking and requiring that knowledge, the application of which will place him in the front rank of the butter makers, and enable him to reap the largest amount of profit that always attends the application of enlightened and skillful labor to any profession in life.

C. E. CHADWICK.

Ingersoll.

The Possibilities of the Dairy Cow.

READ BY THE EDITOR AT THE CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from August No.)

With all that has been done by way of testing, where is the ordinary dairyman who has given us the mean average of his herd? That one animal of a breed is capable of such and such things settles comparatively little conclusively as to the general adaptability of the breed. Nature sometimes produces prodigies, both among quadrupeds and bipeds.

We remember a magnificent specimen of an ox on our father's farm years ago that could not have had one drop of Shorthorn blood in his veins, and yet he had all the docility of temper and dimensions of carcass possessed by this magnificent breed, only put together after a very different fashion. We called him "Dun," after his color. Now "Dun" was only a scrub, though unlike his brethren in appearance and temper. To argue that the scrubs are a magnificent breed of cattle, from this one fine specimen that they had produced, would be very unwise, hence to conclude that, because one or two animals of any breed have achieved such and such results, the entire breed was admirably adapted for a similar purpose, would certainly be unsafe. When here and there in different counties and under different management individual animals of the same breed distinguish themselves by their dairy product, it certainly strengthens the argument as to the capabilities of the breed. Yet it is the averages of the herd in ordinary dairies that will better determine which race of cattle is best adapted for dairy purposes. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that a record of the product of every dairy be kept, that an average for the season be

struck, and that amongst the dairies producing the highest average, inquiry be made as to the breed of the cattle, the quality of the feed, and the method of feeding. Of course in the cheese-making season the cows are mostly out on pasture; but pastures even differ in their composition quite as much as fodders in the winter season.

In this way there would be no great difficulty in ascertaining the capabilities of the present races of dairy cattle where extensively used, and hence securing an approximate idea as to which are the best for the ordinary dairyman. But we shall never rest content till this battle of the dairy breeds is fought out. If one breed is better than another for producing butter, creamery men and private dairies should be in possession of this knowledge. If one breed will give more milk than another in quantity, dairymen who supply the towns should know it. If any one breed can distance all comers in producing cheese, all cheese dairymen should know it; and if any one breed is better than any other for both milk and butter production, 200,000 farmers in Ontario should know it. As yet we are in the jungle, and who will show us the way out? The Jersey breeder says, "I will show you." The Ayrshire shouts, "Follow me!" The Holstein owner cries, "This way!" The proprietor of scrubs forlornly shrieks, "I know a short cut;" and the Shorthorn man says, "Come with me, my way is the best." We are strongly inclined to think that none of these men will determine this question. If ever it is determined, it must be done by some disinterested party. We think that Professor Brown and the Experimental Farm could soon build a highway through the jungle, if they only would, and it would certainly be good employment for them.

As suggested by us more than a year ago, would it not be money well spent to have a test of the different dairy breeds at the Experimental Farm, and extending over a term of three years at least, or four?

Let butter be made in the winter months and cheese in the summer, and an accurate account of quantity and quality of milk kept as well, along with the nature and amount of food consumed. The cost and selling price, along with the progeny returns, might be considered, if thought best. We do not know of a more important work that could engage the attention of a Governmental School. We claim that we have shown that the standard of the average dairy cow can be permanently raised, and to such an extent that it is unsafe to fix the limit of the advance that may be made. We now take up the question: How shall this be done? We answer, *first*, by continuous breeding only from the best, and by constant selection from these; and, *second*, by keeping private records in every dairy from which animals are bred, without which the above course cannot be accurately determined.

There are but two ways of keeping up a full supply of dairy cows worthy of the name: one is to breed them in the dairy, the other is to have them bred by professional breeders.

A third source of supply is to buy them up promiscuously, which cannot be done without bringing in from time to time a great many useless weeds.

The men of Holland have shown much wisdom in their method of breeding dairy cows. We are told that in every herd of registered cows a private individual record is kept, so that the exact value of every cow is determined from the first, which affords the owner a certain guide as to her exact commercial worth. Animals with low records find their way to the shambles, and only the best are bred from, hence there is gradual improvement all along the line. The

Dutchman is also careful, scrupulously so, as to the bull he uses. Unless from a dam with a large milk record, and possessing individually in their minuteness the points of a dairy bull, Hans will not allow him to head the herd.

While he leisurely smokes his pipe by the shores of the Zuider Zee, smiling over the handfuls of gold that Americans bring him every year, let our dairymen in Canada slip a leaf out of his book, and adopt his principles.

Good dairy cows can be bred on the banks of our own Thames and Sydenham, as well as on the banks of the Scheldt, if bred on similar principles.

(Concluded in our next)

The Much Controverted Test of Mary Anne.

Last autumn Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, owner of the now famous Oakland's Jersey herd, announced to the world that his cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, had in a seven days' test made the unprecedented record of 36 lbs. 12¼ oz. of butter. On both sides of the Atlantic men shook their heads and no scruples were made to give publicity to their doubts through the columns of the agricultural press. More than one letter appeared in the JOURNAL expressing similar views. We admitted these on the principle that honest doubts honestly expressed should find a place in any paper that is printed in the interests of the people, and we felt quite sure that the articles just referred to were of this character.

Of course it is impossible that Mr. Fuller should answer all the doubts that were thus expressed, even had he been so inclined; so that up to the present there are honorable men in many lands who still do not believe that this famous Jersey cow did what Mr. Fuller claims for her.

It so happened that a few days since we met Mr. Thomas Stock, of Waterdown, one of three gentlemen who conducted the test. This gentleman is well known throughout Ontario, having once been President of the Agricultural and Arts' Association and Warden of his county for many years. We need not here add that where Mr. Stock is known men would think shame to doubt his word. The conversation turned on the test of Mr. Fuller's cow, and we then learned from Mr. Stock what completely satisfied us that the feat attributed to Mary Ann was by her actually performed. Knowing that doubts still linger in the minds of many on this point, we deem it only justice to Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Stock as well, to give to the world the facts relating to this interview.

Mr. Stock assured us that he himself purchased the lock and keys that were used, and also the seals which were put in such a way that it was utterly impossible that there could be the possibility of fraud in connection with the test. We may here add that Mr. Stock is a breeder of Shorthorns, and as a matter of course his sympathies are with that breed, which would tend, if possible, even to make him more vigilant.

We are told that the other gentlemen are equally honorable, but that matters not in relation to our own convictions, for our opinion had been the same had only the matter been in Mr. Stock's hands.

Of course we knew from the first that Mr. Stock held the position referred to in this famous test, but not until this interview did we fully understand the rigid nature of the scrutiny adopted by the gentlemen watching the test.

We repeat it, then, that not a shadow of a doubt lingers in our minds that during the test referred to Mary Anne of St. Lambert made 36 lbs. 12¼ oz. of butter in seven consecutive days.

So much for the *fact* of the test. Its precise *value* is another matter. We leave that for the present to dairymen to decide; but we may here remark that we are glad the feat was performed, and that it was performed by one of our own townsmen, whom we have known so well and so favorably, and of whose enterprise every true Canadian must feel proud.

We cannot but feel a conscious pride that the men of famous Jersey, with her green pastures and with her balmy clime, have been beaten with their own machine, and in the colder clime of our more northerly home, and we cannot but rejoice with all lovers of progress that even on the verge of the twentieth century it has thus been demonstrated to the dairy world that we may still be in the A B C of attainment in this department of the stock industry.

Poultry.

Poultry Exhibit at Sherbrooke, P. Q.

The directors were fortunate in securing the services of G. A. Pierce, Stanstead, on Plymouth Rocks; Mr. C. Odell on Dorkings, Spanish, Leghorns and pigeons, and Mr. W. F. James, on games, Brahmas, Cochins, Wyandottes, Bantams, and all other varieties.

The exhibit was not very large, but select, numbering 150 entries. The stream of visitors this year has so encouraged exhibitors that they intend to treble the exhibit next year, and make it one of the finest of the Dominion.

The Plymouth Rocks exhibited by Mr. W. F. James, Sherbrooke, were truly a beautiful sight. They were of his celebrated Pilgrim strain, and carried nearly all the reds, but as Mr. James has some 200 or 300 fine ones to choose from, he can well afford to make a good exhibit.

In games, C. J. Odell, of Sherbrooke, was strong, and Guy Carr, of Compton, in Wyandottes. Charles Campbell, Richmond, in Light Brahmas, and H. Pearson, Richmond, in Dark Brahmas. G. Pilkington, Hatley, came out best in Cochins, Thos. Irwin, Montreal, in Silver Gray and colored Dorkings. E. Ball, Stanstead, in Silver Pencilled Hamburgs. A. P. Winter, Sherbrooke, in Brown Leghorns and Bantams. In Emboden Geese, Mr. Thos. Irving was best. In China geese, Rouen ducks and Guinea fowls, H. D. Moore, Moore's Station; and Bronze turkeys, W. Bonneville, Danville. C. Odell carried the day for the largest and best collection, and W. F. James for the best breeding pen.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Poultry Interest in Canada.

Those of your readers who have visited the numerous fall exhibitions in the interest of poultry cannot fail to have noticed the marked increase in exhibits, the larger number of good birds, and the extra amount of interest shown by visitors in this department.

This desirable state of affairs, judging by what could be seen and heard in the poultry houses, bids fair not only to last, but to keep increasing. Our brothers in the States have shown us that it is no insignificant question whether or not we shall neglect our poultry industry. Any healthful article of daily food produced in our country so easily as that which poultry provides, is a really important item of domestic economy, and if we in Canada desire to see the poultry business flourish, now is the time to work, while this newly-awakened interest is fresh in the minds of the people. Let every breeder feel that he is certainly responsible in some degree for a continuance of that interest.

When we think what this country is capable of in respect to poultry raising, it is indeed surprising that such a delightful source of wealth is or has been so utterly neglected.

There were, as has been said, more good birds this year on exhibition, but they were few beside the poor ones, and some really good specimens were spoilt by bad management of their owners. So many scaly legs I never saw, and this is so easily and quickly remedied by cleanliness that it is inexcusable, as also is dirty plumage, especially on white birds.

Before anything can be done successfully in raising poultry, the breeders must delight in their work; for myself, I could no more endure dirt or disease in my stock, especially vermin, than I can bear it in my family. We hear so much of the trouble of poultry raising, but I cannot find where it is, Mr. Editor, for to me it is truly delightful and pleasurable. The beauty and grace of the birds are a delight to every lover of the beautiful, the exquisite coloring of the plumage in many breeds rivalling the very rainbow in the splendor of its tints, and then to think of these results being subservient to the skill of the breeder, who can call it an uninteresting occupation to be a breeder of poultry? I think there is too much said about the trouble of it, and then besides being most interesting, it is one of the most profitable pursuits when rightly and intelligently managed, and Canada is the very place where it can be made to pay well, and there must be hundreds of people among her inhabitants just adapted for breeders of this lovely stock. I do not say go in for fancy show stock—very few can make that a success—but more for poultry farming. I am sure of one thing, there would be many more farms unencumbered with mortgages if the raising of poultry was more engaged in by farmers generally, and it is a good sign that, as a class, there is a growing desire to do this when we see the farmer's periodicals everywhere devoting a little space to this subject. A few years ago it was seldom any article on such stock could find its way into the columns of the agricultural journals.

I wish every reader of this would try, if the circumstances are favorable, how much enjoyment is mixed up with the troubles of poultry raising. Try to understand them. You will see the hen that is a coquette, the spiteful hen, the greedy one, and last but not least, the motherly one, such a one as that whose example of tender care served our Divine Master, as an illustration of his sheltering love. And where is there a dandy who struts more proudly and knows his powers of attraction more fully than he, the favorite bird of the daughter of Jupiter? Try it, ye who would make money, try it and prove that there is pleasure and profit (not, of course, without work) combined in poultry raising.

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, Ont.

Diseases of Poultry and their Cure.

(Continued from October JOURNAL.)

EGG EATING.

I hardly know whether to class this as an aggravating disease, or call it a most pernicious habit. Perhaps I had not better try to classify it, but simply (I was going to say), give its symptoms and cure. I will, however, not attempt to give its symptoms, as it very forcibly recalls some of my own experience, when, if ever in my life I was tempted to say cuss words, it has been when waiting to fill an order for eggs at \$3 per 13, on going to the nest expecting to find eggs, I have found only the traces of a carousal, and the fowls with their vests requiring to be wiped off. It is

indeed very annoying, and a source of much loss to the fancier. My cure at first was the hatchet; but latterly I have tried the following cure with good results: Break a small hole in an egg and remove about one-third of the contents, fill up with cayenne pepper or mustard; mix well, then fasten a piece of stout manilla paper over the hole, place the egg in the nest and watch the fun. One dose is usually enough. Should this not prove effectual, then construct the nest so that the egg will roll through an aperture in the bottom of nest into some soft substance below out of reach of Bidy; or you can arrange nests in a dark corner where she cannot see to peck the eggs. Always use China nest eggs, and in cold weather do not leave the eggs to freeze and be broken. This habit is easily learned, and you should be careful not to have broken eggs about hen-house, or feed whole eggshells.

THOS. GAIN.

Hamilton.

Feed for Fowls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your September issue a communication from Mr. J. W. Bartlett, on failure in hatching this season, and as he invites others to give their experience, I herewith forward the result of hatching from my own breeding stock of Plymouth Rocks this year. I leave out of this record eggs I imported, as I wish to speak more particularly with regard to feed in its effect upon fertility of eggs, and of course do not know how the birds were fed whose eggs were imported. I hatched 96 per cent., and have raised 90 per cent., so I cannot complain of a bad season. None of my chicks were hatched till first of May, as I could get no setters. That may partly account for my success.

I fed no corn at all, and never do, as my experience has convinced me it is a fruitful cause of unfertile eggs, and is too apt to make the heavier kinds of fowls fat, and so reduce the profits in eggs. Last winter I was sorely tempted by the excessive cold to give them some, but I let my past experience prevail, and not a grain did they get. I was getting eggs every day from my Plymouth Rocks when eggs were high, and none of my neighbors could coax their pets to shell out. I had a double-boarded house, filled in, boarded floor double, and no fire in it. I fed them well on a variety of grain, mostly wheat, barley and oats, soft feed of scalded meal, bran and cooked vegetables, twice daily, in which I put a small quantity of cayenne every other day. Twice a week I fed fresh beef, etc. This has been my plan for years, and I find it answer well. They also have milk and water with the chill off in cold weather, and if the day is bright I make them go out for an hour or so by throwing down a little litter for them to scratch in.

There is no doubt in my mind that one kind of food does not contain all the elements to keep the stock vigorous when in the close confinement which our severe winters compel them to endure, and this I think is the cause of failure with your other correspondent, G. Laidlaw. Some years ago I fed a great deal of corn, as I was living in port where boats from Chicago carrying grain were constantly arriving, and it was very plentiful. I had such poor success in hatching, notwithstanding every care I could give my fowls, which were Hamburgs and Leghorns, that I asked the breeder from whom I purchased my stock to call and see them; he came, and when he saw my barrels of corn said that was the cause, and that he fed it very rarely indeed. I would be glad to know through your columns the experience of Mr. Bartlett or others with incubators, and incubator chicks.

W. C. G. PETER.

P. S.—I might mention that out of 152 eggs set in early spring only three were unfertile. These were Plymouth Rocks from my own breeding stock.

Clubbing Rates.

The favorable season is now upon us when clubs for the ensuing year may readily be secured. A little effort at the fairs and other autumnal gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent from this date until the end of 1886 in clubs of five for four dollars. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents. The names may belong to different offices.

The Apiary.

Preparing for Winter.

We are again approaching the season most dreaded by the majority of bee-keepers—winter—and it behoves us to do all in our power to enable our little pets to withstand successfully the rigors of a climate to which they have been naturalized.

The great danger lies in putting off attending to their wants, if known, or being ignorant of what they do require. A mild winter or two has perhaps enabled them to winter under unfavorable conditions, and lulled into false security, we are rudely awakened after such a winter as our last to find the majority of those ever ready, zealous and interesting workers in a state that no degree of forethought and care can benefit.

Last winter was unusually severe, and the periods of steady cold were remarkably long and severe, and the result is only too well known. Causes of loss were various, no doubt, but perhaps the leading one was, the winter stores were distributed so widely in the hive (in too many combs), bees consumed all within their reach. The cold would not permit them to leave the cluster and visit distant parts of the hive, and when the honey in their immediate vicinity was consumed, they perished literally in the midst of plenty.

Another source of loss was perhaps owing to the honey dew gathered by bees the previous fall, owing to its abundance that season. A friend, an apiarist, stated he considered he had lost 30 colonies from no other cause, and from the remaining combs he afterwards extracted several hundred pounds of honey dew.

The sources of honey dew are not so varied as generally imagined. Some firmly believe, as its name implies, it is a substance falling from the heavens, but I am satisfied it has but one source, viz., aphides, either winged or otherwise. These insects draw from the tree their juices, and after taking from it what they require to nourish their own bodies they excrete a saccharine substance called honey dew. This substance has been seen to shower upon trees and plants, and an ordinary observer would readily be convinced it had an invisible source, but closer observation will reveal aphides, often myriads, in the atmosphere above. Another aphide, wingless, never leaves the tree; they are seen in clusters around and upon the back of limbs and have a mossy appearance; many would mistake them for such, but upon examination it will be found that the cluster is imbued with life, and the living creatures are aphides excreting honey dew. Bees can often be seen gathering directly from the cluster. The so called dew varies in flavor, which depends on the tree from which the aphides have drawn the sap, and generally no very great experience is required to trace its source.

If unusually large quantities of stores are brought in by the bees at a time when flowers yielding honey freely are not abundant, honey dew should be inspected, and if upon examination suspected, it had better be extracted before capping.

From the foregoing it will readily be understood that the best policy is to be prepared for the severest winter. Of course writing at this season of the year we must necessarily suppose that in July and August all old and inferior queens have been supplanted by vigorous, that breeding has been kept up at least until the 15th of September, giving us young and vigorous bees fully matured to go into winter quarters. That a sufficient quantity of stores had been given the bees 25 lbs. if wintering upon summer stands or clamps;

less will suffice if wintered in a repository. These stores should be put into the fewest combs the bees can winter on. They should be either natural honey or a syrup made of the best white granulated sugar. If this is done there is no danger of the stores being too far removed from the bees. With these conditions favorable results may be looked for if properly stored or packed. In wintering we must battle against, 1st, sudden changes of temperature—a temperature gradually heightened or lowered has far less injurious effect than half the deviation in one quarter the time. 2nd, the atmosphere should be dry and pure; 3rd, jars of any kind to disturb the bees.

A repository may be used or bees may be wintered outside. One's decision here must often depend upon circumstances; if one has an extensive apiary, it may pay to build a proper repository, but it must have for its characteristics, slow to change in temperature, proper ventilation and regulating by these ventilators the temperature; atmosphere dry and pure, light and disturbing jars must be strangers to it. Unless these conditions can, in a large measure at least, be carried out it is better to winter outside, when one should endeavor to keep ones bees dry and warm, entrances unclogged by dead bees and the like, and the direct rays of the sun away from the outlet, as this often causes bees to fly and chill. A clamp has so often been described that going into details concerning it is unnecessary. Covers and all cloths with propolis removed, and clean ones take their place. A liberal supply of rat and mouse poison distributed amongst the packing is very desirable.

A former writer for the JOURNAL contributed an excellent article on wintering, but the best bee-keepers would consider he made almost a fatal error when advising that the cloth with propolis should be left upon the hive. Bees are exotic, and can to the best advantage no more be left to their own resources than our hot-house plants.

Colonies should gradually be drawn into the places the clamps are to occupy a few feet every day; the bees fly, and if they are very active the hives may be moved twice a day. Do not examine bees more than necessary, but remove empty, useless combs, as young bees hatch from them. After the first week in November it can do no harm to set the hives upon the clamp platform, and before the last warm weather all jar ring in putting the clamp together should be over. Upon the last bright day but one, calculating upon the safe side, remove cloths and lids and let the sun thoroughly dry out the interior, then towards evening put cloths free from any substance to retard the passage of moisture, and then pack about thin dry oat chaff if procurable, if not, some other substance of that nature. If several thicknesses of wool can be placed upon cloths which are next the frames, so much the better. If packing is done carefully bees will be but little disturbed, and the next favorable day they can fly, and then quietly settle down in their winter quarters. Hives can be set side to side; they keep one another warm, and take up less space. Three winters experience shows me that the outside colonies consume most, and come out poorest in the spring.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

"The JOURNAL is taking well in this part. It is the best agricultural paper on record."—J. C. & A. Campbell, Crosshill, Ont.

"I would feel very much lost without so valuable a paper as your JOURNAL has proved itself to be."—James H. Reid, Mimosa.

"I like the JOURNAL very much; think I could not get along without it. The ideas and hints are both timely and instructive."—W. A. N. West, St. Catharines, Ont.

Horticultural.

Exhibit of Grapes for the Intercolonial Exhibition.

The Government, through the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, has asked of our correspondent, Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winona, that he prepare an exhibit of grapes for the International Colonial Exhibition, to be held next year in London, England. We are glad to hear that Mr. Pettit is responding to the request. He is getting ready an exhibit of some fifty varieties, all grown in his own "Mountain Valley" vineyards. He could have selected a much larger number of varieties had he known earlier. The exhibit will be preserved in a liquid preparation, enclosed in glass jars and composed of the proportions of 40 grains of Sylicic acid and ½ lb. of the best white sugar dissolved in ½ pint of alcohol, to which is added 1 quart of water. Mr. Pettit has about 100 varieties of grapes in his vineyard, which is situated at the base of the mountain, 12 miles east of Hamilton. The vineyards, when at their best, about 5th October last, presented a very beautiful appearance, being literally covered with strong clusters of rich ripe grapes, free from mildew, and irresistibly tempting to the onlooker.

Mr. Pettit has some vines of the Niagaras which this season yielded 40 lbs. the fourth year after planting, which have netted him 10 cents per pound. The entire crop this year will run about 18 tons.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Pettit is making a great success of this work. It is just such men that we seek to secure as correspondents, men whose practice is ahead of their theories, as when we take these as guides we are never lost in the ditch.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

Fruit Culture.

BY M. PETTIT, WINONA.

(Second Paper.)

PROFITABLE VARIETIES—HINDRANCES.

Apples.—The apple is after all amongst fruits what wheat is amongst cereals—the mainstay. The most profitable variety to grow is the Baldwin, closely followed by the Greening, although the latter ripens a little too early to ship well as a winter fruit to a foreign market. For home use we want a variety, but not too many of each. I have no doubt, however, that it would have been thousands of dollars in the pockets of fruit-growers in this section, if the Greening and Baldwin had been the only apples known, but so long as the tree-pedler perambulates the country, there is no danger but there will be varieties enough.

The most destructive insect enemy to the apple is the *codling moth*, which soon after the fruit sets deposits its eggs upon the calyx end of the young apple. The young grub, as soon as hatched, eats its way into the centre of the little apple, and there growing with its growth works its destructive work.

The most effectual remedy is spraying the trees with a weak solution of Paris green and water, soon after the blossoms fall and while the young fruit is still erect—its calyx upwards. The least particle of the poisoned water falling upon it is sufficient to destroy the young apple-worm when it attempts to eat into the fruit.

Spraying is accomplished by attaching a force pump to a barrel filled with this poisonous water, driven through the orchard and using a fine hose. In this way the work can be done very rapidly and with immense profit to the grower.

Pears.—There is an almost endless variety of this delicious fruit. For profit we would place the Bartlett and Flemish Beauty first. The greatest hindrance to the culture of the pear is the *blight*. And notwithstanding the hundred and one theories and nostrums to effect a cure, it still remains an excellent subject for killing time at fruit-growers' meetings.

Peaches.—For richness and delicacy the peach is the queen of fruits in this northerly clime, and amongst peaches the Crawford reigns supreme. On account of the perishable nature of the peach, I would recommend planting a succession from the earliest to the latest maturing varieties and in this order, as follows: Alexander, Early Rivers, Hale's Early, Honest John, Barnard, Early Crawford, Old Nixon, Lemon Cling, and Surock.

The disease known as *yellow* is the yellow fever of the peach tree. It has destroyed and is destroying more orchards than all other causes combined.

The only remedy is to dig up the diseased trees, and burn them at once, which will tend to prevent the contagion from spreading.

The first indications of the disease are premature ripening of the fruit, very bright color, and it is usually covered with bright red specks. The flesh of free-stone varieties clings to the pit, and the deep color on its surface penetrates also to the pit, in the worst stages of the disease. This disease may also be detected by fine slender sprouts of a delicate yellowish appearance, with a profusion of very slender delicate leaves forming tufts or bunches, and this symptom is an infallible one.

The Plum.—For profit the leading variety is the Lombard. This plum holds about the same position amongst other varieties that the Baldwin does amongst apples. Although moderate in flavor, the hardiness, free growth, and great productiveness of the tree render it one of the most profitable sorts for market.

The *curculio* is the inveterate enemy of the plum. In warm, dry seasons it often destroys the entire crop. A week or two of cool, wet or windy weather, about the season of bloom and after, will often save the crop.

Many remedies have been suggested, but the most simple and thorough is to shake or jar the tree, morning or evening, when the insects will fall upon the sheets previously placed under the tree, and can then collectively be destroyed. It is also claimed that spraying the trees with a solution of Paris green same as is used in destroying the codling moth will destroy the *curculio* as well.

The Grape.—This fruit is fast becoming one of the most important. It will flourish well in any locality and soil adapted to the prosperous growth of Indian corn, and with similar cultivation. To successfully grow the grape requires more skill and experience than any other fruit. The proper care and training of a grape vine is not an uncertain, hap-hazard thing, but a knowledge arrived at by long experience. Although one of the most productive of our fruits, the grape is subject to the fewest insect enemies. Taken for a term of ten years or longer, it will yield a greater net profit to the acre than any other fruit.

The writer having made the grape a specialty for the last ten years, and experimented with many of the old and nearly all of the new varieties, has yet to be convinced that the old Concord is not the most profitable. Would also recommend Moore's Early, Delaware, and for localities suitable for the early ripening of grapes Champion, of the Roger varieties, Wilder, Lindley, Agawam, Salem, and Herbert.

Mildew is the greatest hindrance by way of disease to the growth of grapes in this section. On well drained soil it has but little effect. Flour of sulphur is a preventative.

Strawberries.—The culture of the Strawberry is fast becoming an important industry in this country. Many new varieties are claiming the first place, but the old Wilson stands the test well. Manure and moisture are the great requisites in successful strawberry culture.

The Home.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

The Herd Laddie.

Ae morning very early
I had risen frae my bed,
And gaen out tae the sheep fauld
Tae get them early fed:
And Collie he gaed wi' me,
Companion of my way,
For we were sure to tak' the road
For it was market day.

With pleasure there I fed them,
For they were a' my care,
Then sat me down to read a verse
And offer up a prayer;
For the sun may rise in splendour
And everything look bright,
Yet darkness may surround us,
And trials ere 'tis night.

The place where I was reading
Was the second book o' Kings,
And mony a bonnie picture
Before my mind it brings.
I saw a lassie greeting,
And she was all her lane,
For she was now a captive,
And far away frae hame.

For a company of Syrians
Had invaded Israel's land,
And they had been victorious
And brought a captive band.
The kindred of this lassie
May have fallen in the strife,
But the captain he had pity,
And saved the lassie's life.

The captain he was honorable,
And had baith wealth and fame,
And if you turn to chapter fifth
You'll there fine out his name.
He had taen the lassie wi' him,
And brought her tae his wife,
And tell't her a' the story
How he had saved her life.

The leddy list'ent tae him,
And saw the lassie fair;
She said she'd keep her wi' her
To dress and braid her hair.
She thanked him for the kindness
That he had thus expressed;
Then sent the lassie tae a room
Where she wad be refreshed.

And this was where I saw her
When I began to tell;
For when she entered in the room
Down on her knees she fell.
She asked God tae keep her,
And lead her by the hand,
For she was now a captive,
And in a stranger's land.

And this bit o' the lesson
Was what came hame tae me,
That God will hear and answer prayer
Wherever we may be.
He'll guide us when we're wakin',
And guard us when we sleep;
He'll bless each one who fears him
Though a keeper of the sheep.

The Vaccination Test.

Passengers on the various lines of railway radiating from Montreal are all very politely asked by government officials for their vaccination certificates. If these are not forthcoming they are then with equal

politeness invited to the baggage car, where an examination is made, and if the operation has not already been performed, it is done then and there, otherwise they are not allowed to proceed on their journey.

The object is, of course, to prevent the spread of the loathsome plague, and the course of action thus taken by the authorities is a very wise one. In this way the pestilence is hedged in until it becomes exhausted from lack of fuel to feed upon.

What a mercy for the world, we have thought, could the germs of wickedness that taint the human heart and brutalize the life be thus hedged in. But with sin there is no vaccination test, and hence the increased watchfulness with which we should guard our homes from the contaminations of the fell destroyer. Could we but demand of the stranger who comes to our neighborhood, or settles in our village or town to produce his certificate, which would satisfy us that no germs of the dreadful malady in its most aggravated forms were lurking within, what a wall of protection it would prove! But sin, like the pestilence that walketh in darkness, is not thus to be detected, which but increases the necessity for keeping unceasing vigil over the homes that we love, and that we delight to call our own.

In all this we have but another illustration that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." In that great city where the smallpox has so recently done its deadly work, the infected portion of the city was placed under the strictest quarantine. The street cars were not allowed to run within it, goods were not allowed to be removed, nor could vegetables be sent abroad from its markets, lest the awful contamination should find foraging ground elsewhere. The men who have taken these precautions are deserving of the nation's thanks, and have earned the gratitude of all right thinking men.

But the contaminations of moral evil will not be thus hedged in. Corporations can build no embankments which will keep out the flood. No wall has ever been erected on the earth which it cannot scale, and no community has adopted a line of defence which has saved it altogether from the ravages of the fell destroyer.

Still there is hope. Evil in some of its deadliest forms may be kept at bay, not only in the family, but also in the community, but only by the exercise of a watchfulness that is incessant, a vigilance that never wearies, and these are all the more necessary since against the inroads of sin there is no vaccination test.

Charity.

Miss Sharp, an American missionary lady residing in West Africa, has told the following beautiful story about her little scholars: "A few days ago I said to them 'A poor Congo woman wants me to take her little girl.' 'Take her! take her!' exclaimed all the children in chorus. 'But I do not feel as if I could feed more than I now have,' said I. They thought awhile, and then the eldest said, 'If we could work and save something we could help her buy her *chop*.' (They will say '*chop*.')" "Yes, but I know of no one that has any work that you could do," said I. Another pause, and some talk in Kroo, and then one said, 'Mammy, take her, and we will all give her a part off each our's plate. Cook same as now, and we take some, some from all we plate till she have plenty.' I asked if they were all willing, and all answered, 'Yes,' and, continued the one who led off, 'Now take her and teach book, and teach her about God.' What made it touching to me was, that each had their meals shared out, and no more than they wanted themselves, never as much meat at any one time in their lives as they could eat, yet they would gladly divide what they had with even a Congo child, and the other tribes very much dislike a Congo.—*Missionary Link*.

Personal.

Mr. John Dimon, of Windsor, a progressive stockman and a contributor to the JOURNAL, was chosen by the Michigan State Agricultural Society as expert judge on Shorthorns at the State Fair recently held at Kalamazoo.

The country has met with an irreparable loss in the lamented death of the talented Dr. Hare, in charge of the chemical department, etc., at the Experimental Farm. It is a question whether the plodding enthusiasm, the brilliant genius, or the warm heart of the generous Doctor was in the ascendant. While we cannot doubt that at best the shadow of his great mantle has fallen on many a student who sipped at the spring where Dr. Hare drank, where, we ask, as we look abroad over the whole Dominion, is the man for whom this fallen mantle will not be vastly too large? Mystery, again, that the chemical treasures gathered through the toil of years and from both continents, should thus be buried with the Doctor in his last resting place. Yet while we cry, confusedly standing by his newly covered grave, "Thy way is in 'the sea,'" we may also say, exulting, "Thou does 'all things well.'"

Welcome Visitors.

For the month these are:

The Price List of Canadian Vine Valley Nurseries, owned by Joseph Tweedle, Stoney Creek, with whom the wonderful new currant, Fay's Prolific, is a specialty.

Winona Nursery Price List, Smith and Vanduzen, proprietors. Good, reliable men.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1884.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for 1884, complete in one cover.

Present subscribers to the Journal will please bear in mind our temporary offer of last month. For two new subscribers' names, accompanied with \$2 cash, we will send you the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal" free for the year 1886. If your subscription expired on the 1st of any month during the year, it will be sent you 12 months from such date. You are permitted to give the remainder of 1885 free to each new subscriber. This offer remains open until 15th November next, and is made solely to our present subscribers.

Jottings.

General Purpose Dairy Cow.—The *Farmers Advocate* (Oct. issue p. 303), speaking on this subject, says, "Of all the dairy breeds, the Holstein is the best for general purposes."

Red Polls.—At the sale of the Kingswood Warren Red Polls, owned by Sir John Hartopp, two bulls averaged £21, and 49 head cows and heifers (including the two bulls), averaged £20. 22 steers sold for £200 10s.

Hop Crop in England. Owing to the depredations of insects, fungi and the adverse influence of winds and cold, the hop crop of 1885 is set down as wretched in quality, and as a consequence low prices are offered. It is estimated that the loss per acre is fully £4.

Business College.—The Ontario Business College, Bellevue, whose advertisement appears in this issue, is entering upon its seventeenth year with a splendid record. Students from 15 different States and Provinces have been in attendance within the past two years.

Sale of Hampshire Downs.—At the sale of the Hampshire Downs of Mr. John Stevens, Broadchalk, Wilts, the average of 53 rams and ram lambs was 3½ gns., and of 1113 ewes 50 gns.

Shropshire Ram.—Royal Preston, bred and owned by Mr. Joseph Beach, The Hattons, Brawood, Staffordshire, came out first in a list of 92 competitors at the Royal Show at Preston. He is a shearling, and is considered one of the best Shrop rams ever exhibited.

Sheep in New Zealand.—The annual sheep returns of New Zealand for the past year give the whole number of sheep in the colony as 13,988,525, or an increase of 772,191 head on the previous year. The number of frozen carcasses sent to Britain is 491,096, against 247,772 the previous year.

National Cattle Growers' Association.—The third annual meeting of the National Cattle Growers' Association of America will be held at Chicago on Nov. 17th and 18th. The principal subjects to be brought before the meeting are the diseases of live stock and the question of foreign restrictions.

Sale of Manoraon Shorthorns.—At the recent sale of a portion of this Welsh herd, owned by Mr. D. Pugh, and numbering over 100 head at the time of the sale, the average obtained for 40 cows and heifers was £28 s. 6d., and for 14 bulls, £34 18s. 3d. The average for the 54 h. l. was £30 1s. 5d.

Dudmaston Lodge Shropshires.—The aged rams at this dispersion sale made 635s., 505s., 205s., 265s., 405s. and 405s. respectively. The shearlings averaged 205s. The shearling ewes averaged £8 6s. 6d. The stock ewes £5 17s. 6d., and the ewe lambs £3 4s. 6d. The ram lambs averaged 26 each.

A Booth Prize-Winner.—The highest position attainable for a Shorthorn at the Royal Show at Preston was given to Lady Carew 13th, bred and owned by Mr. B. St. John Ackers, Pricknorth Park, Gloucestershire. She is a pure Booth, out of the dam Lady Carew 5th, and from the sire Royal Gloucester (45525.)

Killerby Booths.—This famous herd is still strong in dams of the world renowned Hecuba tribe. Amongst the stock bulls are Baltimore, out of Brenhilda, by King of Trumps; Mainmast, by Heart of Oak 27349, and the dam Queen of the Castle, by Hades 34101, and King of Trumps 31512, now in his fourteenth year.

Large Ponies.—Lords A. and L. Cecil, Orchardmains, Peebleshire, Scotland, so distinguished of late for the famous Clydesdales which they breed, are trying the experiment of crossing Arab horses on Iceland mares, with a view of obtaining a race of large ponies at once hardy, strong and possessing speed and style.

Snow Plough.—The Rev. T. S. Chapman, the inventor, Marbleton, Que., had on exhibition at Sherbrooke a miniature snow plough. This machine, which is drawn by two horses, widens the track to the distance of 10 or 12 feet, so that parties meeting in that land of snowy winters can pass each other without difficulty.

Sale of Herefords.—At the dispersion of the Luntley Court Herefords, belonging to Mr. John Burlton, the following averages were made: 37 cows with 31 calves, £40 2s.; 8 three-year heifers with 5 calves, £31 15s. 3d.; 9 two-year heifers, £37, 18s. 4d.; 23 yearling heifers, £27, 13s. 3d.; 6 bulls, £33 15s. 6d., 114 animals, £25 6s.

Early Maturity in Feeding Stock.—In treating of this subject at an Agricultural dinner in Staffordshire, Mr. T. Farmer, Cheatle, made the following very sensible statement. "No animal intended to be fed off should ever be allowed to go back." It is positive loss when they are allowed to do so, as all the food being consumed is wasted.

All True.—Mr. J. S. Williams, of Knowlton, P. Q., has a strong article in the *Waterloo Advertiser* (Oct. 9th), urging the farmers of Quebec Province to give more of their attention to the growing of good stock. Mr. Williams compliments Ontario on the excellence of her stock, and urges the agriculturists of Quebec to follow her example.

Ploughs.—Mr. W. T. Vilas, East Farnham, P. Q., had a very fine exhibit of ploughs at Sherbrooke. There were no less than nine different varieties in his exhibit, including a Scotch iron plough, a general purpose and a swivel plough. This latter is for ploughing side hills, and they retail at \$1, each. Mr. Vilas was credited with having the finest exhibit on the ground. The judges recommended that a medal be given him. We trust this enterprising young man will be rewarded for his labor.

Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.—At the sale of the Marden Deer Park stud, owned by Mr. Hume Webster, the stallions George Frederick, Beaudesert and Hilarious brought 4,500 gns., 2,500 gns., and 2,000 gns. respectively. 44 brood mares averaged 206 gns.; 14 colts 213 gns., and 13 filly foals 189 gns., making the all round average of 260 gns.

Stone China Works.—The largest establishment of this kind in the Dominion is managed by Mr. Alex. McDonald, St. Johns, P. Q., who also owns several large farms in the neighborhood. It was Mr. McDonald who was the fortunate first prize winner with a pair of handsome chestnut horses as best span of heavy draught carriage horses at Sherbrooke.

Dispersion Sale of the Montcoffer Herd.—This herd of Aberdeen Angus Pollt belonged to Mr. John Strachan, of Montcoffer, Mains, Scotland. The average obtained for 44 head sold, reckoning calves separately, was £22 18s. The cows made an average of £44 18s. 3d.; the two year heifers £32 8s.; one year heifers £23 15s. 1d.; and bulls £22 6s. 3d.

Annual Sale of Shropshires at Birmingham.—This annual sale of Shrops was the forty-first held in Bingley Hall, and was conducted by Messrs. Lythall, Manvell & Walters. The highest price, 125 gns., paid for rams went to Messrs. T. & S. Bradbome, The Cotteridge. The rams sold averaged from about 6 gns. to 10 gns. The 1,500 ewes sold averaged from about 50 to 60s.

Mertoun Border Leicesters.—Lord Polworth's flock of Mertoun Border Leicesters originated in 1802, and although the sires used for many years are home-bred, its vitality is not on the wane. Individual rams from this flock have sold as high as £195, £180 and £170 each. Although by far the larger share of the rams are sold to remain in Britain; yet not a few good ones go to Australia, New Zealand, the United States and to our own country.

Mr. Pope's Herefords.—We have received a telegram from Mr. R. H. Pope, Cookshire, P. Q., with the information that on Oct. 10 Mermaid 2d, that wonderful Hereford cow, which weighs 2,200 lbs., dropped a fine bull calf, and that both cow and calf are doing well. Later, we have heard from J. Barton, V. S., Lennoxville, to the same effect. Mr. Pope has now at Eastview no less than 100 head of Herefords and Aberdeen Angus, and 50 head of Herefords in quarantine, and can therefore supply young bulls at any time.

Encouraging.—"I am very much pleased to see in your last number of the JOURNAL that your efforts put forth in regard to the settlement of the grievous Herd Book question is likely to be crowned with success; also that the scrub bull nuisance is getting well ventilated, and the special rates on railways for young bulls re beef cattle. Altogether I congratulate you on your success in publishing one of the very best live stock journals on the continent of America. Wishing you every success, as I am sure you deserve it, I remain, Yours, SETH HEALING, Kettleby, Ont.

Feeding Oats to Milch Cows.—The practice of feeding oats cut on the greenish side, and unthreshed, to dairy cows is coming more and more into favor in the eastern section. Many dairymen there look upon it as the most economical mode of feeding. Not many days since, while in the neighborhood of Dunbar, Ont., we talked with Messrs. H. Kendrick, A. Alison and W. Alison, who have practised this mode of feeding, and those gentlemen assured us that the results were satisfactory. The more general introduction of self binders will still further simplify this mode of feeding.

Our Engravings.—Our patrons will excuse us for saying that we feel proud of the three engravings of this number of the JOURNAL, as indeed of many (but not all) of those of preceding issues. Live stock engravings executed by Canadian artists before the existence of the JOURNAL were not creditable, deny it who can. We may add that the future in this respect is full of promise, Mr. Beith's grand Highland Ag. Society's first prize winning Clyde Oliver Twist (3043), and Jeffrey Bros.' victorious Clyde, Windsor (3509), will appear in the months of December and January respectively.

Bryngwyn Herefords.—These are owned by Mr. Rankin, M. P., England. The herd was established but two years ago, and may be said to be made up of contingents purchased at Chadnor Court, The Leen, Stocktonbury, and The Field. This herd secured the first prize for yearling bull at the Royal Show at Preston. Prominent amongst the stock bulls are Lord Grosvenor 7804, a son of Lord Wilton, bought at the Stocktonbury sale for 650 gns., the home bred bull Royal Grove 9157, two years old, and second at the Royal Show, and De Wilton, by Lord Wilton, and bred by Mr. Goodge, of Stocktonbury.

Experimental Farm Buildings.—Now that new barns must be erected at the Experimental Farm, it is important that they be of the most improved style, and at the same time possess conveniences quite up to the standard of the requirements of the time. A massive structure, however imposing in its appearance, is greatly impaired in value if awkwardly arranged within. It strikes us that it would be wise on the part of the government to confer with a few of the most practical farmers of the Province as to the plan and arrangement of the buildings before the contract is let. Patriotism in this case will prompt them to do their best.

Swindled Farmers.—It appears that certain horse collar agents are inducing sundry farmers to sign a document purporting to make them sole agents for the sale of horse collars in a certain district, promising them a handsome remuneration for their trouble. By tearing this document in two the agent brings the signer in for the sum of \$125. The note is then transferred to a third party, who demands immediate payment. How long will it be before the honest farmer will refrain from seizing the bait which some unscrupulous agent is sure to hold out to him. Tilling the soil will always prove more remunerative to the farmer than selling horse collars.

Mr. J. H. Harris in Scotland.—Mr. Harris' engagement as instructor in cheese-making in Galloway and Dumfriesshire has again come to an end for the season. This year parties who saw the advantage those dairies have derived from the adoption of Mr. Harris' method were determined not to be behind their more fortunate neighbors who profited by his teaching last year. The result has been that those who have taken advantage of Mr. Harris' instruction show a great improvement in the quality of their cheese. The valuable lessons Mr. Harris has given will long preserve his name as a household word among the dairy farmers of Galloway.—*Galloway Advertiser.*

The Suffolk Horse.—Lord Warney gives it as his opinion that the Suffolk horse originates in the old Pink blood (barb of the time of Charles II.) and Flanders and Norman mares. For wagon and dray work they are exceedingly useful. A writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* furnishes the following regarding their make up, etc.: Height at withers, 15.2 to 17 hands; girth 7ft. to 8ft. 6in.; bone under knee 8 to 10in.; weight 15 to 30 cwt.; walking speed 3 to 4½ miles an hour; average value £240. There are not very many of this useful class of draught horses in this country, yet even here they have some very ardent admirers.

Farm Waggons.—The very large scale on which farm implements are now made is taking the trade more and more out of local hands, as when made on a large scale they can be produced more cheaply than under other circumstances. Those made by the Bain Waggon Co., of Woodstock, and the Chatham Manufacturing Co. are, so far as we can learn, giving excellent satisfaction, and parties investing in them are safe, we think, in getting full value for their money. The bob sleighs and carts of the Chatham Co. are popular, and the Bain farm truck and dray, formerly described in the JOURNAL as "the Moses waggon," should be very serviceable in ordinary farm work.

Peterborough.—This is a very stirring town, situated in the vales and on the hills that line the restless waters of the Otonabee. Its manufactures are numerous, and its great water power privileges well utilized. To Mr. Carnegie, M. P. P., we are greatly indebted for a pleasant hour's drive through this great inland railway centre. The cemetery, bordering on a bay of the Otonabee, is richly beautiful, somewhat oval in shape, and fringed with a deep grove of pines, making constant requiem for the quiet dead. The new fair grounds are large, and the buildings strong and spacious. In front of the cattle sheds is a projecting roof, which will keep visitors dry, rain as it may. Copy it, ye agricultural societies everywhere.

Seeds.—While at the exhibition recently held at Sherbrooke, we had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. William Evans, seedsman, of Montreal, who has been established for 30 years in that city, during which time he has sent seeds for the garden, the field and the farm to all parts of the Dominion. Mr. Evans is also a dealer in farm implements, especially of the smaller varieties. The value of a truly good seed emporium, such as Mr. Evans and other seedsmen have established, is of much value to a country. Indeed it is not easy to say what would be the result if we were without them. Men would be found asking in the spirit of those of long ago who said "where shall we find truth?"—where shall we find pure seed?

Pleasant and Profitable.—On the first evening of the Sherbrooke exhibition a number of representative men in the great agricultural interest met at the home of Mr. Ives,

M. P., which is located, along with the very beautiful grounds around it, on the high sloping bank of the St. Francis, on the side remote from Sherbrooke. After having partaken of a substantial and sumptuous dinner, the evening was spent very profitably in interchanging ideas as to the various modes of agriculture. The pleasantness of the occasion was very much enhanced by the affability of the host and his accomplished lady, who is a daughter of the Hon. J. H. Pope, of Cookshire. We take this opportunity and method of returning our sincerest thanks to this lady and gentleman for the kindness thus shown to a stranger in a strange land.

First-Class Forks.—The O. S. Rixford Manufacturing Co., Upper Bedford, P. Q., had a most excellent exhibit at Sherbrooke, of axes (10 different styles), scythes, hoes, forks, rakes and hand implements generally, being the only manufacturers of these in Quebec. What pleased us best in the exhibit was a sample of three-tined pitch fork, the most perfectly balanced, we think, that we have yet seen. We are only sorry that we cannot get half a dozen of them for our own use without having to pay the freight on a small lot, which is always high. Farmers who wish a splendid light fork for pitching hay will do well to keep a sharp look out for that manufactured by the O. S. Rixford manufacturing Co., as a good implement will often pay its first cost in two or three days' use.

Holstein Standard.—Females will not be admitted into the advanced registry of the American Holstein Friesian Association unless by actual test they come up to a prescribed standard. A 2-year-old must have made a record of not less than nine pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 6,500 lbs of milk in ten consecutive months. A 3-year-old must have made not less than 11 lbs. of butter in seven consecutive days or not less than 7,900 lbs. of milk in ten months, or 435 lbs. of milk in ten days. A 4-year old must have made not less than 13 lbs. of butter in seven days, or 9,300 lbs. of milk in ten months, or 511 lbs of milk in ten days. A five-year old must have made not less than 15 lbs. of butter in seven days, or 10,700 lbs. of milk in ten months, or 580 lbs. of milk in ten days. The object of this advanced registry is to elevate the standard of production.

Destruction of Birds.—Mr. Geo. Musgrave, in writing to the *London Times*, has stated that in one auction room in London there had been sold 6828 birds of paradise, 4974 Impeyan pheasants, 770 so-called Argus, 404,464 West Indian and Brazilian birds, and 356,389 East Indian birds of various kinds. This wanton destruction is rightly attributed by the editor of the *Dublin Farmers' Gazette* to the demands of a "wicked fashion" on the part of ladies desirous of luxuriating in dress adorned by the brilliant plumage of those birds. The remedy is very clear. Let the leaders of fashion cease to wear them, and the birds will then be allowed to devour insects at their will—infinity more serviceable to the race than the adornment of some lady's head-dress with fragments of their dead bodies.

A Deranged World.—According to "Minnie May's" paper, Oct. number, the world is sadly deranged. In speaking of records (p. 298) she says, "The man who will pay the price of a farm or two for a cow of notoriety and then feed her to death for the sake of a little vainglory, and having his name talked of is now regarded as a public benefactor and a philanthropist. This may be the cheapest method of advertising, but no one in the sane possession of his faculties will purchase the offspring of these martyred heroines." Small thanks to the man who beat the Jersey world with Mary Anne, and thus drew the eyes of the stock men of all nations to the land we love to call our own. In speaking of feeding for fat stock shows (p. 294), "Minnie" says, "It is certainly a form of cruelty no less heinous than others which meet with condign punishment." Not a very graceful tribute to the managing hero of Bow Park, who beat the American continent last autumn with the peerless Kirklevington. Mr. Hope is to be considered fortunate, it seems, if he escape the stern justice of the law for his great crime. It was very thoughtless of the farmers at the exhibition to attempt to "tear Minnie to pieces" (p. 293), after 20 years of unceasing advocacy of their best interests. It is too bad that notwithstanding all this the country is still filled with "speculators." The government "will squander the money of the farmers," and the merits of scrub cattle are ignored. Never mind, Minnie, "persevere and succeed."

The Cowan-Patteson Sale of Shorthorns.—This sale, which was postponed, owing to rain, from Tuesday, 13th October, to the 27th, eventually came off in a downpour of rain that has not been exceeded for severity and continuance this fall. Notwithstanding this bad luck, many animals changed owners at fair prices. Mr. Cowan withdrew most of the bulls, but many of the cows and heifers offered by him ran up toward the second century. Mr. Patteson's cows with heifer

calves by their sides, were "given away" for the value of the calf, but his older cows and yearling calves made a fair average.

Stock Cuts.—Readers of the JOURNAL will notice the change in advertisement of Green Bros., Innerkip, Ont., in which appears cuts of their stock bulls Earl of Mar and Cronkhill 8th (846r).

Aberdeen Angus Grades.—Mr. Coates, of Eaton, P. Q., had on exhibition at Sherbrooke two specimens of the first cross of an Aberdeen Angus bull on ordinary grade cows.

Red Polls.—The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst is establishing a herd of Red Aberdeen Angus Polls, which now numbers 11 head, and which is, we believe, the only herd of the kind in the world.

Amongst our Friends.

"A gentleman whom I recently persuaded to subscribe for the JOURNAL has since said to me that one article in the August number alone was worth the whole price for the year."

"Your JOURNAL I consider worth all the Agricultural papers published in the Province combined. Your article on the Provincial Exhibition, page 263, has the right kind of a ring with it.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

The following sales have been reported up to Aug. 31, the name of the seller in each instance preceding that of the purchaser :

CANADA SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

- b. Marzuka Duke [13144], by 17th Duke of Airdrie [4307], Geo. Murray, Racine, Wis.; J. F. Davis, Glanworth.
b. Gen. Middleton [13145], by Fawsley Duke 5th [11897], H. McGurk, Colnville, Jno. Baator, Courtwright.
f. Moorsh Belle [14923], by Major Hillhurst [11335], G. J. Rowe, Clarenceville; D. H. Moore, Moore's Station, Que.
b. King of Lisbon [13147], by Dominion Boy [6333], G. A. Binions, Iroquois; Jos. Rutherford, Lisbon, N. Y.
b. Lord Clyde [13151], by Sir Charles [11455], J. H. Loree, Louistoff, Man.; Wm. Usher, Campbellford, Man.
f. Gold Star [14940], by Royal Beauford [6158], C. J. McMillan, Hillsburg; Jas. White, Erin.
b. Lord Nelson [13149], by General Morgan [12065], Geo. Ross, Blenheim; Thos. Gales, Charing Cross.
b. Red Tom [13178], by Prince Albert [3766], Jno McGee, Leeds Village, Que.; Wm. Church, Leeds Village, Que.
f. Pride of Louise [14941], by Count Springhill [4851], Jas. McLean, Pilot Mound, Man.; Jno. McLean, Pilot Mound, Man.
b. Sir Wallace [13162], by Senator [7837], Jas. G. Wright, Guelph; Alex. McDonald, Aytou.
b. Trader John [13156], by Count Vinygo [6782], Jno. Vance, Clifford; G. & W. Calder, Clifford.
f. Silver Horns [14938], by The Lawyer [9453], Jno. Vance, Clifford; G. & W. Calder, Clifford.
b. King Alfred [13174], by Butterfly, J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; Jas. Johnston, Lintrathem, Man.
b. Ling William [13173], by Butterfly, J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; Albert Clark, Carman, Man.
b. Lansdowne [13172], by Butterfly, J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; J. Johnston, Carman, Man.

- b. Howard [13171], by York's Champion, J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; S. T. Carr, Campbellville, Man.
b. Prince Charlie [13230], by Prince [9103], Alex. McKinnon, Erin; D. Watson, Caledon.
b. Prince Albert [13245], by Bampton Hero [6595], Alex. Brockie, Fergus; Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan.
f. Lergie June Bird [15031], by Earl of Lergie [9946], D. McMillan, Lergie; A. McWilliam, Dutton.
f. Young Fawsley [15136], by Baron Fawsley 4th [10897], A. McWilliam, Dutton; D. McMillan, Lergie.
b. Emperor of Brookside [13246], by Western Comet [9521], A. J. Stover & Sons, Norwich; W. & C. A. Carroll, Norwich.
f. Red Rose Bud [15058], by Prince of Wales, J. & W. H. Taylor, Evelyn; G. Baskerville, Evelyn.
b. Young Briton [13268], by Prince of Wales, J. & W. H. Taylor, Evelyn; Chas. Jenkin, Kintore.
b. Prince of Wales [13267], by Duke of Crumlin [6898], J. & W. H. Taylor, Evelyn; Wm. Mahon, Evelyn.
b. Big Bear [13259], by Lord Lancaster, Jas. Stocks, Columbus; M. K. Ormiston, Port Rowan.
b. Sir Moses [13253], by 8th Duke of Thorndale [9998], Jno. McGurk, Thorndale; D. Carroll, London.
f. Rossy Bawn [15045], by 8th Duke of Thorndale [9998], Jno. McGurk, Thorndale; D. Carroll, London.
b. Northern Prince [13270], by King of Lambton [8784], R. Auld, Warwick; Jas. Maidment, Forest.
b. Nelson [13276], by Garfield [10964], G. Stewart, Valencia; John Brown, Cameron.
b. Norman [13277], by Dandy c. c. Martin, Lennox, Man; Hugh Ury, Deloraine, Man.
f. Annabella 2nd [15095], by Royal Butterfly 2nd [7781], R. Morgan, Inghinon; H. Jackson, Elmbank.
b. Lord Melgund [13300], by Bonnie Scotland [11754], E. D. Morton, Barrie; Thos. Craig, Craighurst.
b. General Middleton [13311], by Doubledee, G. S. Brown, Eureka Spring Ark, U. S.; J. B. Lister, Meaford.
f. Snowflake [15112], by Model Duke [7480], H. Glazebrook, Simcoe; F. W. Rothera, Simcoe.
b. 4th Duke of Middlesex [13322], by 3rd Duke of Middlesex [8425], Wm. Hawken, Kerwood, D. Taylor, Mapler.
f. Primrose of Arva [14121], by Marquis of Lorne [8061], Thos. Routledge, Arva; J. I. Routledge, Arva.
b. Duke of Elma [13332], by Duke of Broomingdale [11988], L. Bowman, Winterbourne; And Aitchison, Listowell.
b. Newbury Duke [13335], by Bampton Duke of Wellington [10075], Jno. Morgan & Sons, Kerwood; J. Patterson, Newbury.
f. Strathburn Lady [15133], by Newbury Duke [13335], Jno. Morgan & Sons, Kerwood; R. Webster, Strathburn.

Table of Contents.

Table with 2 columns: Section Name and Page Number. Includes sections like STOCK DEPARTMENT, VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, FARM DEPARTMENT, DAIRY DEPARTMENT, POULTRY DEPARTMENT, APRIARY DEPARTMENT, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, HOME DEPARTMENT, MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

- Seth Heacock..... Shorthorn etc., for Sale.
Green Bros..... Shorthorns, Herefords, &c.
M. H. Cochrane..... Herefords, Polled Angus, &c.
Henry Wade..... Fat Stock Show.
Jas. I. Davidson..... Imp. Bull for Sale.
Major Lloyd..... Shorthorns for Sale.
Robert Miller..... Auction Sale.
W. E. Biggar..... Turkey for Sale.
Geo. Green..... Berkshires for Sale.
W. H. McNish..... Berkshires and Shropshires.
Robinson & Johnson..... Commercial College.
J. W. Bartlett..... Poultry (change).
W. J. Fenton & Co..... Land Advertiser.
Thos. H. Beattie..... Poultry.
J. S. Smith..... Shorthorns and Leicesters.
D. Gibson & Son..... Shorthorns for Sale.
Robt. Ness..... Card—Clydesdales and Ayrshires.
J. & S. Nesbitt..... Card—Clydesdale Horses.
Jas. Drummond..... Card—Ayrshire Cattle.
Jas. Graham..... Card—Shorthorns, &c.
L. Tucker & Son..... Cultivator & Country Gentleman.
Edward Jeffs..... Shorthorns for Sale.
R. H. Pope..... Herefords for Sale.

Stock Notes.

Paries forwarding stock notes for publication will please condense as far as possible. If written separate from other matter it will save much labor in the office. No stock notes can be inserted that do not reach the office by the 23rd of the month preceding the issue for which they are intended

Horses.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, South Finch, Ont., has recently imported a three year Clyde stallion and a three-year-old mare, both considered first class.
Mr. Anthony Hughes, of Kerwood, has sold the three-yearly that took first prize at the Provincial Fair, to T. Beckton, Glenora. It was got by the imported Lord Haddo, dam by imp. Canobie.
Mr. H. H. Hurd mentions that his brood mares are doing very nicely. He is quite confident that all or nearly all of those bred to Union Jack (2 in number) are safe in foal. Mr. Hurd has 16 Clyde brood mares in all.

Mr. William Coates, of Shirley, Ont., is breeding Clyde Horses, Canadian-bred, which have been successful prize-winners in the neighborhood, and are of fine quality, as we saw for ourselves, and of which some are for sale.

Mr. James Burns, of Greenbank, Ont., has commenced a Shorthorn herd by purchasing a two-year heifer from Mr. Shire, of Brock. The one-year bull came from David Burns, Whitby. He is also the possessor of 3 Canadian-bred prize-winning stallions.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., has invested in one of Mr. Beattie's imported Clydes, Thistlewood, by Prince of Kier. It is needless to say that this is a good horse, as Mr. Smith will have nothing less. Last spring four Clyde fillies were sold from this stud, and at good figures.

Mr. Samuel Graham, Fort Perry, Ont., is doing a good deal in the line of horses. He is the owner of Scottish Champion, which won first and second at Port Perry exhibition, and Honest Sandy, a five-year-old general purpose horse. Mr. Graham thinks the country requires more good Coach stallions.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Woodside, Howick, P. Q., was the strongest exhibitor of Clydes at Sherbrooke. He commenced importing Clydes nine years ago, and has brought a number over every year since. The present season six head were imported, and Mr. Ness mentions that he finds ready sale for them both in Upper and Lower Canada.

Messrs. Adam Earchman & Son, of Epsom, Ont., have been four years in the Clydesdale business, and have brought over 9 stallions and two mares in that time, of which a number have been sold, and have given good satisfaction to the purchasers. Although this firm have rented their farm, they still purpose to continue importing Clydes. One of their best horses at present, Jammie Fleaman (vol. vii) was brought over this season.

Mr. H. D. Moore, Moore's Station, P. Q., is making good progress in breeding superior kinds of stock. He has been a successful exhibitor for the past 20 years. Mr. Moore took all the prizes on Southdown sheep at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, and a number of prizes on African geese and Pekin and Rouen Ducks. He also came first on a brood mare in the roadster class and first for foal of 1885. Three of the colts have taken first at Montreal and also at Sherbrooke Fairs.

Mr. Simon Beattie, of Markham, Ont., our veteran importer, has been doing good work at Indianapolis at the Indiana State Fair. On Clydes and Shires he won first and second on stallion 4 years or over, first on stallion 3 years, second on stallion one year, first and second on mare 4 years old and over, and first and second on mare 3 years. No less than 16 entries were made for best horse of any age or breed, and yet the prize was proudly borne away by Mr. Beattie's Davy.

Mr. Clough, of Simmons and Clough, Rochester, Minn., called upon us a few days ago. The firm have a stud of Clydesdale and trotting stallions, which are, however, never travelled. The trotter Silus, weight 2,610, has a record of 2:25 1/4. Two of the Clydes came from Messrs. Powell Bros., Springboro, Penn. The third, Marquis of Clydesdale was bred by Mr. Young, of Beverly, Ont., and sired by Mr. Harvey's Ontario Chief. The horse has proved a fine stock getter, and is popular in the West.

Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (32 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 12c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1 per line per annum.
Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at low prices, a few choice Shropshire rams, including one two shear; also ten fine shearing ewes (in lamb to choice imp. ram), some of them imported. I have also some extra fine Berkshire pigs, out of imported stock.
nov-1 W. H. McNISH, LYN, Ont.

FOR SALE.—6 Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, also one Bull 2 yrs. old, and one Bull Calf, 9 mos. old. For particulars, address, D. GIBSON & SON, Galt, Ont.
nov-11

FOR SALE.—Seven young Shorthorn Bulls, good individuals, good color, and good pedigree, also a few Leicester Ewes and Rams. Prices reasonable.
JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. nov-11

FOR SALE.—Herd of registered Shorthorns, consisting of Bull, 3 Cows (in calf), 2 Bull Calves, 1 Heifer. Most of them prize winners. Apply, MAJOR LLOYD, Oakville, Ont. nov 11

FOR SALE SHORTHORN BULL OALF, 9 mos. old, got by Butterfly's Duke—233—, dam, English Lady 2nd; color, cherry red; weight, 910 lbs. Also a few Oxford Down Ram Lambs, bred from imported stock. Address, ADAM A. ARMSTRONG, Speedside, Ont.
oct-21

FOR SALE.—FOUR BULL CALVES and several Heifers by British Statesman—753—(42847); a lot of Southdown rams from imported stock, and a few Berkshires. Will sell extremely low. Send for catalogues and prices.
nov-21 EDWARD JEFFS, Bondhead, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Durham Bull, two years old, dark red, good pedigree; also, two Bull Calves, both dark roan, nine months old. Good ones. JAMES GIBB, Brookside P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SHORTHORN HEIFERS, registered in the B. A. Herd Book, also two year old bull, Tommy Grant, 3-87 Good individuals. Terms reasonable.
oct-2 G. AXFORD & SON, Talbotville, Ont.

FOR SALE.

TWO PRIZE HERFORD BULLS, good stock getters, also a Hereford Cow (imported) in calf, and a Hereford heifer seven months old. All registered in the A. H. R.
oct-3 E. A. CARVER, Colpoys' Bay, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

YOUNG Boars and Sows for sale, bred straight from imported stock, with first-class pedigrees. Will ship to order and guarantee satisfaction.
JOHN SNELL'S SONS, Edmonton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

IMPORTED BULLS FOR SALE.

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

RUPTURE

EASE, SECURITY AND DURABILITY.
The "TUCKER" Truss conveys a Natural, Inward and Upward Pressure, giving Permanent Relief without galling or chaffing—never shifts, most perfect retainer. Thousands are worn in Canada, and endorsed by our best surgeons. If you want Comfort and Safety try it. (Sent by mail) Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address, TOMS & CO., DRUGGISTS, 274 Yonge St., TORONTO.

Stock Notes.

Shorthorns.

Mr. James Leask of Greenbank, Ont., reports that his stock bull Lord Polworth—2281—, now two years old, bred by W. Heron & Son, Ashburn, is making excellent progress, and that he has proved a good sire.

Mr. Leonard Burnett, of Greenbank, Ont., has had a good season with Shorthorns. Of the calves, five are bulls, and very good, sired by the imported bull Victory (50595). The herd of pure-breds is now 20 strong.

Mr. John Young, Gould, P. Q., has a herd of Shorthorns, commenced three years ago, purchased from Peter Young, of the same place. The three year bull What's Wanted heads the herd, a second prize winner at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Peter Young, Gould, Compton Co., Que., has been breeding Shorthorns for ten years past. His first purchases were made from Hon. M. H. Cochrane, a bull sired by 6th Duke of Geneva, and has since secured bulls from the same place. Mr. Young's herd numbers nine head.

Mr. Coates, of Shirley, commenced a Shorthorn herd in 1881, from the stock of Mr. J. D. Howden, Columbus, Ont., and the late Joseph Thompson, of Whitby. Two cows came from the latter, and a bull calf from the former, of the Athelstane tribe. The herd now numbers six head.

Mr. Jos. Bryant, of Manchester, invested in Shorthorns in the fall of 1884, buying from James Forest, of Whitby, a two-year neifer named Biddy, carrying calf to Victory (50598), the stock bull of Mr. Leonard Burnett, of Greenbank. Mr. Bryant was in the business some years ago, and gave it up from lack of room, but is again returning to his first love.

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Scugog, has a nice herd of 21 head of pure bred Short-horns. They are principally Bates. The present stock bull is Flirt's Mina, two years old, from the stock of Mr. Meredith, Indiana. He is proving a useful bull. Mr. Graham began this herd four years ago. It is grounded on that of Mr. James Graham, of Scugog.

At the Port Perry exhibition Mr. Joseph Watson, of Greenbank, was a strong exhibitor of Shorthorns, having 11 head on exhibition, of which 7 head were Shorthorns, and four grades. They were excellent animals, and took 7 reds and 4 seconds, including the herd prize. Mr. Watson has also been very successful at other fairs.

Mr. W. H. Davidson, of Libbytown, P. Q., is the possessor of a young herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, purchased at first from J. L. Gibb, formerly of Compton, a one-year thoroughbred bull Prince Rex, by Baron Barringtonia, and the two-year heifer Maid of Orleans, of high breeding. These were bought in 1883. Good results are apparent in the neighborhood already from the work Mr. Davidson is doing.

Mr. J. S. Williams, of Rugby Farm, Knowlton, is the owner of a venerable Shorthorn cow 19 years old, which has raised no less than 17 calves (16 heifers and one bull), and at the present time gives four quarts of milk night and morning, over and above what her calf takes which runs with her. Mr. W. has now 16 head of her descendants. Can any of the Booth or Cruikshank breeders! the record of this Bates cow?

Mr. Edward Jeffs, Bondhead, mentions, "I have made the following sales during the month: My stock bull British Statesman—753—(42847) to Geo. Axford & Sons, Talbotville, and South Down rams, one each, to Mr. John W. Bredin, Oakville, Mr. G. E. Cresswell, Seaford, and Mr. W. Porter, Loyd town." Mr. Jeffs' Southdown lambs are a very choice lot this year. Amongst other prizes he took first and second on Southdown ram lambs at five different Shows.

Mr. Stewart Graham, of Saintfield, Ont., has now a nice herd of Shorthorns, 12 head, commenced some seven or eight years ago, founded on Flora and, from the herd of John Miller & Sons, Brougham. The whole herd has been bred from this cow. The bulls used latterly have been Prince Arthur and Crown Prince. The present one is Minna Duke—1502—, bred by Messrs. S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind., U.S.A., got by the 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872.

Mr. R. N. Switzer carried off the diploma and \$10 at the recent Central fair held at Kingston. The bull, a rich roan, was purchased from David Birrell, of Broo'lin, and has taken five first prizes at many shows. His sire was the Cruikshank bull imp. Premier Earl—2005—. One of this herd, a heifer of wonderful depth and breadth and straight top and bottom line, was sired by the Cruikshank bull Baron Camperdown, imp. by Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam. One of the heifer calves has taken five first prizes at the above exhibition. Mr. Switzer also carried diploma prize for best pen of Leicester sheep, and for best pen of Cotswolds.

Mr. James Graham, of Port Perry, who owns some 800 acres of good land on the island of Scugog, has no less than 100 head of pure Shorthorns. Of these the Flirt and Miss Elgin are the two principal families. The former came from the herd of John Miller & Sons, Brougham, and the latter from that of Leslie Combs, Jr., of Lexington, Kentucky. The present stock bull is Prince Victor 6th, red in color, and two-years-old, bred by Bow Park, and got by 4th Duke of Clarence (317) the dam Princess Victoria 20th, by 4th Duke of Clarence, and tracing to a son of Hubback (1683). Mr. G. has some 20 young bulls for sale.

Mr. Daniel E. Rankin, Compton, P. Q., is now breeding Shorthorns, his herd numbering 6 head. He commenced with Lady Jane, a five-year cow bred by Mr. J. M. LeMoine, Hillhurst, dam Lady Bell (vol. iv. C. H. B.), and sired by Warsaw (31360). Her daughter Lady May, sired by Duke Philip (A. H. B.), is a good beast. The bull calf Chieftain, bred by Mr. Rankin, took second at Sherbrooke. He was sired by Mr. Cochrane's Scottish Baronet. Mr. Le Moine purchased his stock

THIRD ANNUAL ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW

TO BE HELD IN THE **TOWN OF WOODSTOCK,**
On Dec. 9th, 10th and 11th, 1885,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and
the County of Oxford Fat Stock Club.
Cattle to be in the Building on the afternoon of December 9th.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
From the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.
Messrs. Geo. Moore, Waterloo; J. C. Snell, Edmon-
ton; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Stephen
White, Chatham; Henry Parker, Woodstock.

From the Fat Stock Club of County of Oxford.
E. W. Chambers, Woodstock; Stephen Hall, Wash-
ington; Valentine Fitch, Oriol; F. Pete, Bright; K.
H. Green, Innerkip; R. Smith, Walmer; Jos. Black-
burn, Woodstock; J. K. Janes, Woodstock; John
Craig, Woodstock; A. Clarkson, Woodstock; W.
Strode, Norwich; G. A. Murray, Woodstock, and
S. Bickle, Woodstock.

President, E. W. Chambers, Woodstock; Treas'r,
John Craig, Woodstock; Secretary, Henry Wade,
Toronto; Gen. Sup't, Stephen Hall, Washington.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

OF THE ENTIRE FLOCKS OF
Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep

The property of WM. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ont.,
at his farm,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18th, 1885.

On account of continued ill health the subscriber will sell by auction, without any reserve, the above flocks, consisting of eighty-five Shropshire ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs, mostly imported, and thirty-five Cotswold ewes, rams and lambs. The above flocks were selected with the greatest care from the best flocks in England, and they are now in good breeding condition, and the ewes are being bred to prize-winning imported rams.

At the same time and place will be sold the work horses, cattle, and all the implements belonging to the farm.
All parties attending the sale will be met at Claremont Station, C. P. R., evening previous and morning of sale.
TERMS, 6 months credit, on furnishing approved notes.
For further particulars, address
ROBERT MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1886
AND
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

The Best of the Agricultural Weeklies.

The Country Gentleman is the Leading Journal of American Agriculture. In amount of practical value of Contents, in extent and ability of Correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three chief divisions of Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture and Fruit Growing, Live-Stock and Dairying, while it also includes all other departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Recipes, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its Market Reports are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and is intended to supply, in a continually increasing degree, and in the best sense of the term, a Live Agricultural Newspaper.

Although the Country Gentleman has been GREATLY ENLARGED by increasing its size from 10 to 20 pages weekly, the terms continue as heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: One Copy, one year, \$2.50; Four Copies, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; Ten Copies, \$20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

All New Subscribers for 1886, paying in advance now, will receive the paper weekly, from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1st, 1886, without charge.

Specimen Copies Free. Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
ALBANY, N. Y.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

17th YEAR. + 17th YEAR.

The widespread reputation of this institution, created by the thoroughness of its work and the great success of its graduates, is manifested in the attendance, which, within a short period, has embraced students from fifteen different Provinces and States, including two of the West India Islands. Students can enter at any time, receive individual instruction, and progress according to ability. For circulars, etc., address,

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Belleville, Ont.

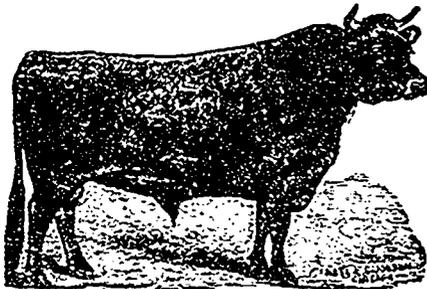
FOR SALE!

- 5 Shorthorn Bull Calves, 6 months to one year old.
 - 4 young Shorthorn Cows.
 - 4 Shorthorn Heifer Calves, about one year. The breeding of the above is very select. Also
 - 14 Shropshire Down Ram Lambs.
 - 14 Shropshire Down Ewe Lambs.
- All sired by the imported Shropshire Down ram Montford, selected by Mr. Mansell and myself, and out of imported ewes, got by a Minton ram.

R. COLLACOTT & SONS, Tyrone, Ont.

Bowmanville Station, G. T. R. sept 11

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm
(All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register).

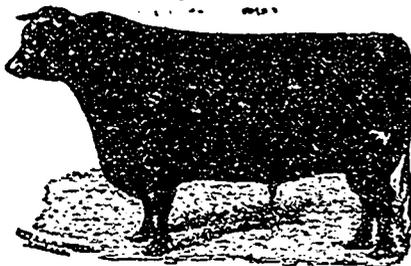


Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 3 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 oz. in 31 days, are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.

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

VALANCEY E. FULLER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

MESSERS. H. & I. GROFF,
Elmira, Ont., Can.,



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth Bull, Lord Montrath—2298—is at the head of the herd. Lord Montrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stoweferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilla, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain.

Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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.

from Mr. Hickson, of Montreal. Mr. Rankin has been a great traveller in the past, and is enthusiastic in his good opinion of Canada as a stock country. He has fed cattle for some two or three winters past.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., informs us that his importation of Shorthorns arrived at Quebec in good order on the 29th September. Though shaken somewhat with the voyage, they are doing excellently in quarantine. From accounts published in Scotch agricultural papers at the time of shipment, we take it they are a very superior lot of Shorthorns. There are nineteen head in all, including representatives from Kinellar, Collynie, Sittyton, Dalkeith Park, Newmore and Powburn herds. The families represented are Nonpareil, long great favorites both at Kinellar and Sittyton. Kinellar Ruby Hills, Rosebuds, Lalages, Wimples, Maids of Promise, Clementinas and Golden Drops, so well and favorably known in the United States and Canada, as well as in Scotland; Sittyton Victorias, Orange Blossoms and Cecelias; Dalkeith Cherries, Newmore Beautys, and Collynie Rose of Coquet Dales. Mr. Johnston selected the animals himself, and they are the choice of the herds from which taken. Besides the Shorthorns, Mr. J. brought out four very choice young Clydesdales, including the first prize yearling colt at the Northern Society's show held at Elgin in July last. Besides winning the first prize in his class, he won the Highland Society's prize as the best yearling registered Clydesdale colt or filly in the show.

Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park, has brought over during this season 28 cows and heifers, and 6 bulls for I. Nelson & Sons. These included Duchess 117th, a grand-dam of Duchess 123rd, a second prize winner at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury; Duchess of Hindlip 3rd and Duchess 124th, by Duke of Connaught; two Red Roses; one Oxford; two Waterloos; five Barringtons; two Kirklevingtons, three Wild Eyes, the first prize Royal heifer Havering Nonpareil and Belle Blanche, and a number of others excellent specimens. Of the bulls, Duke of Cumberland, from Hindlip Hall; Mr. Loder's Duke of Whitlebury 3rd, and Mr. Holford's Duke of Leicester 7th, were pure Duchesses. Of the others, Mr. Handley's Ingram Chief stands prominent.

We learn that Mr. A. Cruickshank has sold and will dispatch this week to Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam P. O., Ont., an important draft from the celebrated herd of Shorthorns at Sittyton, the consignment numbering 35 head. 25 are young bulls and 10 heifers. For several years past Mr. Davidson has bought large numbers of the surplus young stock from Sittyton, and has read them over Canada and the United States, where they continue to maintain a high reputation. The selection now made by Mr. Davidson embraces the best blood in the herd, and it is to be hoped that his enterprise may be amply rewarded. The bulls and heifers represent 14 different families. Of the Secret tribe there are five bulls and a heifer, and a similar number of the Venus tribe. The Red Rose strain is represented by three bulls and a heifer. The Brawith Bud, Crocus, Spicy and Barrington Rose Tribes are each represented by a couple of bulls. There are two heifers of the Lovely and of the Lavendar families, also a heifer of the Violet strain of the Easthope. There is a bull and a heifer also of the Clipper and Duchess of Gloster strains.—*Banishin Journal*, Sept. 15. We may here add that the Cruickshank cattle have been doing great things at the Indiana State Fair, as well as the horses of Mr. Beattie and the pigs of Snell Bros. At this fair, for the best bulls of the beef breeds, there were seven entries of Shorthorns, five of Herefords and one of Angus, but before proceeding very far, the competition resolved itself into a struggle between the Cruickshank victorious bull Van Tromp and Mr. Wilton's fleshy two-year-old roans. These it may be said fairly divided sentiment around the ring, and the judges themselves deliberated long between the three. The carefully considered verdict sent the prize to Van Tromp. The winning of this prize places to the credit of Van Tromp probably more high honor than have been received by any one bull of any beef breed during the fall campaign, as he was the first pure bull at the Minnesota State Fair, and in the herd which won the grand \$700 prize for the best herd of any age or breed. This contest apparently emptied the stalls of nearly every hoof. A description of so many is out of the question. The dairy stock were soon sent back to their quarters and the honors placed in order of rank upon the Shorthorn herd of Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, the owners of Van Tromp, 1st; Hereford herd of I. C. Bertram, 2d, and the Shorthorn herd of the Minnesota Agricultural Co., 3d; and at the Illinois State Fair Van Tromp gained the sweepstakes prize as the best Shorthorn bull of any age. The 2-year-old winners of the Indiana State Fair, Mr. Wilton's roans, sons of the Knight of Athelstane 2d (42923), are the best bulls seen in their class this year. They come by their excellency quite honestly, as they represent a cross between the imported Duke of Richmond (21525) and a daughter of the imp. Cruickshank cow Red Lady by Scotland's Pride (25100), the sire of whose dam was Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d 16585. Imp. Antiquary, a Cruickshank bull, gained the first prize and sweepstakes at the Iowa State Fair, also the young herd of D. Cookson & Sons, consisting of one male and four females bred and raised by the exhibitor, who owns the largest herd of Cruickshank cattle in the State of Iowa. Please see Mr. Davidson's advertisement in another column.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Mr. R. C. Auld, of Dexter, Mich., has been making a very successful tour through the Western exhibitions with his Aberdeen Angus Polled herd. He has been so much occupied in this way that he writes, the warfare in the JOURNAL re the Galloways and the Aberdeen Polled has only been deferred until he has some leisure. The Michigan State Fair and the Western Michigan were the only exhibitions where these two breeds contended. The Galloways were represented by R. G. Hart, Lapiro; R. B. Cairns, St. John, and Messrs. Keith, Darrow & Bud. Their cattle were favorably commented on by the *Breeders' Gazette*, yet in the competition Mr. Auld with his exhibit of 13 head was far ahead, taking along with a large number of class prizes the sweepstakes for the best herd, and for the best bull of any age with a one-year bull. His herd consisted of

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.



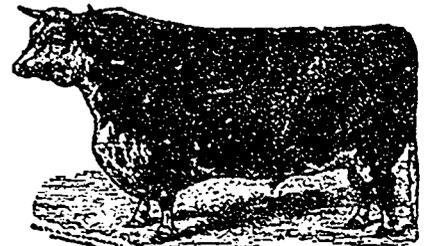
30 Imported Yearling Hereford Heifers, eligible for entry in American Herd Book, all of which have been bred during past season. Will be sold from \$250 per head up.

Also few choice yearling Bulls.

R. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q. sep-6t

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.

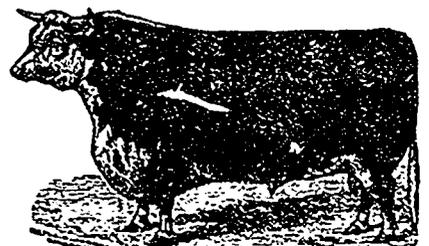


HEREFORDS
Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England.
SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale very cheap.

An imported Hampshire Down Ram and an imported Shropshire Down Ram for sale at about one-sixth their cost.
W. T. BENSON, Cardinal Point, Ont.

The Park Herd of Herefords,



My herd of Herefords having increased by the addition of 20 twenty-one females by importation and breeding since April, I intend to dispose of a few of them. I have also a few young bulls for sale. All my Herefords are registered in the American Hereford Record, which is the best proof as to pedigree. Shropshire Sheep from imported stock for sale. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Half a mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations.
F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont.

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 Shorthorn heifers, two-year-old registered stallions, and Shropshire yearling rams and ewes. Stock of all kinds and both sexes for sale at all times. Our station is Claremont, C. P. R., 20 miles east of Toronto, where parties will be met at any time by notifying us. Prices low. Terms easy. Correspondence invited.

John Miller & Sons,
Brougham, Ont.

Our Special Offer.

Every subscriber who will forward us the names of two new subscribers and \$2 inclosed in registered letter, by the 15th of the present month, will receive one copy of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL free for one year from the expiration of the date of his present subscription. Address THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM,
HAY & PATON, Proprietors,



Importers and Breeders of

Polled Aberdeen-Angus

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.

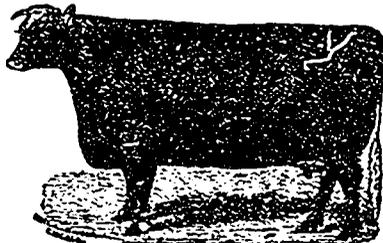
For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. HAY & PATON,

New Lowell, Co. Simcoe, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT,

BURLINGTON, ONT., CANADA.



BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PRINCE JAMES—95—, the noted show bull that took 1st prize and silver medal at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, for the last three years, has been used on my herd for the last four years. Seven choice young bulls, from seven to sixteen months old, for sale at moderate prices. Also several cows in calf to Prince James, and some choice heifers, got by Prince James.

BURLINGTON STATION, G. W. R.

RUGBY FARM.



J. S. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. Q.,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Herd headed by the Bates bull Duke of Rugby, and bred with strict reference to individual merit and milking qualities. Animals recorded in both American and B. A. herd books. Berkshires are of the choicest breeding—large size and good individuals. For prices and other information, address above.

Stock Notes.

Prides, Queens and Ericas. The result speaks well of the McCombie herd. As Mr. Auld says the show-ring is not a bad place to illustrate the merits of different breeds, but even here mistakes are liable to be made sometimes. It will be remembered that the champion herd exhibited by Gudgeon & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., a couple of years ago was headed by Black Knight of St. Patrick, a bull bred by Mr. Auld. The bull that headed the successful McCombie herd against Galloways this year was a brother to the same Knight of St. Patrick. The cow Princess 6th, of the same herd, is full sister to the champion Mr. G. W. Henry, of Kansas, Mo., exhibited there a success of young herd in 1883, several of the members of which were from Mr. Auld's stock, all going to prove that his herd is in the hand of one who knows how to breed good stock. We may also add that perhaps the highest price ever paid for a Polled female, \$3,000, was given at a public sale for a cow owned by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, and purchased by him from Mr. Auld in Scotland. The first animal exhibited by Mr. Auld in Scotland, Knight of the Shire, won the coveted McCombie prize at Aberdeen in 1882, and nearly all the more remarkable animals that have appeared from year to year at the National Shows in Scotland have had for dams or sires animals of the same McCombie Pride blood. Mr. Auld assures us that our readers may expect that he will have the last word with Mr. McCrae when the shows are over, as he is not content simply with beating Galloways in the show ring, he wants also to beat Galloway owners.

Ayrshires.

At the October sale of Ayrshires held by D. Nicol & Sons, of Cataragui, Ont., the Messrs. Jardine, of Saltfleet, purchased a young bull and two cows.

Holsteins.

Mr. F. N. Ritchie, of St. Anne la Parade, P. Q., is breeding pure bred Holsteins, commencing last spring. The herd consists of 7 head, imported by Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill. Mars Ellis, an 18 month bull, heads the herd. Mr. Ritchie is also running a de Laval cream separator, and conducts a creamery.

Herefords.

Mr. R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa, has now a splendid herd of Herefords. It numbers over 50 head. The calves and young stock are especially good.

At Uxbridge we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. S. W. Dearborn, of Oshawa, who in the autumn of 1884, invested in Herefords from the herd of Mr. Mackie. Two imported females were bought, one aged, the other four years, and a two-year heifer of Mr. Mackie's Victoria family, with a heifer calf by her side. Two of these have since produced calves by Cecil, and the other by Moreton.

Mr. A. B. Cushing, of Dixvil, Que., is breeding Herefords largely. Mr. Cushing purchases, as noted in a former number of the Journal, from Mr. R. J. Mackie and L. G. Drew, both of Oshawa, Ont. In the spring of 1885, 12 females were bought, and the one-year bull Security 17372 A. H. B., bred by the estate of C. C. Brydges, Shanty Bay. His sire is Sergeant 8454, and dam Gwenny 4th 8458. These females had 8 calves by their sides, and have produced 6 head since, so that the herd now numbers 26. Some of these were on exhibition at Sherbrooke.

Guernseys.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, M. P., of Knowlton, Que., exhibited 5 head of Guernsey cattle at Sherbrooke, and carried all the prizes. The bull Cesario heads the herd, by imp. Caesar, and the imp. dam Rosie of Les Vandelets. He is a large bull, and rich in the color of his skin. Mr. Fisher's aim is to get the best dairy breed for butter making. We are told that his grades bred with this object in view are exceptionally good.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. Thos. Lamb, Jr., is breeding Shropshire Down sheep, having purchased from John Adams, of Port Perry.

Mr. Joseph Ward, of Marshall, Ont., has now a good flock of Cotswolds, 70 ewes and ewe lambs. The herd of some 12 Shorthorns is doing well.

Mr. Smith Evans, Gourcock, near Guelph, Ont., writes that his flock of Oxford Downs is doing remarkably well. Three of the ewes produced 10 lambs last season.

Mr. R. H. Tylec, secretary of the Eastern Townships agricultural exhibition, has commenced breeding Poland China pigs. Those purchased by him from Levi R. Whitman, Knowlton, took first and second prizes at the above exhibition.

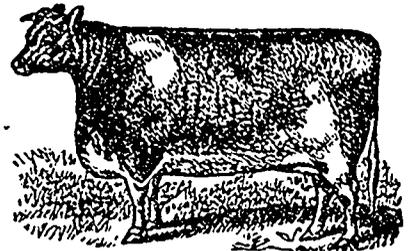
Mr. Patten reports the sale of three Shropshire ewes and a ram to Mr. Meagher, Q. C. of Halifax, N. S. and seven ewes and a ram to Senator Allan, of Painswick, Co. Sumner. Mr. Hutcheson, of Campbellville, has also purchased a shearing ram from the Eastwood flock, and Dr. Patten, of St. George, one of the same age.

Mr. Thos. Hamilton, Chesterville, Ont., has been breeding Southdown sheep for some four years past. The flock is founded on stock purchased from the late D. Perley, Paris; J. Jackson, Abingdon; T. Wilkinson, Renton Station, and R. Marsh, Richmond Hill. Mr. Hamilton's flock is now one of the finest in the section. He also keeps Cotswolds and Berkshires, which originally came from the Willow Lodge, Mr. J. C. Snell's home in Edmonton, Ont.

We are pleased to learn that the stock of Mr. T. G. Nankin, of the Shade Park farm, Mervale, near Ottawa, is doing well, and that it has made a good record at the recent fairs. At the Provincial and Industrial exhibitions at first, 4 second and 4

Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Bred and Imported by



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

Imported Cattle and Sheep. 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 (48192).

MORETON LODGE, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

40 COTSWOLD RAMS
30 Southdown Rams and Ram Lambs
for sale, also a number of choice EVES, both Cotswold and Southdown

14 SHORTHORN BULLS
15 HEREFORD BULLS
12 to 20 months old.

The MORETON LODGE HERDS and FLOCKS will compare favorably in regard to breeding and individual excellence with any on this continent.

F. W. STONE, Guelph, Canada.

Bates Shorthorns.

THE BELVOIR HERD.



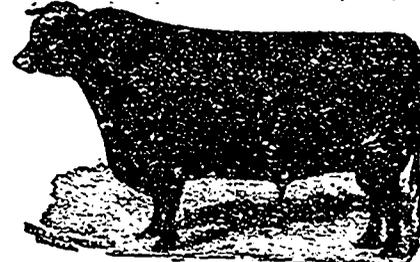
To this herd belongs the honor of having made the highest average at public auction in 1883.

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,
Komoka Station, G. W. R., three miles. Delaware.

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



Importers and Breeders of
SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. A good selection of bulls and bull calves for sale.

STOCK FOR SALE. TERMS REASONABLE.

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

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



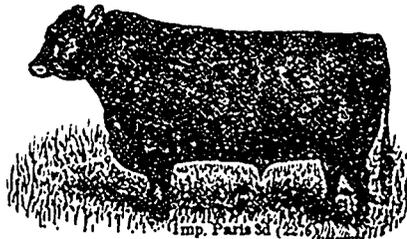
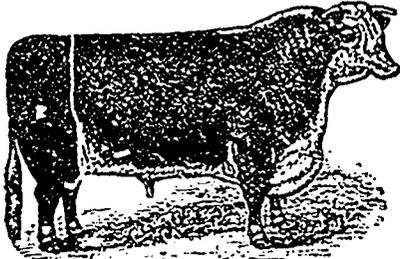
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,
HEREFORDS,
ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.**



SEVERAL grand Heifers and Bull Calves for sale at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (4785), winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 30th Provincial Show and First Prize at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported bulls, out of imported cows for sale. Cronkhull 8th (846), our imported Hereford stock bull, was winner of silver medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the Industrial Exhibition, 1884, and also of the silver medal at the Grand Dominion and 40th Provincial Exhibition, 1885.
P. O. and telegraph office at Innerkip. Farm is one mile from Innerkip Station, on C. P. R. (Ontario Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

GREEN BROS., THE GLEN, INNERKIP.

HILLHURST HERDS



**HEREFORD, ABERDEEN-ANGUS, SHORTHORN AND JERSEY CATTLE.
M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que., Can.**

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



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

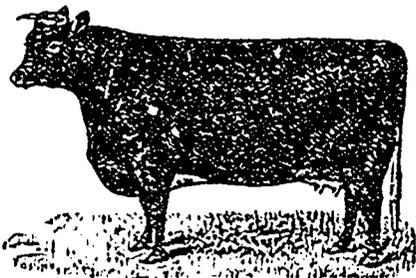
**Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.**

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

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

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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

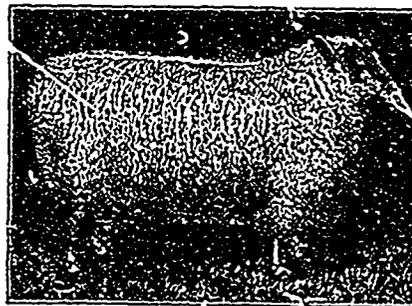


— BREEDERS OF —

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

Have one capital yearling bull still for sale, a red, of Dec. 1883, from imported sire and dam, first at the late Co. Middlesex Spring Show, also a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to the imported Crickhank bull Vermillion (5057). Prices moderate. Terms easy.

**Bli Bro Stock Farm,
GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,**



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

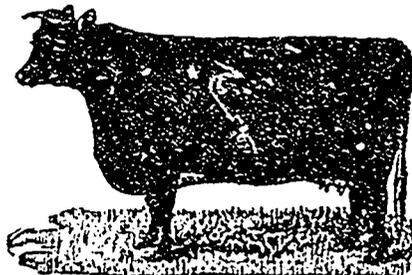
POLLED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE,

Lincoln & Shropshire Down Sheep

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

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

BOW PARK



THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

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

JOHN HOPE,

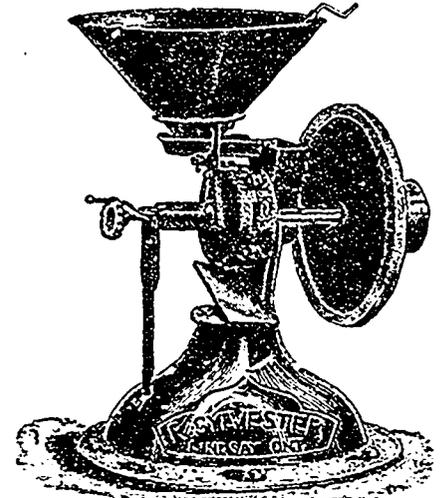
Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

third prizes went to Mr. Nankin, and two medals and a diploma viz., Dominion medal for best sow of any age or breed over all large breeds; Dominion special prize for best three sows and boar at London; silver medal for best Ayrshire bull of any age, and diploma for best three sows and boar at Toronto.

Mr. W. H. McNish, of Lyn, Ont., has sold of Berkshire swine, 1 boar to J. M. Ruler, Greenbank, Ont.; 2 sows to Wm Harper, Ell, and 1 boar to W. C. Heron, Ashburn. Mr. McNish finds abundant enquiry for good young boars. Of Shropshire sheep he has sold 1 ram lamb to John Steele, Almonte; 1 shearing ewe and ram to J. G. Haid, Gananoque, Ont., and 2 shearing ewes to W. C. Cuthbert, Hammond, N. J., along with other more local sales. Mr. McNish has exhibited sheep and swine at four fairs this season, winning 50 first, 20 second, and 10 third prizes, including 7 sweepstakes.

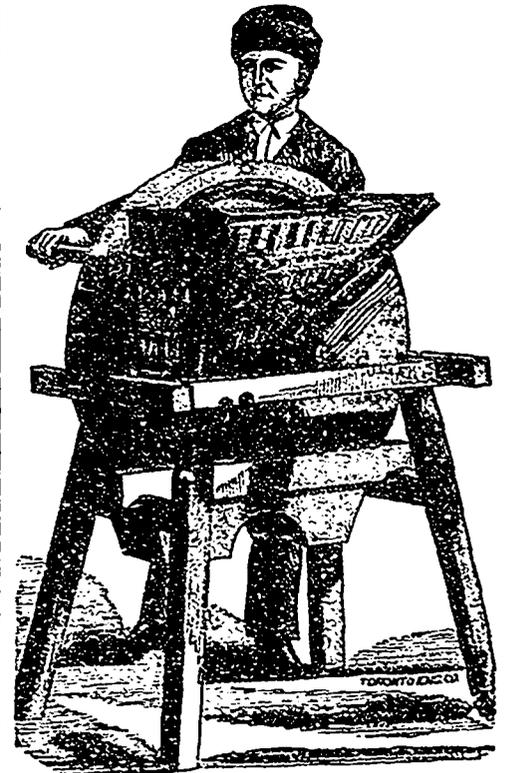
RICHARD SYLVESTER

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED



**Sieberling Patent Nonpareil Grain Crusher
LINDSAY, ONT.**

Farmers, Dairymen and Stock-Raisers



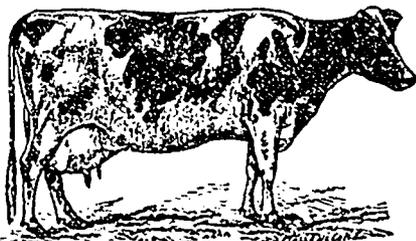
Address, **B. BELL & SON, St. George, Ont.,**
for Descriptive Catalogue of the most effectual
and cheapest

ROOT PULPER OR SLICER

Capacity by hand—one bushel per minute.

Latest Improved Power or Hand Straw or Ensilage Cutters,
Cultivators and Plows. See them at all the fairs. Aug 31

HOLSTEIN---FRIESIAN CATTLE!



ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers bred to best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

Best The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of its Merit. The following Milk and Butter Records have all been made by animals now in our Herd:

MILK RECORDS.

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in 2 year.

We know of about 30 cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records including fourteen 3-year-olds and twenty-one 2-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 4 ozs. in a week. Fifteen cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six 3-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven 3-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six 2-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/10 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but 1 years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of



Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

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

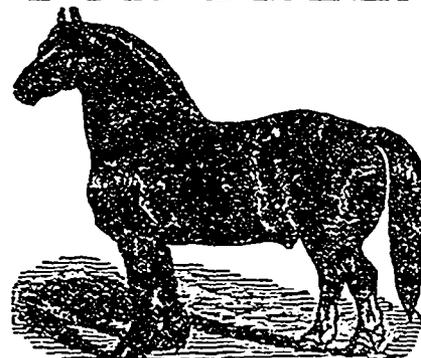
T. & A. B. SNIDER,
German Mills P. O., Waterloo County, Ontario.

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 G. T. R., and Pickering, on the O. T. R. Parties will be met at either station by notifying me. Come and see me. Send for catalogue.

FOR SALE.

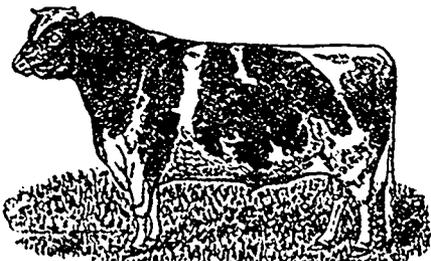


CLYDESDALES—1 stallion, 2 years, imported; 1 stallion, 2 years, imported; 1 filly, 2 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, Canadian bred, four crosses; 11 fillies 2 years, Canadian bred, three to five crosses, and two fillies, one year, Canadian bred. Several of them prize-winners.
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—11 rams, one and two years old, bred from imported stock, and very choice.
H. H. HURD, Oakwood Farm, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,
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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.,
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HALLOWELL STOCK FARM



HOLSTEIN BULL SIR ARCHIBALD No. 3045 H. H. B. The property of H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell Stock Farm. Dam, Krintje, with a milk record of 96 1/2 lbs. per day, and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 ozs. in seven days.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now over 50 head at my farm. 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.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.
Oct. 61

AULTSVILLE

Premium Herd of Imported Holsteins.



LORD BYRON

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,

AULTSVILLE (on line of G. T. R.), Ont.

ESSEX STOCK FARM, WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.
(Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Proprietors,
Importers and breeders of

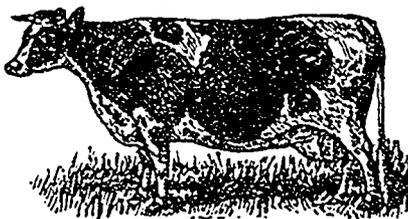
Percheron and Roadster Horses,

Shorthorn, Polled-Angus and Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. Young stock for sale.

All pedigrees warranted and stock warranted as represented.

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.,
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A. C. BELL,

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF



Clydesdale Horses,

Shorthorn Cattle,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks.

COLONUS STOCK FARM.



FOR SALE.

SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS

and Ram Lambs, good ones; also some very choice young

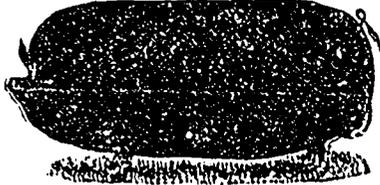
SHORTHORN BULLS.

Oxford, Wild Eyes, Waterloo, Sally Darlington and Princess families. Imported 5th Duke of Devon (44087) in service.

WM. MURRAY,

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

GEORGE GREEN,
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BREEDER OF

BERKSHIRE HOGS

MY herd of Berkshires won 42 prizes at the leading shows of Ontario this fall, won twelve of them at the Industrial, at Toronto, including the two herd prizes. They won 22 prizes at the leading fairs the last three seasons. I have for sale a grand lot of young pigs, the sets of first prize imported boars and out of first prize imported sows, that I will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Address as above.

The Home of the Berkshires



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND 26 head of Berkshire pigs. A number of them were prize-winners at the leading shows there. The lot includes 20 sows and 6 boars.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

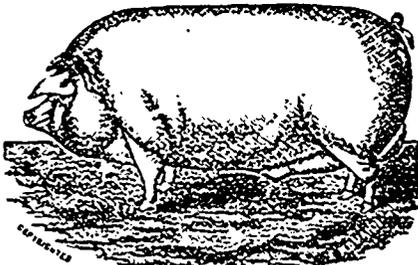
a few imported boars and sows, and some of both sexes of our own breeding. We expect to exhibit our Berkshires at the Provincial Fair at London.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,

EDMONTON, ONT.

SHADE PARK FARM
AND THOROUGHBRED SWINE EMPORIUM.

T. G. NANKIN, PROP., - MERIVALE P.O., ONT.



Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

CHOICE AYRSHIRE CATTLE,

Also Ohio Imp. Chester, English Yorkshire, Pure Chester White, Poland-China, White Lancashire and Jersey Red Swine. Also White-faced Black Spanish, White Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Powl.

We prefer personal inspection, where all have the advantage of first prize and Dominion medal stock of different breeds to compare and select from. Nothing but A No. 1 stock handled, of which large importations are constantly arriving. All stock Pedigreed Illustrated and descriptive catalogue on application.

CHESTER White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Canadian Land Advertiser, with Supplement, containing a large list of Fruit, Grain, Stock and Dairy Farms, and other properties in all parts of the county, with thirty provincial and county maps, sent post free, on receipt of fifteen cents. W. J. FERRON & Co., 50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

SEAFORTH LIGHT BRAHMA YARDS.

JOHN FINCH,

—BREEDER OF—

GEO. C. BUCKNAM'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS

EXCLUSIVELY.

GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition, I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points, 1st on hen 94, 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel: 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth: 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens, 2nd on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three grand specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. A few good breeding hens for sale, also a fine lot of chicks. Prices to suit customers. Correspondence cheerfully answered. sept-6

FOR SALE!



PURE-BRED SUFFOLK PIGS

3 mos. old, \$10.00 EACH.

F. J. RAMSAY, DUNNVILLE P. O.,

Breeder of Pure Bates Shorthorns. Imported bull Statira Duke (50518) at head of herd. Stock for sale

Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns. Chickens for sale \$2.50 a pair, or \$3 a trio. Pure-bred Leicester Buck Lambs for sale, \$8 each.



GRAND

Colonial Exhibition

IN LONDON, ENGLAND, 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET
RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission
since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION TO BE held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886 is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom, or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SURVIVAL.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, (viz.) producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, in his way, to have already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order.

JOHN LOWE,

Soc. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

OTTAWA, 1st Sept., 1885.

oct-3

WESTMINSTER POULTRY FARM

LAMBETH, ONT.,

J. W. BARTLETT, Proprietor.

DARK BRAHMAS
A SPECIALTY.



A fine lot of young birds at two dollars each and upwards. Won 1st prize at the Provincial as usual at the fall shows.

A few P. ROCKS at from two to four dollars per pair.

I would call special attention to the NEW MODEL INCUBATOR for which I am agent. Very simple and a complete success.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, Young or Old.

Also a few PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including the stock bird one year old, bred by Mr. Thos. Gain, of the East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

THOMAS SHAW, Woodburn, Ont.

FINE PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. Male birds, \$7.50; hens, \$1.00, during this month. Carefully boxed and expressed. Address, THOS. H. BEATTIE, nov-11 Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—20 pairs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. I have bred Turkeys that weighed 40 lbs. nov-11 WALTER E. BIGGAR, Winona P. O. Ont.

Plymouth Rock Chickens—from first prize hen, Ontario and Huron Poultry Shows. Score, 93 points. sep-21 J. C. McKAY, Georgetown, Ont.

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