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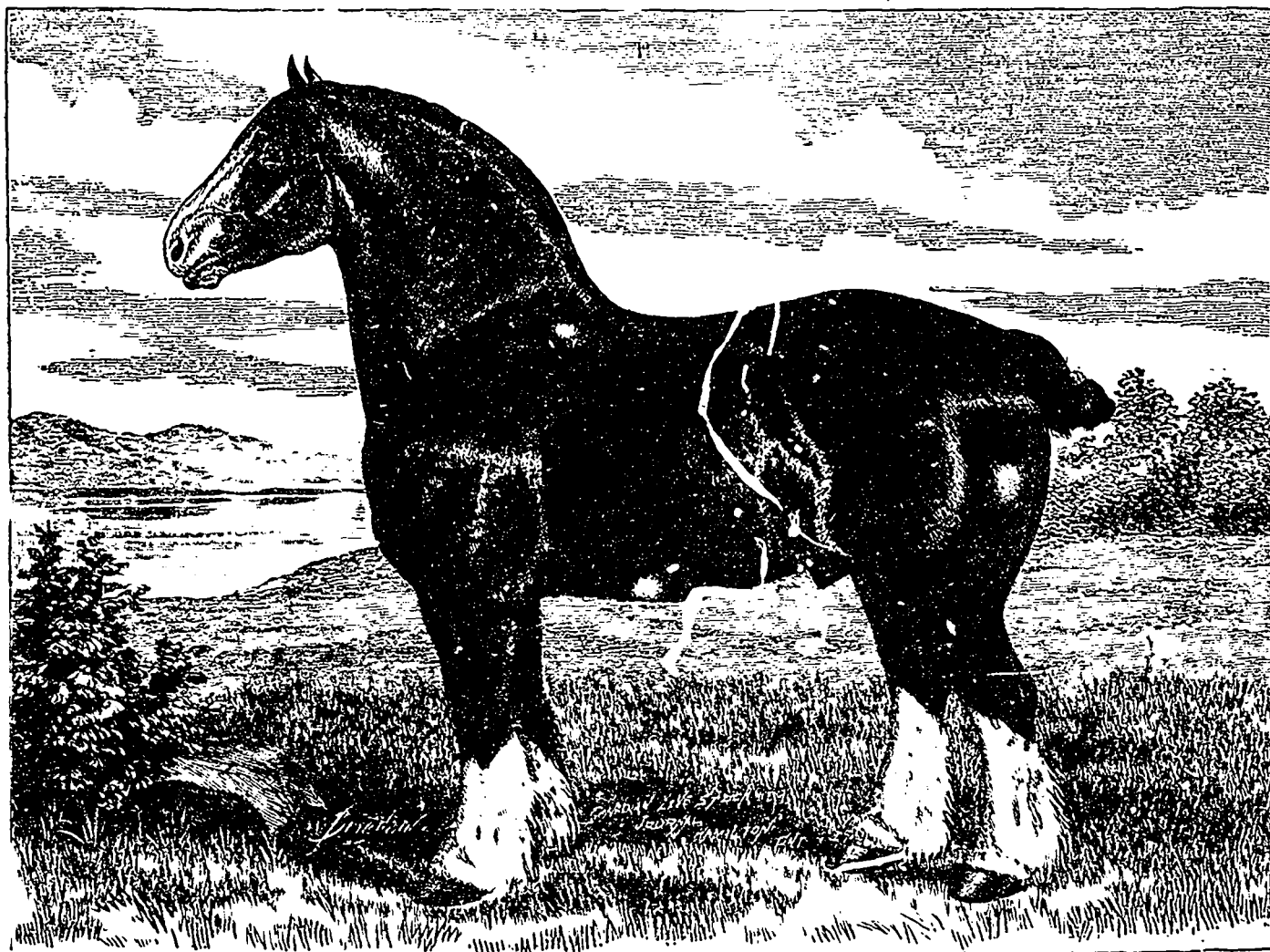
# CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1885.

No. 12



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION OLIVER TWIST (3043).

*Imported by and the property of R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont.*

## Oliver Twist.

This beautiful Clydesdale stallion is considered by his present owners, R. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, Ont., the most perfect type of a Clydesdale that they have ever owned. Brown in color, with white face and four white legs, as shown in the engraving, he was foaled 10th May, 1881. He was bred by Mr. David A. Hood, Balgredan, Kirkcubright, Scotland, and owned at the time of purchase by Mr. Peter Crawford, Burnfoot, Strathblane.

He was sired by Prince Imperial (1258), dam Lily (783), by Drumflower Farmer (286), g. dam Bet (169), by Duke of Edinburgh (246), g. g. dam Tibbie, by Victor (892), and g. g. g. dam Lily, by Clyde (155).

Prince Imperial (1258) was a first prize winner at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Kilburn in 1869, as stated in June number of the JOURNAL, page 148. During the one season which he travelled in Scotland not one colt was castrated, so excellent was he considered as a stock getter. He was imported by Messrs. Brooks & Colquhoun, Mitchell, and is now owned in Pickering by Mr. Pew, of Claremont, Ont. Lily (783) was sired by the renowned Farmer (286),

the sire of the famous Druid (1120), the only horse that ever beat Darnley (222). At the Royal International Show at London, Eng., in 1879, this horse gained first and champion cup. Duke of Edinburgh (246) was sired by Lochend Champion (448), dam by Farmer (284), and g. dam by Victor (892), which produced more good breeding mares than any horse that ever travelled in the Stranraer district, and which also carried second at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Sterling in 1864, and was afterwards sold to go to Australia. Clyde (155) was first at the H. A. Society's Show at Glasgow in 1844, and travelled in the Stranraer district.

It is thus very clear that some of the best strains of Clydesdale blood in existence during the last half century are concentrated in this horse. He possesses a beautiful head and neck, a compact body perfectly rounded, short legs of good quality, nicely feathered, and very muscular, large circular feet of good substance, and oblique pasterns. His temper is mild, and his action excellent, even gay. When you get your eye upon him you feel that everything is there that is requisite in a Clyde.

At the Centenary Show of the Highland and Agricultural Society held in Edinburgh, 1884, at which was gathered perhaps the finest exhibit of Clydesdales ever held in Scotland, Oliver Twist came out first in a strong and keen competition, beating Bloomsburg, which was first the year before as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen. This year he came second at the same show at Inverness, giving place to Top Gallant Lad (2781), a near relative. In 1884 he was selected for the Midlothian district, and in 1885 for that of Alloa, securing £120 as a premium.

It is only due to the enterprise of Mr. Crawford, his previous owner, to mention that at the Highland Society's Edinburgh show of 1884, he was first with a three-year-old (Oliver Twist 3043); first with two-year-old, McCamman (3818), and third with Vanguard (4092); and that this year at the Aberdeen show of the same society he was second with an aged horse, second with a two-year-old, and fourth with a one-year-old, and is also the owner of the renowned Lord Erskine (1744).

"Every number of your JOURNAL increases in interest."—W. W. Hubbard, Burton Hill, N. B.

# 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, nonpareil (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, DECEMBER, 1885.

As the subscription of the bulk of our subscribers expires by the end of the year, we enclose an envelope and a blank order sheet to every subscriber. Those who have not already renewed will please do so at once, so that the great rush of work in the office at the end of the year may be avoided as much as possible.

We have been given to understand that some are desirous of an extension of the time of our temporary offer of last month. We would fain accede to this request, but cannot, as it would too much conflict with the getting up of clubs, which is usually done at this season of the year, but we will make another offer instead, which will conflict less. Any present subscriber who will forward three new names and three dollars to our address will receive his own copy of the JOURNAL free for one year, from the expiration of his present subscription.

*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.*

WHILE it is wisdom on the part of those who are desirous of improving their stock to secure good males at any time, it should be remembered that there are some seasons of the year better adapted for this purpose than others. In the spring time the pick of them are gone, and those who defer purchasing till then, as a rule, must content themselves with second-class stock, which can only be used for breeding purposes at a great loss. We hear of an enterprising

American gathering up some three car loads of Short-horn bulls before November is two-thirds gone, and he is taking good ones, so that those who defer buying now will not get the first choice, as others without doubt are abroad already on the outlook. Where such are to be found, and of first-rate quality, can easily be ascertained by consulting our advertising columns, which contain the names of the principal breeders in the Dominion. The expense of wintering a young bull is of small importance compared with purchasing an inferior animal in the spring. We trust, therefore, that those who desire to invest in first-class males will set about looking for them without delay, and that they will allow themselves to be satisfied only with a good animal possessing a good pedigree.

It is of vital importance that all kinds of stock be comfortably housed in this land of cold winters. It is a common practice in many parts of Canada still to winter stock in an open shed, and many who follow the practice defend it on the ground that it conduces to hardiness. There may be something in that, but it is attained at a fearful price. What advantage, we ask, is this extra hardiness which is reached at the sacrifice of size, form, symmetry and aptitude to take on flesh? Hardiness beyond what is sufficient for practical purposes will not put money into the owner's pocket. There is no premium for it at our shows, nor does humanity put any store upon hardiness, that is realized at the expense of continued suffering from privation. The extra food required to secure this kind of hardihood is more in one year than would go far to provide suitable shelter for many years, and the present is a very suitable time to consider the nature of such provision, and to bring together the material for it. Long autumn evenings afford excellent opportunities for planning; and the winter is equally excellent for gathering material. We therefore urge upon our farmers to provide ample accommodation of the right kind for their stock at the earliest possible moment.

TAKE care of the calves, or you can never turn out fine beef animals at an early age. Those intended for breeding purposes should not be pushed on with undue haste, but they should be kept advancing. If the aim is to turn them out for shipping purposes at two years or two years-and-a-half they must be kept pushing well ahead. It is of great importance that they are specially well cared for during the first winter. They should not only be comfortably housed, but liberally fed. Where roots can be readily grown they will put a full allowance to a good use, and should have early cut hay when the feed is not chaffed. Where roots are not forthcoming, oil-cake will serve an excellent purpose, and in any case meal or grain should be fed. Equal parts of ground barley and oats, with a quantity of bran equal to the two, forms a good ration, as do unground oats, or unground oats and bran. Where unground oats are fed to young calves it is thought by some that results quite as good follow as would be reached by feeding the same quantity ground, less the miller's toll. When windmills are used it is always better to crush or grind them, but where they have to be drawn to the mill some miles away, and the labor of drawing and the toll have to be considered, it is doubtful if the increased results will repay the extra labor.

EXERCISE is absolutely necessary to the well-being of all kinds of breeding stock, and is one condition of fertility in those kept for breeding. Nature has indicated by the inherent love which all animals show for moving about, that if this privilege is denied them, they are taken out of their normal condition, and therefore derangement must follow in some direction,

as nature's laws can never be violated with impunity. Males especially amongst pure-breds are less certain to possess the powers of reproduction than scrubs, and one reason is, beyond a doubt, the full licence that is both given and taken by the scrub to roam. This is one use, then, that can be made of the scrub. He may be made an object lesson. One or two, however, would suffice for this purpose, instead of the hundreds and thousands that infest the country. Our stockmen will be troubled with infertile males unless more liberty is given them, especially when young. It does not follow though that the degree of this liberty shall amount to roaming at will. It is not even necessary that they have the liberty of a field. A paddock will answer every purpose, but they should enjoy its freedom during a portion of the day from an early period. When males become more matured it is difficult sometimes to confine them within a paddock, but it can and should be done.

BOYCOTTING is usually a most contemptible practice, and generally flourishes in soil that is foul with the weeds of malevolent feeling. Yet there are times when it may be indulged in when malice cannot justly be charged upon those who practice it. If the merchant imposes fraudulent goods upon a confiding public it is just retribution if the public thus wronged refrain from buying any of his goods. So, too, when a stockman who knowingly imposes upon another an animal which he knows to be less than his representation of it, he is only paid his due when the public withholds from him their patronage. Stockmen above all others should be careful as to whom they deal with, especially when purchasing stock intended for breeding purposes, as it takes so long to right a blunder here, and the consequences are not unfrequently serious in a pecuniary sense. If one has been known to swerve here ever so little, the public who know it should mark that man, and shun him in dealing. On the other hand, it is not best to condemn too hastily, as in the sale of stock an animal may be defective in some respects without the owner knowing it.

FEEDING stock can never be carried on economically where the animals do not eat clean all that is put before them of suitable food. When hay is coarse and when ripe-cut it may not be sound policy to require cattle to eat up everything, but when such is not done, the residue should be carefully removed before any fresh is given. The amount that is wasted from inattention to this matter every year is simply enormous, and would go far to defray the expenses of the help required in feeding. But this is not the only item of loss, nor perhaps the most formidable one. The fact is undeniable that animals fed to the extent of having food remain in the manger, or trough, as the case may be, between the times of feeding, do not progress like those with whom the opposite method of feeding is adopted. In many instances indigestion is brought about, one prominent symptom of which is the indifferent way in which the food is eaten when it is given. With animals as with human beings, they are in the best way of fulfilling the ends required of them when they have a good appetite. A herdsman who pays strict attention to this matter, other things being right, is indeed a treasure.

## Clubbing Rates.

The favorable season is now upon us when clubs for the ensuing year may readily be secured. A little effort at 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 Journal.

The second year of the JOURNAL is completed with the present volume. Whether it is yet in the creeping or walking stage, it remains for our subscribers to say. We feel ourselves that it is as yet the little child that will develop into the strong man of coming years which will be the admired of every one in Canada worthy of the honorable name of farmer; and if years are granted to us we shall spare no effort to make it such.

Whether it has tended to make any one richer and wiser and happier we leave it for our constituents also to say; but we feel assured of this, that there has been an awakening in stock circles, and beyond them, since the JOURNAL was given being, such as has never before been felt in Canada. We say this as the result of extended observation, and if this is in any measure due to our effort, we leave it for our patrons to decide.

The good-will expressed to us, and shown in a great variety of ways by the agriculturists of Canada, has been most gratifying, and we will be pardoned for reference to the generous patronage of our advertising columns, far ahead of that of any agricultural paper in the Dominion, both as to quality and quantity.

The great variety of the subjects of which it treats is a sufficient refutation of the too prevalent idea that it is only of use to stockmen. It treats of Live-Stock, Veterinary, The Farm, the Dairy, Poultry, Horticulture, the Apiary, and the Home, in every issue, and its articles are almost without exception original. No paper suits the farming public so well, judging by the numerous testimonials sent us, a portion of which are published from time to time.

Our contributors, regular and occasional, not only comprise talent in England and Scotland, from whom we receive regular monthly contributions, but also ability of a high order in Manitoba, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, which enables us, we believe, to give more good original matter in each number than is comprised in all the other agricultural papers of Canada combined.

It has been our constant effort to make the JOURNAL a periodical which the stockmen and farmers of Canada cannot do without, and so it shall continue to be.

Before we meet our friends again the old year will have died, and a new one have been born. Thanking our numerous patrons for their kind assistance in the past, and wishing them full share of the compliments of the holiday season, we shall hope to greet them all again on the hopeful threshold of another year, and a host of their friends and acquaintances with them, whom they shall have brought to give them an introduction.

### Mutual Assistance.

Mr. J. S. Hart, of Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, breeder of pure bred Jersey cattle, wrote us some time since, stating that the short time spent by him in securing the names of four subscribers to the JOURNAL resulted in the sale of a pure-bred animal to each of them. We mention this to make it plain that it is to the advantage of the stockmen to aid us in the work of extending the circulation of the JOURNAL, and to their mutual advantage, as every new name added to our list widens the business arena not only to the sender of such name, but also to every stockman who is a subscriber.

The rush of new subscribers during the recent weeks of the past has been very cheering. We are sensible that this is in a great measure due to the assistance of our friends, and we take this opportunity of returning them our sincerest thanks. That all who may engage

in this work may be remunerated for their trouble, we publish a list of standard books on farm topics in another column, which will be sent free on the terms stated.

### Canadian Stock at the Forthcoming Colonial Exhibition.

We have grave fears that at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London next year, the great stock interest will be unrepresented. As stated in our last issue, the Government has determined that "the whole expenses connected with the landing and returning of the animals is to be borne by the exhibitors." We fail to see why the Government discriminates thus in favor of grain-growers and the fruit-raisers, who are paid for the work of collecting exhibits, the transit of which is also borne by the Government.

If Canada is to be represented at the great exhibition as a grain-growing country, it is, we suppose, that the eyes of old countrymen may be favorably drawn toward the land which produces these exhibits, with a view to the encouragement of emigration. For a similar reason, we take it for granted the fruit exhibits are to be made, and, indeed, all the other exhibits that Canadian enterprise shall bring together in this great colonial struggle for supremacy.

We are not complaining that grain, fruit, dairy products, etc., are to be exhibited next year at London, and that the Government is in a most substantial way fostering these exhibits. Nay, we rather rejoice that such a collection is to be made; and we trust that it will in every way be worthy of this brightest colonial jewel of the diadem of our queen; but we do deplore the prospect of a colonial exhibition world-wide in its scope, without one single animal to represent the greatest industry of the whole Dominion. And such is very likely to be the case where our countrymen are to bear the expenses of transit to and forth.

It would be different could our stockmen indulge the hope of starting up at once a trans-Atlantic trade in breeding stock. Then, associations might combine and raise the necessary funds in the hope of being recouped by the trade of after days; but no such dream can be indulged in just now, whatever may be done in this way in the centuries as yet unveiled.

There is more reason as to why the fruit-growers should pay the expenses of their exhibits, although we are far from advocating this. They have the hope of creating trade, and opening up a market for their products. The same may be said of the exhibit of beef for purposes of slaughter, which, however, will only partially hold true, as the market for Canadian beef has already been created.

If it is meet that Canada should be amply represented in all the lines of her productions—and most assuredly it is—then the magnificent chain of her exhibits—we know it will be magnificent, judging from what she has done in the past—would be sadly incomplete with the great central link, the stock exhibit, left at home.

Others of the interests represented are only somewhat sectional in their nature. Although in the basin region of Lake Ontario, we have an unrivalled soil for growing many kinds of fruit—in other sections and wider stretches there will not flourish. If it is meet, then, that this industry should be so fully represented, how much more is it fitting that the great stock interest should be represented, which flourishes equally in the poetic Acadian valley of "Evangeline" and on the slopes of the Rockies which look down upon the waters of the Pacific, or,

on the opposite sides of a broad continent and in all the region that intervenes.

It is not unimportant that the British capitalist should know that we have vineyard land within our borders of unrivalled productiveness, but it is of more consequence, as we deem it, that he should know that we have a climate and soil extending over an immense area that will produce live-stock almost as perfect and with far more freedom from disease than will his own loved island home—that here, in a land where farms are cheap, and where vexatious rents are almost unknown, he may profitably produce in a very perfect state any of the lines of live-stock which can be reared at home.

What a grand sight would the steer Ranger, of the Messrs. H. & I. Groff, present at the London show, and the fat cow of the Messrs. J. & R. McQueen, and the wonderful Mary Anne, that has not an equal in Britain! And animals from other herds and flocks, that we might name, a glimpse of which would forever banish from the minds of Britons the nightmare visions which have too often haunted them in the past, that ours is a dreaded land of "snow and mosquitoes."

We again express the hope that the Government will second their expressed desire that live-stock exhibits be made from Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by coming forward with the reasonable pledge that the expenses will be paid in the event of such an exhibit being made.

### 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.

### Loss of Prize Galloways.

Mr. Thos. McCrae, the Galloway breeder, of Guelph, has lost a number of very valuable prize Galloways by the stranding of the Dominion line steamer Brooklyn. The vessel went ashore on the n. e. part of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during a fierce gale on Sunday, 8th November.

The passengers and crew got safely ashore, and are camped (at the time of our writing) on the beach opposite the vessel. Some of the cattle were got out and swam ashore, but a large number were drowned. There were on board of Galloways, 41 head for Mr. McCrae, 20 head for Messrs. Sorby and McCrae, of Gourock, Ont., and 6 for Peter Davy, of Wisconsin, U. S. A., and a number of Herefords. Amongst those purchased for Mr. McCrae were several very valuable animals, which had taken many prizes at the Highland Society's Shows, and which in point of excellence and pedigree will be very difficult to replace.

During the long winter evenings that are now upon us, many of our farmers' sons who may not have had the advantages of a scientific education, may glean much useful information that bears directly upon their future life-work, by the perusal of works that treat of the subject of Agriculture in its various phases. To encourage such in this work, and also to assist in extending our circulation, we publish a list of these books in another column, which will be mailed free to any who may be desirous of securing them on the terms proposed.

### The Tushingham Herefords.

We have more than once given expression to the conviction that the eastern townships of Quebec Province are pre-eminently adapted to the rearing of stock, particularly that class of it that will repay the most careful attention, and here we may mention that this conviction strengthens as we view the matter more narrowly. The soil is easily tilled, shade, pasture and water are abundant, timber for building is plentiful, and stones lie about in the fields and crowd the quarries. Spring grains grow luxuriantly, and roots revel in the free open soil. The length of the winter is the only drawback, and this difficulty in a land of surpassing beauty and great natural fertility can be overcome by dint of nerve in the lovely summers that are given to this home of the sugar maple.

Mr. J. W. M. Vernon, the occupant of Tushingham House, and the proprietor of the splendid estate of 460 acres and the fine herd of Tushingham Herefords that feed upon it, has wisely, as we think, taken a similar view. He hailed from merry England a few years ago, made a careful survey of the country, and finally located on the upland where Tushingham House, a magnificent country mansion, stands, and decided to make it a home for the beautiful white faces.

The elevated position of this farm makes it a very desirable location, and yet, when reached from the Compton valley beneath it, its surface is gently undulating, and easy of tillage. At its eastward base the Grand Trunk trains go thundering by both day and night, and lower down in the valley the waters of the Coaticook hurry on amid the fringes of willow and hazel. Beyond rise the grand old hills of Compton, in no hurry to reach the crown, and far away to the sunny south the everlasting hills of Vermont lift up their rounded heads to heaven. The high head of Mount Orford in the rear is only hidden by a belt of protecting native forest, and from the hills to the west the patient miners chip out copper from day to day in full view of Tushingham House. The pretty little village of Waterville, appropriately named, on the G. T. R., one mile to the north, is the station, which is also connected by telephone, and Compton, also on the G. T. R., is but three miles to the south.

The property had been much neglected in former years, and therefore when it came into Mr. Vernon's hands presented anything but a desirable undertaking to reclaim it from the half wilderness state into which the most wretched apology for farming had allowed it to lapse. He rightly saw in its deep black loam and the water courses that ran on unutilized, the elements of Hereford meat and milk, and therefore determined to make it a Hereford home. Taking ship therefore in the winter of 1883, and leisurely viewing many of the most noted herds in England, in the spring of that year he brought out seven heifers and a bull, the sole foundation of his present herd of 26 pure-breds, in addition to individual bulls that have been sold, an increase in the time which we believe is without a parallel in the history of Herefords, and which may in a measure be accounted for by the moderate flesh in which they are kept.

Mr. Vernon was exceedingly fortunate in the selection of the bull. We have often called attention to the importance of selecting a first-class male when breeding is the object. Once secure this, and it is not easy to fail, but without this prime factor it is impossible to succeed. The lion of the Tushingham Herefords is rightly named Tushingham. He is now three years old, and his number is (8127). He was sired by Charity 3rd (6350), by The Grove 3rd (5051), and from the dam Morella 4th, which took four first prizes at

leading fairs in England. Morella 4th is by the famous Grateful (4622), which at the Hereford show of 1876 carried first honors against the renowned Shorthorn Sir Arthur Ingram. Grateful is also the sire of the victorious Sir Archibald, and was on several occasions the champion bull of England. Tushingham pressed Mr. Cochrane's Cassio 11353, perhaps the best Hereford bull in America (certainly one of the best), closely, at the Eastern Townships Exhibition at Sherbrooke, and came in for a second.

Three of the seven two-year heifers that were imported came from the herd of Mr. P. G. Hughes, Craven Arms, Herefordshire, Eng., and were of his favorite Formosa family. The fourth, Lady Wintercote 12th, came from the same place, and these were all sired by Bredwardine (5233). Of these three Formosas, 16th, 17th and 18th respectively, the former two have produced two calves each, and the latter three, one of which has been sold to Mr. James King, of South Quebec. Lady Wintercote, from the dam Lady Wintercote 6th, by Sir George (3439), only three years old 6th January last, on Feb. 18th dropped her third calf, the first, sired by Sir Mosa (8052), being now owned by Mr. Eson, of Ill., and the second by Mr. Hyatt, of Compton. She was a prize winner at Sherbrooke. These four are strong, low, fleshy, deep, broad backed creatures, but not very large, owing, perhaps, to the amount of nursing which they have done at so young an age.

Lady Laura and Lily were sired by Baron Gulliver (5204). The former, calved 12th June, 1880, has produced three heifer calves, and has this present season suckled another calf besides her own, and, as we saw them, we know that she has done it well, a feat that is usually only performed by a Holstein or an Ayrshire, but which has been done this season in another instance by one of Mr. Vernon's Herefords. Her first calf is by the massive Youngster (6269), bred by Mr. Thos. Myddleton, Berkjay, and which has been used by Mr. Morris for four years. The latter was a prize winner at Sherbrooke. Her first calf, by Cassio (6849), one year past stood second at Sherbrooke, and is well worthy of the sire. He is a strong bull, long, large, rangy and smooth, with good back and flank, and is some day to head the Tushingham herd. By using this bull Mr. Vernon will thus introduce The Grove 3d blood in the herd by another channel.

The seventh of the importation, Pink, out of Peach, by Highlander (5374), and sired by Victor 4th (5116), has produced three calves, thus making a net increase of 19 calves in two years, while a large number of the females are carrying calf again. Pink is a half-sister to the noted Pilot (9013), sold to Geo. Leigh & Co., Ill., and also half-sister to Pretender 7299.

Mr. Vernon has been fortunate in getting heifers, but in addition to the possession of a number of good young bulls at present for sale, has also sold a number, as stated above.

In the winter of 1883 Mr. Vernon fed 23 head of steers, and shipped them the following spring to England, realizing on them in the stable 7½ cents per lb and this in a land where many of the farmers will tell you that fattening cattle cannot be made to pay. Cotton seed meal and hay was the feed principally used.

Thus it is that the good work extends. While Mr. Stone, of Guelph, who for so many years fought the battle of the Herefords alone, has in recent years been joined in the west by the Messrs. Green Bros., of Innerkip; Mr. Sharman, of Stratford; Messrs. MacKie & Drew, and half a dozen others around Oshawa, and Mr. Fleming, at Weston; Messrs. Cochrane,

Pope, Vernon, Judah and Cushing have planted the standard in as many places in the eastern townships, and sundry other herds drink of the waters of the St. Lawrence on its northern shore. When we reflect that all this has been done in recent years, we must concede that the white faces are in these modern days a very aggressive race. May England send us many more of them, and many more of her sons to own them like the present proprietor of Tushingham House. While one wide universal continuous wall is ascending from John O'Groats' house to the Lands End over the decay of the agricultural interest in Britain, we can assure the sturdy sons of our dear old fatherland that here beneath skies of brightest sunshine and on lands as wide as they are fertile, we have ample room for more of British enterprise, where for every dollar judiciously expended a good interest is sure to be reaped.

### Great Northern Exhibition.

(Held over from November.)

The fair held at Collingwood from Tuesday, 29th September, to October, 2nd, was successful beyond anticipation, being favored with the most delightful weather which, although warm, was agreeably softened by gentle breezes from the Georgian Bay, thus forming an atmosphere of balmy freshness, in which the thronging thousands who attended the exhibition revelled until its close. At night the main building was profusely illuminated by electric light, which lent an additional charm to the display in this building.

On Wednesday, the day appointed for the formal opening, Lieut.-Governor Robinson was present, in company with a large number of prominent personages from different parts of Ontario. His Honor, on being introduced by the President of the association, Mr. Charles Lawrence, complimented the management on the fine appearance of the exhibition, which he held to be superior to many that he had attended, and referred to the energy that had been displayed in the face of the disastrous conflagration of last June, in the erection of buildings even more handsome and commodious than in the first. After concluding his address the Lieut.-Governor made an inspection of the exhibit of live stock, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the same.

The additional accommodation provided this year for live-stock was wholly inadequate to the claims upon it, which is surely creditable to the stockmen of Simcoe and Grey counties, although their exhibit was considerably augmented by breeders from different parts of Ontario; yet we are informed that fully one-half of the entries in the horse exhibit were made by the residents of Nottawasaga township alone.

The show of horses was very large, and in many instances of a high order of merit. Mr. E. Shaw, Collingwood township, was to the fore with a fine two-year-old Clyde stallion and a Shire mare. In the class of heavy draughts, Canadian-bred, the winners were W. McMinchey, Collingwood; W. Longhead, S. Hisey, C. Blair, C. Lawrence & Son, H. Reid, J. Vickers, and J. Swalm. The class for general purposes was large. A Sagoin took first for a two-year stallion, and S. Lemon, Kettiby, first for matched team. In roadsters, A. Taylor came first for matched team, 15½ hands or under, and A. Woodard for team 15½ hands or over. Chas. Cameron, Collingwood, was first for matched carriage team, beautiful, stylish bright bays.

In cattle, Shorthorns were to the fore. The Oakley Park herd, owned by Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., Barrie, were brought out in fine trim by the manager, Mr. McLarty. The aged lord of the herd, Sir Louis, an immense beast, secured the diploma for best bull, any age. In cows, Mr. McCarthy takes the red and also for the herd. Geo. Thompson came second for the herd, and E. D. Morton third. S. Lemon, Ket-



bleby, showed 8 head, led by the two year-old bull Royal Charlie, and won several prizes. C. Lawrence & Son, with 6 head led by their second prize aged bull, did the same. The other prize-winners were Geo. Thompson, Caledon; F. F. Baker, Notawa; F. McComb, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; and Mr. Graham, Midhurst. The Aberdeen-Angus Polled herd of Messrs. Hay & Paton, New Lowell, were on the ground with the manager, Mr. Davidson in charge, which of course means that they were easy winners, but Mr. Shannon, of Collingwood, a young and enterprising breeder, came in for a share of the spoils.

Holsteins were exhibited by A. Gifford, Meaford; and Shunk Bros., Edgely, who divided the prize money. In Jerseys John Currie and L. Currie, Collingwood, and E. D. Morton, Barrie, did the same.

The exhibit of sheep filled the pens to the utmost, although the capacity of those had been doubled. J. Jackson, Woodside, Abingdon, was the most successful exhibitor here, as elsewhere, of Southdowns, although R. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, was a strong opponent, still somewhat crippled by his New Orleans sales of last winter. The Shropshires were well represented by the flocks of D. McCarthy and C. Lawrence & Son, the latter taking all the first prizes, including the flock prize, which they carried also in Leicesters. In Leicesters R. Marsh and Wm. Fawcett were the other winners. J. Sanderson took the lead in longwools with a well-bred flock of Cotswolds. In Oxford S. Lemon took the prizes.

The show in swine was good. The leading exhibitors were Dalton McCarthy, A. Frank & Sons, Wm. Bouchier, W. Fawcett, C. Isaac and John Black.

In poultry the show was large and good. It was not large in fruit. The show of potatoes was immense.

### English Letter.

(From our English correspondent.)

THE BOOTH SHORTHORNS.

Continued from October.

On page 49 of the original edition of his little book, it is said that, on Mr. R. Booth succeeding to his father's estate at Warlabby, he found six of the original tribes there, and added a seventh in the person of Isabella. There were thus during the management of the Warlabby herd by Mr. R. Booth seven tribes there represented in the direct line, i.e. by representatives in line of descent through females. These seven were, first, the Strawberry or Holnaby tribe; second, the Bliss or Broughton; third, the Christon; fourth, the Blossom; fifth, the Dairymaid or Vivandiere; sixth, the Flora or Farewell, and seventh the Isabella. When J. Carr wrote (1867) these had already been reduced to six the Isabella tribe had ceased to have any direct representative at Warlabby, although through Isabella Hopewell, female descendants were still in other hands, and the Blossom and Farewell tribes survived only in the elderly bulls Sir James and Sir Samuel. The last named (Sir Samuel's) tribe has still, in 1884, offshoots many and good, although not at Warlabby. But Sir James' tribe (the Blossoms) has not a single specimen left to tell what the most impressive of all the Warlabby tribes had been like. At the time of writing there is no living representative of Isabella, although many of her own sisters; and there is not known to be one surviving specimen of the Dairymaid or Vivandiere tribe in Great Britain, although there are some in America crossed with other blood. It cannot be doubted that the extinction of these three families has been a great loss: for all were bull-breeding tribes of the very highest merit. Taking these away the Warlabby tribes (properly so called) would be reduced to three, the Holnaby, the Broughton and the Christons. But at the Aylesby sale the best of the Bright-Eyes or Anne tribe were bought back by the late Mr. T. C. Booth; and now are prominent at Warlabby under the names of the Bright and the Riby families. These had five and six Warlabby-bred sires in suc-

cession in their pedigrees; and, although they had been reared apart from Warlabby for generations, were, on their return, as virtually of Warlabby blood as were the ancestresses which, years before, had been sold away. No person who has been favored with leave to see the Warlabby herd in 1883 and 1884, but comes away with expressions of admiration and amazement. It is one of the oldest—if not the oldest—herds in existence, and quite the most self-contained. No alien admixture has been admitted for years. Even the bulls of the Bright and Riby families have had but limited use there. The Warlabby herd exists to show that, given good constitution to begin with, and a natural treatment in the open pastures throughout life, what is called—nay is—"in-and-in breeding of the closest kind," may, by judicious selection, only intensify the blood (to make it more effective for impressing its peculiarity on alien herds), without impairing constitution.

The Killerby herd is to the full an illustration of the same truth. On the dispersion of the first herd bred here—year 1851—three or four cows were selected from local breeders in the neighborhood, and put to Warlabby bulls. The more famous descendants of these cows are now best known as the Hecuba, the Chalk, the Waterwitch, or Mistress Mary, the Georgie, and the Pauline tribes. It is not known how many of these had an independent origin, or if more than one of the five originated in the same foundation cow. They have all now assumed positions among Booth men inferior only to the original Warlabby tribes as bull breeders. The first named especially (the Hecuba) have furnished sires whose stock have taken the leading place at the best of the summer shows for upwards of 20 years. The Killerby herd was until recently almost made up of the Hecuba tribe, and the Hecuba tribe recognized as such, was almost entirely confined to the Killerby herd. But lately few of this excellent tribe have been exhibited, and a still smaller number sold into other herds in Great Britain. Yet, even so, the Hecubas and the Killerby herd are phrases which have got pretty much one and the same meaning.

Giving precedence to these two Booth herds, one must mention the tribes originally bred at Studley, the first farm of Mr. Richard Booth, or at Warlabby and Killerby, but which are no longer to be found at either. Beyond a doubt the most numerous of any of these are the descendants of Medora, who herself sprung from an own sister to the Isabella which was taken by R. Booth from Studley to Warlabby. These Medoras are found in many English, Scotch and Irish herds. In some of the last named, as Mr. Talbot Crosbie's, the Medora family has been kept to bulls of Warlabby blood, and it now possesses all the best characteristics of Booth cattle. Next to the Medoras in number, but not below them in merit or impressiveness, is the family of Mantalini, descended from Sylph by Remus, a tribe which originated quite independent of the herds of either of the brothers Colling, although it was early crossed with their bulls. The first distinctive name acquired by any member of this tribe was Alpine, apparently a selection made in consequence of the dam having been called—as so many early Shorthorns were—Strawberry, from her roan color. This in old days was called "strawberry fleck." This Alpine was bred by Col. Trotter, and from her descendants many noted sires have sprung besides those at Killerby. Indeed the cow Mantalini is one of the few of the Booth cattle, the ancestors of which had a reputation before their owner had one for himself, or for a herd at all. The Mantalinis have been curiously irregular in their fertility. Here and there

a member of the tribe has been found which has proved herself singularly long, broad, and regular as a breeder. Then, one after another, branches have died out, except in the offspring of their sons. At the present time the Mantalinis in Great Britain and Ireland are doing wonderfully well, but they all trace to three animals, which branch off from the main stem at irregular intervals. These are, 1st, Mr. Barnes' branch, best known as Victorias, bred in Westmeath, and continued with Lady Pigot and others which through her herd all trace to Milliner; 2nd, the Roses (best known of late years through Mr. Pawlett's herd), with a branch known as Lady Lakes; these are all from Pelerine. The third branch traces to Little Fanny by Exquisite, which just seems to keep up a separate existence without increasing its female representatives to any appreciable degree.

Another very successful tribe from Killerby which is not now known there or at Warlabby, is that of Madaline by Marcus, which went to Towneley and obtained there considerable celebrity as Alice Butterfly, by the famous Master Butterfly. These of late years have, with the Paulines, been greatly associated with the herds bred at Broughton, Hants, by Mr. Jas. Row. They are generally called Butterfly, with an addition, though one branch has got good repute in Ireland under the original name of Madaline.

We have left to the last another still more famous tribe, that of the famous twins, Bracelet and Necklace. This is extinct in Great Britain in the female line, although representatives of it through the Towneley Ringlets are still in existence in the United States. There are, however, numerous representatives of Toy (the dam of the celebrated pair of sisters), through another daughter, whose produce went into the hands of Mr. John Downing, near Fermoy, Ireland, by whom some very beautiful cattle were bred from this tribe, which is now widely dispersed. A still more celebrated branch of this tribe came to an end at Aylesby with the bull Braceplate, which Mr. W. Torr was wont to say was the best bull that he ever bred. The name Bracelet is a favorite one in England, but the cow whose show-yard successes first made it famous has no longer any lineal representatives in Great Britain.

### The Clydesdales at South Park.

South Park is but one mile east of Bowmanville, on the G.T.R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 287 miles west of Montreal. The dwelling and grounds have the appearance of one of those ancestral residences where the traces of old country tastes abound in the abundance of the trees, and the care expended upon the walks and avenues. The Park looks out upon the lake, a mile away, and, along with Bowmanville, is surrounded by that rich tract of country which has made West Durham county the envy of many other sections.

The Messrs. Beith's ancestry came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled in Darlington in 1835, doing their full share of reclaiming the country from its wilderness state, and he himself followed general farming for a number of years, always giving much attention to the growing of good stock.

The Messrs. Beith cannot remember the time when they were not lovers of a good horse. On making a survey of the inferior mongrel class that were usually bred in most sections (to the great loss of the owners and the country), they became convinced that there was abundance of room for the introduction of a greatly increased number of pure-bred Clydesdales, to add bone and muscle to the too light frames of our farm horses, and accordingly took up the work of importing these in the

spring of 1880, and as a large proportion of the horses handled by the Messrs. Beith have been purchased as stock horses to remain in different parts of Canada, it will be interesting to not a few to be able to follow this important work somewhat in detail.

#### IMPORTATION OF 1880.

The Messrs. Beith commenced their work by importing two stallions and two mares. One of the latter is now owned by Mr. Wm. Heron, of Ashburn, and the other in Uxbridge. One of the stallions, Baron Lennox (1576), a son of the famous Farmer (286), is now owned by Mr. Bell, of Brampton, and is the sire of the two-year colt which this year came first at Toronto, and won silver medal as best Canadian draught horse of any age. The other, Autocrat (1388), used one season at home as a stock horse, is now in Warkworth.

#### IMPORTATION OF 1881.

Four stallions and three mares came to South Park in 1881, two of the former going to Mr. J. Porter, Oshawa, one of which, General Roberts (1664), proved a rare good stock getter, his colts coming first at Whitby in 1884 for the best ten from one horse, of which five were yearlings and five foals. Black Knight (1585) went to Mr. Geo. Cockburn, of Baltimore, Ont., and proved a gold medal winner at the Kingston Provincial, 1883, as best horse of any age or breed. The fourth, Waverly (1860), was sold to Mr. Sheldon, Ill.

#### IMPORTATION OF 1882.

Five stallions and a brood mare came out this year. Viceroy (891) won first at Kingston Provincial the same year, and gold medal for best heavy draught horse on the ground, and was sold to Mr. Hector Cowan, Illinois. Baron Fordie (1934), with good pedigree, and a very successful sire, went to Tiverton in the Co. of Bruce. Speedwell (2427), a half brother to the famous Windsor (2509), recently sold by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, to John Clark, Ottawa, and also half brother to British Commander, was sold to a company in Markham. Ardgowan (1915), by Kier (1167), went to W. Burgess, Buckhorn, Ont., where he has become famed as a sire. Pride of Perth (2336), a son of Luck's All (510), from the dam Kate (1711), by Topsman (886), a massive horse weighing some 2,100 lbs., and yet smooth, and a first prize winner as a two year old at the Kingston Provincial, is still in the stud at South Park, where he has proved himself one of the best stock getters and most successful sires in the country. Mr. Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, became the possessors of the mare.

#### IMPORTATION OF 1883.

This year no less than fifteen head of horses, fully as select as all those which preceded them, were brought from Britain, of which twelve were stallions. British Commander (1981), went to Mr. Snarpe, of Uxbridge, was used there for two seasons, and turned out a sure and fine stock getter. Corsair (1419), by Newstead (559), went to those great lovers of a fine horse, Moffatt Bros., Paw Paw, Ill. Laird of Barras (2925) was sold to B. & H. Bapcock, Iona, Mich. Gen. Wood (2802) was picked up by G. Shaw, a fellow townsman of the Messrs. Beith, and has amply proved his worth. Royal Dan (3144) was secured by Messrs. Camplin & Co., Port Perry, and carried a first at Ottawa 1884. Garnet Crown (2796) is owned in the township of Clarke by Messrs. Barrett & Dyer, of Newcastle, also an excellent stock horse. Galloway Laird (2788) was secured by Messrs. Lawson & Brown, Victoria Square, Markham. Shyllock (3182), a grandson of Darnley (222), went also to W. Burgess, of Buckhorn. Lansdowne (2935), a grandson

of the renowned Farmer (286), was sent to H. Cowan, Ill. Dollar Boy (2058) became the property of Mr. Wm. Fair, Millbrook, Ont., and one was sold to go to Michigan. One of the mares was taken to the county of Kent, and the other two went to Markham.

#### IMPORTATION OF 1884.

Eight stallions and two mares were brought out by the Messrs. Beith in 1884. Of the stallions, Coningsby (2034), a prize winner and gold medal horse that year at Ottawa, is a beautiful dark brown, on short muscular legs, and has a round, close coupled body. He was sired by Prince Imperial (1258), and is descended from Royal and Highland Society's prize winners. Coningsby (2034) and Golden Farmer (3659) were both bought by J. Porter, now of Michigan. General Gordon (3626), by Laird of Aboyne (1175), was taken by Mr. F. Curtis to Nevada, in Iowa. Messrs. R. & W. Conroy, of Aylmer, P. Q. became the fortunate owners of Vanguard (4092), by Young Lord Lyon (994), and in addition to carrying a third prize at the Highland Society's Centenary Show in 1884, he won first at Ottawa the same year. Messrs. Park & Clayton, of Simcoe, captured True Scotchman (4087), by Laird of Urie (1722), which carried a third at the Highland Society's Show this year. The seventh, The Archer (4051), by Cadder Chief (1601), is now the stock horse of Mr. J. Joll, of Hampton, Ont.

#### IMPORTATION OF 1885.

This year the Messrs. Beith imported eleven stallions, of which two were four-year-olds, two three-years, four two-years, and three one year. This splendid lot of horses is led by Oliver Twist (3043), more fully described on another page. The other four-year-old horse Peter the Great (3884), is not much behind him in symmetrical beauty, and is a trifle larger. He was sired by King of the Forest (1170), and from the dam Maggie (3422), by Laris Jock (444). He stood second at Glasgow Show in Feb., 1884, where more than 100 of Scotland's choicest were shown in his class, and third at the May show in same city the same year.

The two three-year-olds are Bonnie Kier (3451), by Knight of Kier (1174), and dam Duchess (1113), and Forward (2773), by What Care I (912), dam Nance (573), by Farmer (286). The former is a broad, thick set, short legged horse, well calculated to improve the stock of the country, and the latter bred by the Marquis of Londonderry, Seaham Harbor, Sunderland, Eng., and out of his best mare, has a good head and neck, nicely sloped shoulders, well sprung ribs, massive quarters and good feet and legs, and is an excellent mover.

Of the two-year-olds, Man of War, by Warrior (902), dam Sally McKie (1650), is a large colt, with heavy bone, and well calculated to cross on light brood mares. Goldfinder (3661), from the same sire, and the dam Lovely of Maidland (2574), by McDowall (574), is a dark bay, short legged and broadly set. Scot Free (4003), by Sanguhar (2393), dam Bell (1357), by Young Lord Clyde (996), a grandson of Darnley (222), is a colt of fine free action, with a round compact body, and plenty of bone and muscle. Grand Cross (1662), dam Maggie 1975, by Robin (703), is of good quality, well sprung in the pasterns, and gives promise of becoming a very fine horse.

The one-year-olds are an extra lot. Tannahill, by Lord Erskine (1744), dam Bloom (1088), by British Empire (1599), was one of the five that won the first prize as yearlings, the get of one horse, at the May show of Glasgow, 1885. He is a neat, spry colt. Campsie Lad, by Old Times (579), dam Rosie of Dykehead 4301, by Zetland (1044), has fine back and

quarter. Boydston Lad, by Sir William (2418), dam Darling (2000), by Johnnie Cope (418) for which Col. Holloway paid so high a price, is not so strong in bone, but possesses quality.

We have thus given a somewhat detailed account of the important work done by the Messrs. Beith since they took up the work of importing, but have said not a word about the number of good horses which they have bred in the meantime, and a number of which are sold. Owing to the limits of our space we have only been able to deal with them much after the fashion of records on tombs, which usually but mention the fact that such a one was born, lived so many years and then died.

It will be observed that a large number of these horses have remained in the country, which is certainly ground for congratulation. The immense improvement which this firm alone are thus making upon the horses of Canada can not be fully known. The benefits will no doubt be reaped more fully by men of another century, in an era when the old farm plug and his twin brother—the scrub—shall have been buried in the same grave. This is a work about the utility of which there need be no two opinions, and yet now and then we find even an agricultural editor saying that the work of importation should be made to cease.

The Messrs. Beith have been remarkably successful in their work. Of the 46 head imported, not one was lost on the passage, and only one animal has been brought which failed to breed. Their importations have taken a full share of prizes in the show rings, and have given the utmost satisfaction to their new owners when sold. Nor are these results wholly accidental. They observe the utmost care in making their selections. The animal and pedigree must both be right, and money will not tempt them to bring across the sea a horse that had better be left on the other side. They also deal only with men of known probity, in which feature of their work there is a lesson for us all.

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Our friends will please bear in mind that they have it in their power to double our circulation at the present time, as the best season of the year is upon us for getting new names. ONE new name handed in by each present subscriber, and the work is done. The opportunity for getting names, afforded by the municipal meetings on nomination and voting days will, we trust, be improved by our friends. Please see our list of standard books on Farm and Stock topics in another column.

**Stock Matters in Scotland.***(From our Aberdeen correspondent.)*

As breeders have now made up their record for the year, a few notes about stock affairs in Scotland would be opportune. The year has, I am afraid, had rather more difficulties for them than its predecessors, and the outlook in the meantime is not of the brightest description, by any means. Scotch herds, as this correspondence has already informed your readers, have suffered to an extent which fortunately has hitherto been beyond experience, from the bad effects of abortion, and I regret to hear that from other causes the number of non-breeding cattle in the various stocks is this season unusually large. But there have been other influences this year which have pressed hardly upon breeders. The conditions of cattle breeding and feeding have been rapidly changing of late, and the new conditions are not so favorable as the old were to owners of pedigree stock. The importation of foreign and Irish cattle in largely increasing numbers is having its effect on the local demand for pure-bred cattle. The effect is only now beginning to be felt, as the calls made upon our herds by Canadian and American buyers greatly enhanced prices, and gave a fillip to breeding. But the exportations of our home bred cattle (I refer, of course, principally to polled cattle), have suddenly ceased, and so rapid has been the declension of prices, that the timid have been frightened and a kind of scare has been produced amongst those who were speculating on a continuance of "fancy prices." There was a considerable amount of speculative business in the polled cattle trade, induced by the American demand, and I am safe in saying that many of our polled breeders must have during the last five years been making money; but the depression which has followed so rapidly upon unexampled prosperity has had a disturbing effect on the minds of breeders, and in some respects the results of the high price craze have not been altogether advantageous. The great question with polled breeders at present is, "Have the prices now come to their lowest point?" It is impossible to give such a question a definite answer. Foreign and Irish "stores" are monopolizing all our markets, and never before have our home-bred stock been so effectually pushed into a corner, and as a consequence those who have formerly reared the larger portion of their own feeding stock, and those who have reared calves to sell to the feeder, are complaining that they are being beaten out of the field and that they cannot compete with the Canadian and Irish cattle at present low prices. I do not see how they could with Canadian three-year-old bullocks (not of the finest description, I admit), being sold at Aberdeen at about £16 per head. Several farmers have told me that they have been feeding off their cows and are depending on the foreign supply to make up the deficiency. A change of this kind, which is being surely if slowly marked out, will ultimately affect the demand for pure-bred bulls. Indeed, from what we have recently seen and heard, I fear this stage has been already reached. The effects of all these things have been intensified by the general depression of trade and the scarcity of money which prevails, with the result that the gross averages obtained at the public sales during the present year are lower than they have been for the past five or six; but the spring sales, being so much better than those held in the course of the last two months, the gross averages do not really exhibit the actual state of the cattle trade as it now is. Altogether this year there have been 1605 Shorthorned and polled cattle sold by auction in the north of Scotland, 720 of the former breed and

885 of the latter, and the sum they have realized amounts to £40,412 12s. 6d. Last year 1,535 Shorthorned and polled cattle were sold for £49,577 5s. 6d., so that you will see there has been a sharp decline in the value of pure-bred stock in Scotland. But it is when you come to compare the averages obtained for polled cattle since 1882 that the fluctuation in prices is most clearly seen. In that year 341 polled cattle were sold at an average of £62 18s. 6d.; in 1883 it had dropped to £48 8s. 0d. for 242 head; in 1884 it had further receded to £36 12s. 11d. for 773 animals, and this year it is only £25 14s. 1d. for 885. In other words the average for polled cattle in 1882 was 145 per cent.; in 1883, 88 per cent., and in 1884, 42 per cent. higher, than it is now. For Shorthorns the average in 1882 was £26 6s. 10d. for 547; in 1883, £29 6s. 2d. for 481; in 1884, £27 11s. 9d. for 762, and in 1885, £24 10s. 8d. for 720. For these the demand has been steadier, as of course Shorthorn breeders did not share to any great extent in the American "boom," but still the average for Shorthorns is now lower than in any of the years quoted, and about £3 per head under that of last year.

So much for the rapid fall in the value of pure-bred stock. Now, a country which stands forth before the world as the parent of the free trade system could not think of imposing restrictions except such as might be necessary for the safety of our native herds upon the importation of foreign stock, whether in the shape of fat or "stores;" and I suppose so long as you are pleased to send your three-year-old bullocks to be sold here at from £15 to £20, there will be no "let or hindrance" to your doing so. But there are dangers to be feared from the foreign importations. I do not wish to disparage the quality of Canadian bullocks in general, as my experience of them is too limited, and my remarks regarding them refer only to those which have come north into Aberdeenshire, and which may not have been the best of their kind. These bullocks are not equal to our "home-breds;" they do not "kill" so well, and have a great deal more offal; and if they continue to come into the district to be fattened and sent to the London market, the character of Aberdeenshire beef will in the long run suffer. That has been foreseen and argued by several long-headed Aberdonians, who have advocated renewed exertions in the interests of home-breeding; but the force of current events have been too strong for them—i. e., cheap Irish and Canadian bullocks have been; and the party who have been advocating a fuller and freer importation of foreign store cattle have, for the time at least, silenced their opponents. I do not wish to ally myself with either of the two opposing parties, but before farmers allow the centers of pure-bred stock in this country, which are now fanned all over the world, to decay, through neglect, I say it would be well for them first to ascertain whether the supply of lean meat from Canada and the United States can safely be counted on to continue. Is it not more likely that the American trade will soon develop into the exportation of fat cattle, instead of the cattle being sent over here in a lean condition to be fed? Would it not be more economical to have the trade conducted in this way? If such a change were to come about, Scotch farmers would have again to depend on our local herds for their stores, and irreparable injury would be done to the interests of Scottish agriculture generally if in the interval those herds should have succumbed. I am of the same opinion as those who advocate increased attention to the interests of home breeding, and think that it is good advice to urge upon our farmers to strive after the improvement of the local breeds of

cattle. Further improvement is not beyond their reach. One effect of the recent boom has been to bring a class of bulls into the sale rings which in the interests of everybody should have been "steered." The autumn sales of the present year should have a salutary influence, however, in preventing the distribution of "weedy" animals, from which no improvement could be expected. An encouraging feature of the recent sales, dull as they have been, which I would emphasize, has been the satisfactory demand experienced for the best class of stock, showing that it is only these that are likely to pay the breeder. Certain it is that it is by keeping the best stock that farmers will best meet the difficulties they have now to face. It is a true remark that a good animal eats no more, probably less, than a bad, while he returns a great deal more for the food he consumes. Only the best class of bulls should be used, and if they are at the outset a little dearer than those of an inferior description, they will in the end be found to be by far the cheapest.

Polled breeders in particular have need to be more careful as to the bulls they retain, and the same remark would apply to Shorthorn men, if not to the same extent, and I think also that many Shorthorn cows in this country (Scotland) are not what they should be; in fact many of them you would have difficulty in distinguishing from a cross-bred animal, and that the fine fleshed, robust sorts are not always cultivated where they should be. I could point you, however, to a number of herds where all these points are carefully attended to.

The more important sales which took place in spring have been referred to already in your columns. In Shorthorn circles the events have been comparatively tame this year. Several herds have suffered from abortion, one of the best herds in the county of Aberdeen having been nearly swept out of existence by this scourge. I refer to the Collynie herd, but I am glad to say the old strains have been retained to a large extent in the heifers which have been kept, and that very soon the herd will be as strong as ever.

The Polled sales have been but dull affairs at the best in comparison with those that took place a few years ago. American buyers have been conspicuous by their absence, and expositors had to depend almost wholly on the local demand. In the autumn three or four polled herds, but none of them of first importance, were dispersed, and prices were not considered satisfactory. At a dispersion at Montcoffer Mains 31 animals made £32 10s. of an average. At another at Skellymains 50 animals made £19 5s., and at a dispersion sale at Pitgair 32 made £23 19s. The chief events, however, of autumn were the draft sales at Drumen and Waterside of Forbes, which attracted large gatherings of breeders. At the former 64 animals realized an average of £36 8s., the highest price being 205 guineas, which was paid for a two-year-old Pride heifer. Mr. Wilken's draft sale at Waterside was almost equally successful, his average being about £36 for 42 head. The highest price was paid for a three-year-old cow named Waterside Matilda 3rd, which was a member of the champion Matilda family at the Highland Society's shows at Edinburgh and Aberdeen. She was purchased by an Englishman at 155 gns. It was stated at Mr. Wilken's sale that his herd during the last four years had won no fewer than 109 prizes, many of them being first and champion honors. It had been whispered to me that it is probable Mr. Wilken will shortly enter upon the possession of the fine farm of Tillyfour, formerly the property of Mr. Wm. McCombie, which is meantime offered on lease, but until the rumor has been confirmed, please discount it.

QUIDAM.

Aberdeen, November 2nd.



**Victoria 75th.**

This beautiful heifer was imported in 1884 by Jas. I. Davidson, of Balsam, and sold when in quarantine to her present owners, Messrs. Wm. F. & Geo. A. Hays, Churchill, Maryland, who also purchased Sunflower 2d. In 1883 this firm also purchased from Mr. Davidson Countess 26th, and Vancouver. Victoria 48th, the dam of Vancouver, is of distinguished origin, having as an ancestor no less a celebrity than the Beautiful Lady Maynard, which produced the most valuable descendants in the herd of the brothers Colling. The Victorias properly belong to Robert Holmes, Maycashel, county of Westmeath, Ireland, who purchased Victoria by Satellite 1420, at the great Chilton sale in 1829. Mr. Holmes' dispersion sale of

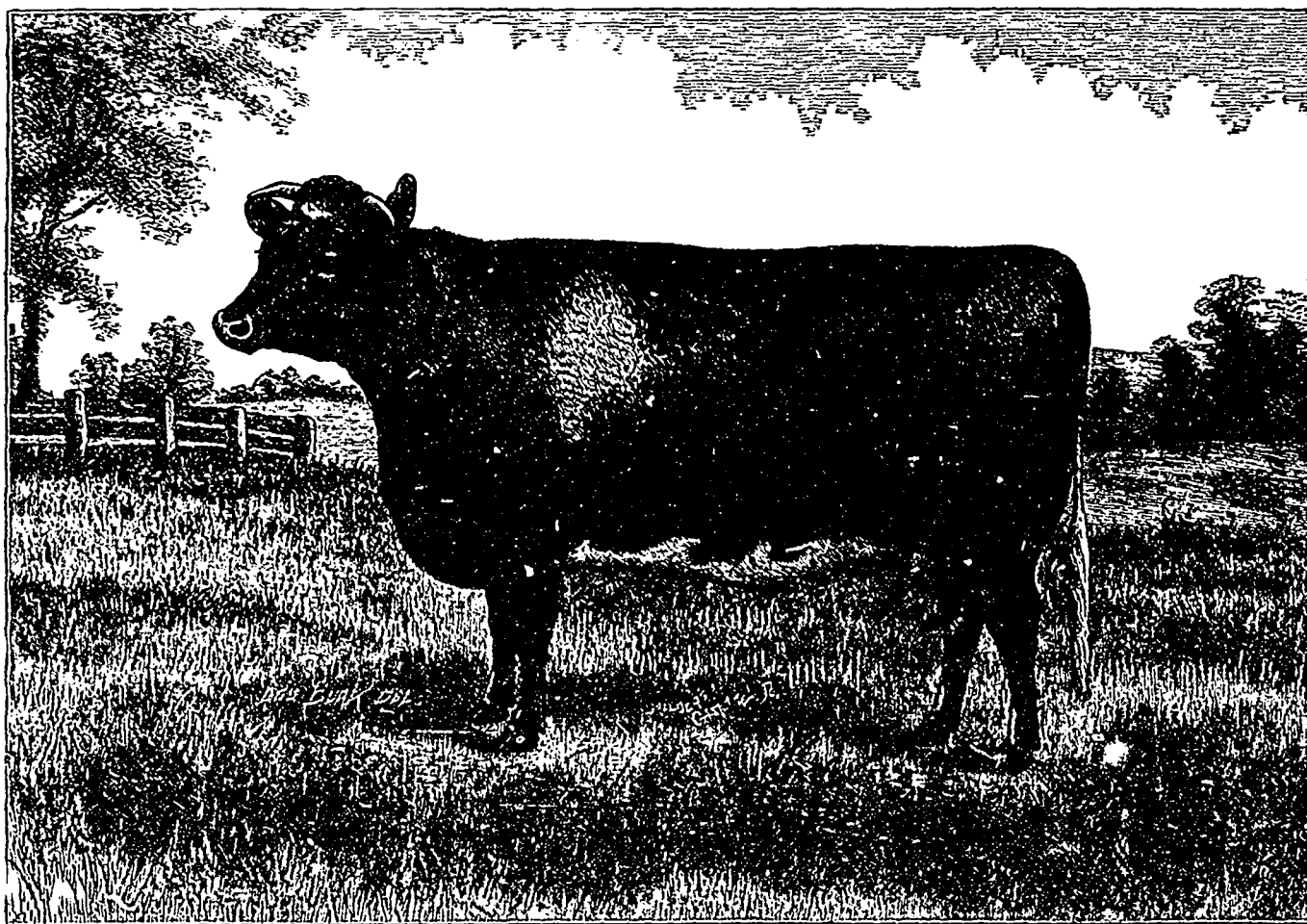
FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

**The Morgan Horse.***First paper.***ORIGIN OF THE BREED.**

Having been reared amongst and lived for nearly half a century, and having been for the past 25 years to some extent a breeder of this beautiful, stylish, trappy, sure-footed, general purpose—for all kinds of light business—breed of horses, I supposed I knew them, and knew them well, from root to branch. But on emigrating from New England, the birth place and home of the Morgans, to Canada, and bringing over with me a few specimens of what I considered as good types as we had in New England, I was much surprised on being told that my stock was not what the

90 years in the horse history of New England, I will introduce you to a gentleman by the name of Justin Morgan, a singing master, who lived at or near Springfield, Mass., and moved not far from that time to the then wilderness county of Randolph, Vermont, and in the spring or summer of 1795 returned to Springfield, Mass., to collect some money due him there, but instead of money he took two colts in payment of the debt, both bays, one a three-year-old gelding and the other a two-year-old stallion, which followed all the way from Springfield, Mass., to Randolph, Vermont.

Well, what of this colt? Simply this, he subsequently took the name of his owner, Justin Morgan, and from his loins sprang the numerous family of

**THE IMPORTED SHORTHORN HEIFER VICTORIA 75TH.***The Property of Wm. F. and Geo. A. Hays, Churchill, Maryland, U. S.*

1853 was an event of which many leading breeders took advantage, and Amos Cruikshank, of Sittytton, purchased lot 19 of this sale, the sire of which was Lord John (11731), a son of the Booth bull Hamlet (8126), whose dam was the renowned prize cow Braccilet. Mr. D. has imported 10 individuals of this valuable tribe. Victoria 75th is a daughter of Barmpton (37763), out of Victoria 56th by Brideman. She is a neat, well-fleshed heifer, and is nearly related to Linwood Victoria, bred by Col. Harris and sold at public sale in the fall of 1884, to Mr. Steinmetz, for \$1,005, at Kansas city.

"Success to the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. I often wish it was issued weekly instead of monthly."—W. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

"I think yours is the best journal for farmers in this part of the country."—C. R. Cryderman, River Falls, Wis.

Canadians or the Michiganders considered good specimens, on account of their size. Their ideal of a Morgan horse I find to be a thick set, 16 hands, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. horse, and you may well judge of my surprise to see articles in western papers describing the Morgans as such, and at the late Michigan State Fair held in Kalamazoo there was one such on exhibition, which the owner said stood 16 hands, and tipped the beam at 1,200 lbs., and whose word I had no reason to dispute, but unluckily displayed my ignorance by inquiring what breed he represented, when the owner kindly told me he was a pure Morgan, and very politely gave me his pedigree card, when I soon found out that at least one of us knew but little about Morgan horses.

And now, Mr. Editor, if you will go back with me

Morgan horses, the New Englander's pride, and a race of horses that have contributed millions to the wealth of Vermont and New Hampshire, and had the breeders of horses in these states adhered more closely to the breeding of this family in its original type and size, the enterprise would have added millions more to their revenues.

Of the origin and breeding of this horse Justin Morgan, the founder of a mighty race, there was for many years much doubt, but as time has unravelled the snare, we are now and have for many years been ready to accept the following as his breeding: His sire was without doubt a bay horse called True Briton or Beautiful Bay (he was known by both names), then owned by Sealy Norton, of East Hartford, Conn., and kept at that time by John Morgan, of West

Springfield, Mass. Truc Briton was sired by the thoroughbred horse, imported Traveler. Justin Morgan's dam was a close, compact, medium size, light bay mare, of the Wildair breed. She had a prominent chest, a heavy mane and bushy tail, with considerable long hair on the legs. She was a very smooth, handsome traveller. She was sired by Diamond, and he by Wildair or Church horse, by imported Wild Air, imported by Delaney, of Long Island, and afterwards taken back to England. The dam of this Wildair mare (who was the dam of Justin Morgan), was said to be a Dutch mare, and brought to this country (either she or her dam) by Dutch emigrants, settlers of the Mohawk valley. Thus we find that history proves this most wonderful horse Justin Morgan, that some have called a scrub, and others a Canadian, to be a very high-bred animal. He was without doubt sired by a high bred horse, and was out of a well-bred dam. Indeed, he was no come-by-chance animal.

As to his individual appearance, he was about 14 hands high, and weighed about 950 lbs.; color, a dark bay, with black points; he had no white hairs on him. His head was good, not extremely small, but lean and bony, the face straight, forehead broad, ears small and very fine, and set rather wide apart; eyes, medium size, very dark and prominent, with a spirited but pleasant expression, and showed no white around the edge of the lid. His nostrils were very large, the muzzle small, and the lips close and firm. His back was very short, the shoulder blades and hip bones being very long and oblique, and the loin exceedingly broad and muscular. His body was rather long, round and deep, close ribbed up; chest, deep and wide, with the breast bone projecting a good deal in front. His legs were short, close jointed, thin, but very wide (flat), hard, and free from meat, with muscles that were remarkably large for a horse of his size, and thus superabundance of muscle exhibited itself at every step. His coat was short, very bright and glossy. He had a little long hair about the fetlocks on the back side of the legs, the rest of his limbs being entirely free from it. His feet were rather small, but well shaped, as tough as iron, and he was in every respect perfectly sound and free from all blemish. He was a very fast walker; in trotting his step was short and nervous, displaying considerable knee action. He was sure-footed, and his proud, bold and fearless style of movement, and vigorous, untiring action, have perhaps never been surpassed in any horse. He was a natural parade horse, and was perfectly kind and pleasant in all harness, and one of the best saddle horses of his day. He could outdraw any horse of his weight, and at short distances was a very fast runner. I have been explicit in my description of this horse, both in appearance and disposition, as he was the most remarkable animal perhaps in the entire history of American horses, and the founder of a race inheriting his general characteristics in a remarkable degree.

With your permission I will later on give your readers the history of other noted animals of this breed.

JOHN DIMON.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 30th, 1885.  
(To be continued.)

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### The Toronto Show.

The measure of success which has attended the great Industrial Fair held at Toronto is due to the enterprise and ability of the gentlemen responsible for its management. They have catered to a holiday crowd, and if the agriculturists pure and simple have

viewed the introduction of gala day attractions with some distrust, as derogatory to the dignity of the horses and cattle, machinery hall, farm implements, and gigantic roots, the crowd has followed the lead of the directors, and vindicated their course.

Because men and women out for a well-earned holiday find pleasure in switch-back railways, roller-coasters, and tumbling acrobats, it does not follow that they think less of mammoth steers, fat sheep, and improved farm waggons. These they see at home and at their township shows. They like visiting Toronto, because, added to all that is excellent of its kind in equine, bovine, ovine and swine classes, they can see and enjoy what are comparative novelties. And small blame to them. A holiday crowd must be amused as well as educated. This is the secret of Toronto's success. And success is proving an embarrassment, because the overflowing crowd needs more room, and injustice is being done to many of the exhibits by overcrowding. Under these circumstances the management invited to their council-board many of the principal breeders, informing them that it was desirable to be in possession of the views of all parties. The directors themselves favored the removal of a certain portion of the live-stock to a block of land which it was in their power to obtain from the Ontario Government, lying to the north of the present grounds, on the other side of the Great Western Railway tracks. These tracks it was proposed to cross with two broad over-head bridges, thus making a circular drive for visitors, and at the same time, by some contrivance not fully explained, rather helping than impeding the present ingress and egress to the grounds by train. The directors, through their intelligent President, Mr. Withrow, assured the meeting that however preferable it was to extend the fair grounds to the southeast, it had been found impossible to reconcile the volunteer force to an abandonment of any part of their present rifle range, and the extension to the west across Dufferin street would be out of the question, on the score of expense. A long discussion ensued, and the views of many deeply interested in the question were elicited. The result was that the move across the railway was sanctioned by those present, it being understood that all the live stock, with the exception of horses shown in the harness and saddle classes, should be placed north of the tracks. It was admitted that judging in the present ring was a matter of extreme difficulty, owing to the intermingling of animals shown in harness with the stallions, mares, and young things shown on the halter. The removal of the present sheds will enable the directors to extend the present trotting and speeding ring to nearly or quite a full half-mile circuit. The cattle will be visited by all interested in that class, and the same may be said of the horses, sheep and pigs. Exhibitors will lose no customers by the move; and as the new sheds are to be built on the most approved model, they will gain largely by the proposed change. At present it has been easy to see the cattle and sheep, though getting about round the lake end of the sheds has generally been impeded by mud and slush, and visitors have had to scramble about among buggies and waggons as best they could. It has been a different thing with the horses; it has been simply impossible to view half the animals nominally on exhibition, but in reality hidden away in boxes, with only an apology for classification. All this is to be taken care of on the new ground, which is high and susceptible of complete drainage into the Dufferin street sewer: while a plan for the exhibition of the horses will be adopted, which will give owners the chance they want to advertise animals and promote the patronage of the several breeds.

The new building will be constructed so that the horses stand in numbered stalls, and a cheap catalogue will give inquirers all information respecting each animal that they may desire to inspect. Visitors will pass at a safe distance from the horses' heels, up one side and down the other, to avoid confusion. Above the stalls will be a loft for the storage of fodder, and the accommodation of attendants.

The directors propose to associate with themselves certain leading patrons of horse and cattle breeding, who will co-operate with the board in the choice of plans, and in the practical subdivision of the grounds to meet the reasonable requirements of breeders and owners.

We have been at some pains to amplify this notice of the proposed change, because it has met with opposition in some quarters, but probably this antagonism has arisen from misapprehension of the position. The grounds must be enlarged; they cannot be extended to the lake, nor to the west, and therefore they must go north, and the change will be effected in a matter which will not ruinously isolate the cattle and sheep, but will keep them with those classes of the horse show which are a chief attraction to visitors. It may be possible that the same crowd of people will not stop to stare at the exhibits in the new ground that will be packed in the amphitheatre to witness the trials of speed. There may be congregated in front of performers on the giddy trapeze quite a different class of spectators to those who are interested in Shorthorns or Shropshires, but we fail to see how this fact is likely to injure the exhibition of live-stock, and we are of opinion that the directors of the Toronto show may be trusted adequately to consult the interests of a class of exhibitors, without whose patronage their enterprise would be lowered to the standard of a variety entertainment. Q.

### The Fat Stock Show.

The third annual Ontario Fat Stock Show will be held in Woodstock on December 9th, 10th and 11th. There is no reason why this show should not be a great success. The people of Woodstock are not accustomed to do things by halves. There are plenty of cattle in the country, and there has been plenty of feed to fatten them; and each year the association can and will improve upon the mistakes of preceding years. Farmers' sons especially should flock in to this show from all parts of the land, and see for themselves what it is possible for every one of them to do in the way of cattle production, if years are only spared them. Every well attended fat stock show cannot fail to slay a very large number of the scrubs.

### The Union of the Shorthorn Herd Books.

On the 29th October the joint Committee met in the offices of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and framed a basis of union to be submitted to the two bodies interested for their approval. This meeting was amicable, and the results are no doubt a long step in the direction of the merging of the books.

The joint committee agreed upon a basis of representation for control, which virtually gave this power into the hands of the Shorthorn Association. The main features of this important item were agreed to at a subsequent meeting of the executive of this association, who also appointed a further committee to wait upon the Board of Agriculture and Arts at its next meeting at Woodstock, during the holding of the Fat Stock Show, with the view of still further discussing details. We rejoice in the progress that has thus far been made, and feel quite sure that we echo the feelings of nineteen-twentieths of the Shorthorn breeders of Canada.

when we pen these words. While there are difficulties in the way of merging the books, those of keeping them separate will ultimately prove a hundred-fold greater.

### Taxing Scrubs.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Somebody has said that the male scrubs should be heavily taxed, with a view to mitigate the nuisance, while you, Mr. Editor, hold that pure-bred males should be taxed as well as scrubs, to prevent the cry of injustice.

Are they not even now taxed alike on the principle that the farmer pays taxes on all that he possesses? I hold that taxation of any kind of stock is an imposition, on the ground that stock as well as grain, which goes free, is the people's food, and the sooner the farmers are sufficiently alive to the importance of the matter, the better.

The grain raiser and grain buyer pay no taxes, because it is said to be a merchantable commodity, and intended for the people's bread. Just so is stock merchantable, and it is the people's meat, butter and cheese. Although the wool of our sheep goes to clothe our bodies, are we not taxed for producing it? but so soon as it gets into the hands of the merchant, it is a free article.

It has been said that our government levied high rates on all luxuries, while the necessities were rated lower. Then surely the government must consider stock-raising a great luxury, and not a necessary.

On the millions of dollars invested in goods throughout the country not one cent of tax is paid, and yet our merchant princes make laws for the farmer and stock-raiser, which say to them what they shall pay taxes upon.

The money lender pays but a minimum tax on the interest he receives, but the stock raiser has to pay a smart tax on his whole possessions. To put the stockman on an equal footing with the merchant, the grain dealer and the money lender, he should only pay a tax on what his lands would rent for.

The stockman is really a benefactor to his country, because he has made two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before. By continuous cropping lands have lost their virgin productiveness, and through careless farming they have become infested with all manner of foul weeds. By stocking these lands to their utmost capacity their fertility is restored. The old proverb is a true one, "No stock, no manure; no manure, no crops." We may add, no crops no bread and butter, and no bread and butter soon ends in lamentation. Every one, therefore, who eats bread or meat should be careful as to how he treats the man who provides it.

Ye legislators, do not hamper us with taxation on our stock if you wish to have an abundant and a cheap supply of beef. Exterminate the weeds as effectually as you please by imposing fines and penalties on whatever tends to retrogression, but do not hinder improvement. If desirous of showing leniency to the advocates of scrubs just allow them to keep males for public patronage the get of a duly registered sire, and the dam also by a registered sire. This standard should satisfy the most fastidious lover of scrubs.

Any one keeping an animal for public patronage and not being able to produce documentary evidence that the same had been bred to a standard as high as the above should be fined at least half the value of the animal.

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, Ont.

### Veterinary.

#### Black Teeth in Pigs.

We are continually being asked questions with regard to the nature, etc., of what we have always looked upon as an imaginary disease, viz., black teeth in pigs, for although reference to it is constantly being made by those interested in swine, we have never been able to determine any relationship between the presence of the milk or temporary teeth, which sometimes assume a dark or black color, and any form of disease. No recognized authority on such matters has ever alluded to such a disease.

In order to settle this matter beyond all reasonable doubt, we communicated with Prof. G. T. Brown, of the Royal Veterinary College, London. This gentleman, being the head of the veterinary department of the Privy Council, and having been commissioned by that body to pay especial attention to the dentition of pigs and the other domestic animals, has had exceptional advantages for observing all variations from what is natural for a period extending over twenty-five years. He writes us that he does not recognize any such disease as Black Tooth.

Irregularities in connection with the teeth occur in pigs as well as in all other animals. There may be decay, or these organs may be wrongly placed, which latter abnormality often results from the crowns of milk teeth being retained in the mouth too long, and interfering with the direction of the growth of the permanent teeth, thus bringing about injuries to the tongue and cheeks. Projections on the sides of the teeth also occur, and have a similar influence.

Where there is any inability to feed properly, the mouth of a pig should always be examined, and any irregularity can be easily detected and removed; but the presence of such conditions should not be considered as positive evidence that every serious symptom of grave disease that may co-exist with them results from their presence. It may be accepted as a fact that this discoloration of the teeth has no relationship to any disease.

F. C. G., Guelph.

### Causes of Disease Among Animals of the Farm.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

(Continued from November number.)

DIET—CONTINUED.

What the laxative foods spoken of do for the horse, we have done by turnips and other roots for cattle and sheep. It is quite patent to any one conversant with the subject, that these animals will not present the thrifty appearance or improve in flesh to the same paying extent, no matter how nutritious their food may be, if of a dry character, when all roots are withheld from them. Turnips have nothing but a high nutritive value, but a moderate quantity of them supplies a want in the system that renders all the food taken of more service in promoting condition, hence their office is more to promote health than to supply a pabulum for building up the tissues.

It was customary some years ago to make this root form a very large portion of the food for cattle, which was evidently a mistake, defeating largely the beneficial action desirable from a limited quantity, by producing an undue looseness of the bowels, thereby hurrying the alimentary matter through the canal, and preventing a proper quantity of it from being absorbed. It was thought that from the large quantity of water presented in turnips, all the liquid necessary to the system could be supplied in this way; and to a very large extent such is the case, only a small quantity being consumed where a liberal allowance of turnips were given. But it was found to be an extravagant method for supplying water, and is undoubtedly an unwholesome provender in inordinate quantities. Forty pounds a day per head for cattle will accomplish better results than twice that quantity.

#### SYSTEM IN FEEDING STOCK.

After determining a bill-of-fare for stock of a wholesome character, it is important to come to some conclusion as to the rules that should guide us in supplying them with their food, for errors in this particular may make what is usually a wholesome meal a cause of disease.

It would seem almost superfluous to state, even for the benefit of the most careless, that regularity in the time of feeding is of paramount importance, for it is so generally understood by those having charge of stock. The system of an animal soon becomes inured to habits, and the less variation made in their established course, the fewer casualties will occur, and safer and surer will be the progress made, always providing that these habits are rational and consistent with health. Digestive diseases, in this connection, occur either from keeping the stomach too constantly at work, or allowing the intervals between feeding to be so prolonged as to cause weakness generally, and in which the stomach participates, thus lessening its ability to properly perform its office, and giving rise to a voracity of appetite, the satisfying of which may result in repletion and its attendant consequences, which are acute indigestion, spasmodic and flatulent colic.

The ill effects of prolonged abstinence from food are more frequently presented to us in the horse than in other stock, for the exertion to which he is constantly subjected intensifies the debility of his digestive apparatus. Also in the horse there is no paunch to act as a storehouse for the food, as we find in the ox; but in the former animal it passes directly into the true digestive stomach, an organ of small capacity, and only calculated to contain and act upon a moderate bulk at a time. The safer plan, then, is to allow small quantities at not too long intervals, if prolonged exertion of a moderate character is required of a horse, but violent exercise of brief duration is better stood with comparative emptiness of the stomach and bowels.

For all ordinary work three meals during the twenty-four hours is most compatible with health. More mistakes are made by tendering food too often to all kinds of stock than from stinting or withholding any of the usual number of meals, and the quantity given in so many cases is so great that it may be said there is no interval allowed for the stomach to rest or regain, that tone essential to the production of a keen and wholesome appetite, a sure accompaniment of ability on the part of the digestive organs to deal with their contents promptly.

Most kinds of food becomes stale when even left for a short time in the manger, after being moistened and breathed on, and animals object to finish such remains, which becoming mixed with a new supply, will cause some animals—particularly pampered ones—to become indifferent, and refuse to eat with proper relish.

Apart from the loss of food sustained, this plan is a bad one, interfering as it does in many cases with a proper consumption of provender; so that, if the amount given cannot be gauged according to the demands of the animal fed, all leavings should be removed, and scrupulous attention paid to the cleanliness of the feed-boxes.

When any unusually long journey is to be undertaken, it is customary with many people to give an extra quantity of grain immediately prior to starting, and it may be to subjects indifferently fed and irregularly exercised, or in other words, those in poor condition. Even although precaution is taken in driving slowly, we often find, as veterinary surgeons, that such is the history given of cases which we are called upon to treat, of that frequently fatal affection constantly alluded to as acute indigestion. After journeys of unusual length, or exertion of any kind, the same danger is to be encountered, from the fatigue resulting, and consequent inability on the part of the digestive organs to operate upon an ordinary feed

of grain, much less an inordinate one, which is only too frequently provided under such circumstances. A horse in a tired state is more safely fed on hay until rest has been allowed for from half an hour to two hours; for all they will be likely to consume of this more easily digested fodder will not so readily overtax the stomach. When much depression has resulted from fatigue, a pail of thin gruel will soon revive the animal, on account of it readily absorbing and getting into the blood, and being nutritious in character.

#### WATERING.

Nearly eight-tenths of the blood being composed of water, and that fluid entering largely into the composition of all the tissues, it follows that the supply should be sufficiently plentiful to keep up the demand. When there is a deficiency it gives rise to a desire for replenishment, the existence of which sensation is expressed by the term, thirst. In order to assuage this craving for moisture, the fluid must be actually absorbed, and taken into the circulation; it merely being swallowed and passed into the stomach is not sufficient to allay the desire, but temporarily; the momentary impression being due to the moistening of the throat, to which the sensation is referred.

Water is excreted from the system constantly by three different channels, viz., the kidneys, lungs and skin, its passage being rapid through the two latter means of exit during exertion, particularly if the temperature is high; so that the demand varies, and is greatest under the conditions just named.

Some care requires to be exercised in supplying animals with water, both as regards the quality, quantity, time and manner of giving, otherwise that which is necessary and wholesome may be the means of doing harm. From the rapid manner in which water is taken, and from the large quantity consumed at a time, in many cases renders the condition of the subject taking it of importance, for what might be taken with impunity at one time may cause severe indisposition at another. Water from a spring or running stream is generally the most wholesome, and does not contain too great an amount of lime and magnesia, which are often present in undue quantities in well water, giving it the quality of what is termed hardness. The distinction between hard and soft water is that the former contains eleven grains or more of the salts named to the gallon, while the latter contains less than that quantity, shown by it not precipitating soap, but forming with it a froth or lather. Hard water is not so well relished by animals, and is apt to cause diarrhoea and other digestive disorders, especially in subjects unaccustomed to it. Sparkling and palatable water also contains a certain amount of air and carbonic acid, whilst the absence of such gases accounts for the flatness and insipidness of rain-water. Stagnant water contains organic impurities, and are often the media for conveying into the system noxious matters, also the germs of various catching diseases, and the eggs of parasites. The most wholesome plan of providing water for horses is to allow them constant access to it; some of the best equipped stables are so arranged that this can be done, having a basin, tap for refilling, and a tap for letting off the water not used, and that used for keeping the basin rinsed out. This method cannot very well be adopted where there is no system for forcing water through pipes, but it is perhaps the most perfect that can be suggested. Unlike food, animals will never take more water than is good for them, if it is furnished constantly for their use. However, it is not always convenient to supply it in this way, especially to working horses, and particularly to farm

horses engaged in the fields; so that the next best plan is to be adopted, and that is to allow a draught to be taken some little time before eating, at any rate before the grain is given, it being a greater tax on the powers of the stomach than hay, and is consumed more rapidly.

(To be continued.)

### The Farm.

KEEPING standing water off land is of great importance, whether tillable or otherwise, and when it can not be done by means of underdraining, it should without fail be done by making open ditches. These can be cut with much less labor when the land is dry, usually in the early fall. When made with the scraper they are much easier got over with a team and waggon, or even a reaper, than those cut with the spade. There is a strong inclination amongst farmers to carry these ditches in straight lines where the low land is serpentine in its conformation, with which idea we are not much in sympathy. By following the lowest line of the land we get a better fall, and more thoroughly drain every part. Where the natural channel is avoided there will likely be a piece of land left imperfectly drained. Again, if earth is scraped to make a channel through higher ground and carried down to fill the lower to a higher level, the richest of the soil is buried in a perpetual grave. It is also usually much more labor to scrape a ditch in any other channel than that marked out by nature. As a matter of course the field will usually be ploughed by crossing the ditch, so that unless the angles are abrupt the windings are not seriously inconvenient.

THE advantages of keeping farm accounts are many, and the disadvantages none. The more full and accurate that they are kept the better, yet such a course may involve more labor than the farmer may be able to give it, and also a more extended knowledge of book-keeping than he may possess. In the absence of these, however, much may be done in a less perfect way. An accurate account may be kept of wages and of the expenditure in the various departments, and also of the returns from the various sources. In this way a fairly approximately correct knowledge may be obtained of the relative profitability of the different departments, without being able to go into the minutiae of the most minor details. At the end of the year a cash value may be attached to the farm and to everything upon it, adding to the same the assets and deducting therefrom the liabilities. By continuing this process from year to year one is enabled to know with sufficient accuracy for all ordinary purposes the condition of his affairs. The timely practice of this annual stock-taking would have saved many a one from going to the wall, whose business sun has gone down under a dark cloud. The first of the year is a good time to commence keeping farm accounts.

#### Farmers' Institutes.

A circular from the assistant Commissioner, Mr. Blue, reminds us that the season for holding these useful meetings is close at hand. As mentioned in a late issue of the JOURNAL, a grant of twenty-five dollars is given by the Legislature to one Institute in each electoral district, on sundry conditions that were printed in the same issue.

The professors of the Ontario Agricultural College will be able to assist at a limited number of those meetings in December, and at twelve or fifteen of them in January, as their duties at the college may allow. No county in Ontario should be without a

permanent organization of this kind; and indeed they would be found very beneficial if properly conducted in other portions of the Dominion.

At those meetings the seeds of useful knowledge in all matters pertaining to agriculture may be scattered broadcast, and the interchange of experiences is of great service to those who are seeking light. Every farmer within reach of one should feel it his bounden duty to support it—that is, seeing the matter as we see it.

#### The Question of Farm Labor.

Earnestly, solemnly and feelingly we desire to lift up our voice against the common practice of discharging farm hands at the approach of winter, leaving them to choose between passing the winter in inglorious idleness or seeking a chance job where they may happen to find it. This course, so prevalent amongst farmers, is certainly thoughtless, and shows but little regard to the welfare of a class without the services of which in the summer season we cannot get along. We have here but to imagine ourselves in the place of those farm laborers and apply the golden rule to see the matter in its true light. Which of us would like to be discharged about the first of November without knowing where to seek employment or without any certainty of getting it until the following April—a family, perhaps, at the same time dependent upon us for subsistence?

The certain results of such a practice must be to drive good men out of the country and force them to seek sustenance elsewhere. A few bushels of wheat grown on a plot of ground in the western wilderness with the companionship of the biting winter frosts, and occasionally a blizzard, is preferable to seeking employment in vain the long winter through in a less severe clime. Young men who are thus thrown idle in winter easily beget habits of indolence which coat them over with the thick moss of inaction which no impulse of the future can remove.

The cry of scarcity of labor is perpetually ascending from the farmers of Canada. Nor can it be otherwise under the circumstances, nor do we expect to see it otherwise until men as a rule are engaged by the year. No class of men in any country can afford to go idle one half the year without getting well nigh sufficient the other half to make up for it. If the farmer, then, must give for the six months of summer, good part of what he would have to pay for the whole year, then it is certainly better to have the services for the whole year.

The reason which farmers usually assign for adopting this course is, that they cannot find work in winter. Any man who has much stock will usually have abundance of work, whether of the flesh or muscle, or milk-producing varieties; and in this, other things being equal, we have a strong argument in favor of stocking farms generally to their full capacity. Though shut out from the ground for at least four months continually, very much labor might be done in caring for stock. Usually those that are kept are not half kept, so to speak. They either shiver from cold or drink water in a tremble, or go irregularly fed as the other work may allow; or they lie amid filth and go without a brushing from autumn until spring. More labor applied would go far to remedy these defects.

Then there is much manure drawing that may be profitably done in winter, and with proper stabling facilities might mostly be done at that season. It is to be feared that a majority of our farmers allow more value to run away in the form of manure leaching than would pay the wages of another work-hand every winter.

The proportions which the evil has assumed are growing, and, with the introduction of labor-saving machines, is likely to grow unless our farmers take the matter to heart and weigh it well.

It may seem hard to urge a farmer to adopt a course that he does not approve—to hire a man that he does not want. It is just here that the difficulty arises. The question is, Do farmers as a rule require more help than they usually employ? We think they do, both in summer and winter. And it must certainly be apparent that the adoption of any system that will tend to keep more laborers in the country must certainly tend to make labor more plentiful, and therefore, in the end, cheaper.

### "To Be or Not to Be:" To Act or Not to Act.

BY C. H. F. MAJOR.

(Concluded from August number.)

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Are there no remedial measures for the lack of intelligence shown by the Canadian farmer, in the management of the interests committed to his charge? Agricultural education I believe to be the sovereign remedy. "Oh yes," comes from all quarters, "and with a book farming college such as there is at Guelph." Farmers, I entreat of you allow me a few minutes hearing upon this subject. One year ago the writer was a student there, and he is still connected with the college in all its details by memories yet fresh and green. He did not go through it blindfolded, nor did he work with farmers with both his ears closed. Is a condemnation of the college needed, he has the presumption to believe he could beat any of you in giving it, for he has the whole truths to work with, while you have at best but half truths. Is a defence of the college needed, he has the pride to hope he would be in the foremost rank of the sustainers of its worth. A common argument used against the college is, that if a boy wishes to be a farmer he should go to a practical farmer and learn. Yes, if he wishes to be that, let him by all means do so, and not waste time at college; but if his aim is to be both a successful farmer and an intelligent citizen, an ornament to his profession and a living force in the State, let him, despising neither educational means, extract the good from both. Men forget, too, that every year takes agriculture a long step away from the virgin soil of early days, making it constantly harder to be only a practical farmer, and yet be comfortable and keep abreast of the times. Natural fertility may be tickled into production, but acquired or artificial fertility needs all the acute machinery of intelligence. Another most fallacious argument used—I have heard it at threshings and elsewhere—is, "Why should we pay taxes to let those fellows at Guelph have an easy time of it all the year round, and never give us a cent back?" Farmers never question the right of the Government to tax them for the support of penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, yet they think it an injustice to be taxed for the support of an institution intended to elevate their profession and give their children the richest treasure earth affords—a liberal education. And is it less noble to train men to work in the fairest and widest vineyard of God than to feed and clothe our unfortunate fellow-creatures?

The O. A. C. at Guelph has spread much useful information and disseminated the germs of much pregnant thought among the people in her annual reports; but above all, it has sent out young men into all parts of the Dominion with ampler resources, quickened energies, and nobler aspirations, whose

patient enduring will support, and whose high aim will cheer them through all opposition and disappointment—living examples of the worth of even a faulty institution, and whose stirring voices will ring out when the time comes, with no faltering or hesitating accents, in defence of the God-given rights of the sons of the soil. That the O. A. C. has not done more, farmers, blame yourselves, and no one else. You run it down, despise it as an institution, and yet let it go on, year after year absorbing public money. Those of you who do believe in it, take little interest in it, or even know but little about it. Witness the lamentable lack of accurate knowledge which the recent debate in the Local Legislature displayed with regard to the institution in question. With my knowledge of the school of agriculture, steep me in the dregs of political opposition and I could shake it to its foundations, or soak me in the oil of party exigency and I could build its towers to the skies. Agricultural education is not a sufficiently exciting theme for men and politicians; it is a small matter, and they only trouble a little about it because in their inner consciences they know it to be important. This is patriotism; this is duty, in an agricultural country whose future greatness and prosperity depend upon the development of her agricultural resources. It needs a long paper by itself to state why the college at Guelph does not hold the affections of the farmers. That it does not is seen from the fact that during the last spring term of my attendance, there were only three Ontario farmers' sons there. One reason is, that the college curriculum is too theoretical and scientific at present. The elements of 26 subjects are crammed into two short years, of which less than one-half is spent in study. No one appreciates or values science more than I do. I know its utility and its wonderful power, but I know that the farmers of Ontario do not yet all look upon it in the same light. They need to be led up to a high standard, not to be told to climb up when they cannot see the ladder.

#### THE DUTY OF FARMERS TO THE COLLEGE.

Farmers, it is your duty to make the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm an institution of sterling worth. You need to know what it should do, and what it is doing. The first must come from your own thought, and discussion with each other; the second, from personal inspection on the quiet, and by sending your sons there; not from sociable picnics, and the niceties of platform speeches. The trouble is that when you find something wrong with the management of College or Farm, you will almost as surely raise a hue-and-cry against the professors. You may do so, but it will be to your eternal shame. The professors have made the college what it is, amid the thick and poisonous atmosphere of political controversy, they have fought to the death the deep-rooted prejudices of the ignorant and bigoted, and have had every fault magnified and every good action belittled by the merciless criticism of those keen and eager lynx-eyed cynics who, hating to use the pruning-knife, love to wield the sword; and scorning to graft, delight to cut off root and branch. Put the O. A. C. on a right basis and give your sons a liberal training and such a one as will not alienate them from their profession. Give them a solid foundation whereon they may build the superstructure of their after career; give them the necessary material for developing into intelligent citizens. The barons of England rose together, and wrenched magna charter from a tyrant's tardy hand, whereby, as Thompson says, "Life became of price, a glory to the man." Rise, now, together from your lethargy and indifference, and take an interest in your country's welfare, and lay the founda-

tations of her future greatness broad and deep; and it is you cannot do but by giving your sons and son's sons the only charter of freedom and independence which is able worthily to support a people's greatness, by granting them that, the fruit of which distinguishes the mind from the machine, and the man from the beast of the field, a *wide and liberal education*.

#### STUDY AND FARM LABOR NOT INCONGRUOUS.

Why is it inconsistent to load manure in the day time and to study chemistry at night; to toil at the plough in the field, and to recruit the jaded body with energies drawn from the rich mines of Shakespeare and Milton in the study? Has the farmer no time for solid thought? He has more than most men who work with the head, and therein lies one of his greatest privileges, and a source of much power and influence. Most of the matter of this paper was thought out between the plough-handles, and put in shape when work was done. What so refreshing and inspiring amid the weariness of work, as a constant stream of noble and elevated thoughts flowing through the mind, and a rich supply of knowledge wherewith to feed the mental operations? This is the best antidote for the discouraging feelings, the best restorer of hope, and the truest reviver of noble ambition; it truly lightens labor, sweetens sweat and takes the sting from toil. Oh! emancipate yourselves from the blight of impotency, from the infatuation of the custom of ages; hide not in the caverns of indolence and self, when your lights should shine upon the hills of duty and manliness.

"'Tis not the whole of life to live, nor all of death to die."

I am not one of those who, loving to depreciate the present, can find nothing but a gloomy outlook in the future, for I know that "There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out; but I do believe that national disaster will inevitably follow neglect of national duty; and the evil consequences of Canadian neglect are even now pressing upon agriculture, which, being the main motor of the life of this country, thus influences every branch of trade with its own slackness and laxity."

#### DUTY TO THE STATE.

"Canada for the Canadians" is a well-known cry; but how many who cry it are able to recognize the true national policy, i. e.—to attend to the development of the country's resources, and to pay less attention to the alluring enthusiasm of party politics. It is a sad mistake for men to place the development of their country's resources altogether in the arena of party politics, and to let the wildest clamors mould the destiny of the nation. Surely there is sufficient honest common sense among the farmers to weigh the pros and cons of vital questions, settle them on solid ground and see that the settlements are properly carried out. Discuss these questions among yourselves; think them out at home, and try their worth at meetings; meet together at your own homes; call together larger meetings and discuss them fully, so will you gain experience, tact and judgment, and be ready for their full and free discussion at the Farmers' Institutes, so well started last year, where you will be able to move the meeting instead of remaining patient audience for lecturers and talkers, allowing them all the work and the reward.

"No College, no Central Bureau; no Government interference; give private enterprise a chance," is a not unheard cry in some quarters. How long a chance, I ask? Has it not had a monopoly of time, methods and material ever since the first tree bowed its head beneath the axe? and what has it done? Left affairs to sink or swim, while the country was



slowly dying. Shall we wait till the year 2800 or till 2885 for its effects to become apparent? Forbid it, ye to whom it has been given the care of a nation's interests; ye whose duty, whose privilege it is to make or unmake a great people.

If Imperial federation means anything for Canada, it means this or nothing—that by her virtual independence, her enlightenment, progress and prosperity, she shall constitute one of the strongest bulwarks of the empire's consolidated strength, and become the brightest jewel in the diadem of Britain's Queen.

Canadian farmer, has the contrast between your numerical importance and your low social position nothing in it to arouse a suspicion that all is not well? The scornful and haughty bearing of society towards you, nothing? Your hold on the people's life and inability to profit by it, nothing? Your incapability to worthily represent yourselves in Parliament, nothing? Your hard toil, and small uncertain profits, nothing? The indifference of your sons towards their father's profession, nothing? The vanishing of your forests, the drying of your streams, the decreasing fertility of your country's fruitful soil, have all these nothing in them to awaken in you a tremulous feeling of apprehension, and in the Government a wish to exercise its fostering care? Do you not see that you have the power; do you not feel it is your bounden duty to save your country's life and honor, and your own reputations? But now! *now* something must be done! Now is your accepted time. Even now are the moments flying by pregnant with your country's future weal or woe. Erase the one, augment the other, and yield your God the due devotion of all your energies and strength, in the upbuilding and fashioning of that great country whose destiny He has placed in your hands.

### Clearing Ground of Thistles.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—A subscriber asks for information regarding the Canada Thistle. It seems almost ridiculous to think that our farmers are so much in the mist regarding this plant, after all the prize essays and other information written and published so freely all over our land. There is one way of killing it, on any scale, large or small, speedily, and which will give no disappointment. To our mind the manner of doing this has been a far more difficult question than the problem of sure death to the thistle. There is something very comforting to the heart of a good farmer, when he is ploughing down dirt of any kind that this is the last of it. The writer would have no fear of destroying *Echium Vulgare* or Canada thistle just as often as he may choose to take the proper method of doing so, and the number of acres so cleared would depend on what else he had to do.

Right here I will be called fool, idiot, ape, enthusiast; "He never saw Canada Thistles as we have them;" "Kills the ground to kill the thistles." All those expressions have been heaped on people who have said they could be killed wholesale. It matters not, it can be done. We have repeatedly killed them. The Canada Thistle cannot live unless it breathes sometime during the season. No man who keeps his thistles smothered, in other words from coming through to breathe, from the beginning of the season until the end of it, I say positively the man that does so will vanquish the thistle; but better, we claim that it can be done in time for fall wheat to be sown on the ground if the season is moderately damp, what we call a good growing season. A dry season makes it harder to do, as the roots will retain their vitality in soil not damp enough to rot them, but a season of this kind seldom occurs, as it is generally moist enough early or late in the season.

I will now give you my experience this season. Thistles got into a new piece of ground before it was even logged up; they spread rapidly after the same was broken up and ploughed, until six acres at least had become over-run very thickly with them. I made up my mind to summer fallow it to kill the thistles, it was ploughed last fall same as if for crop. After

sowing all our grain in the spring, we turned our attention to the thistles: they were finely started, and we ploughed them in the ordinary way, harrowed the ground well and got it in fine shape, rich clay soil. In about two weeks a thistle or two began making their appearance. Immediately hitched to my harrow, which is an Acme, went over the piece lengthwise, then across, and 'twice. I could do the piece in a good half day. 'twice a week this was done, but mostly by two boys, eight and ten years old. The harrow is made to ride on, and the boys had strict orders to miss no part of the ground. This being done, regularly, for three weeks or more, when two weeks would transpire before a thistle would peep up its vigorous little head. Still, we never allowed many of them to even get a peep at daylight. As the season advanced, the intervals of harrowing became more extended, until fall wheat seeding commenced. Quite a long interval transpired before the last harrowing, when only four or five very sick looking plants could be found on the six acres. The last harrowing was done in the same manner, some of the hard bits getting an extra turn, and wheat drilled on the 12th Sept. I have gone over it to-day, the 20th Oct., and can't find one plant.

The wheat, being sowed on that most desirable bottom, a firm one, has done beautifully. Had I thought it necessary, I could have delayed the sowing of the wheat, but I knew it was unnecessary. The harrow works from one to four inches deep, never goes to the root, but cuts the shoots off below the ground, and does it speedily.

It has always been difficult for me to get at the thistle properly before I got the Acme harrow; the gang plow is slow, and drags roots with it often. We never got anything so satisfactory as this harrow for keeping under a large area of weeds. I may here state that when rain threatened we always tried to do our harrowing for fear the thistles got through before we could get on the ground, clay being easily injured if worked wet. I may also state that I have no interest in speaking as I have done of the Acme; I am not even an agent, nor do I intend being one. I purchased it four years ago on the recommendation of the editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, and would immediately replace it if necessary. Any other information regarding it I will cheerfully give. If by letter, a stamp will have to be enclosed, as I am a common LAMBTON FARMER.

We feel very grateful indeed to "Lambton Farmer" for his very sensible letter. We regret, however, that he was not sufficiently thoughtful to give us his address, as we would like to know more about the Acme harrow. It is just such information as this letter conveys that we wish our farmers to get. If good implements are to be found, we want all our farmers to know about them, whether the manufacturers advertise with us or not. Will the writer tell us, does it draw heavy in very hard clay land that has been ploughed in any of its conditions, as in the lumpy state, or when sagged after a pelting rain?—ED.

### The Dairy.

We gave it as our view some time ago that the verdict of the farming community generally as to the value of ensilage as a food adjunct would be read in the number of silos constructed, and of the farmers who persevered in its use. Measuring the question by this standard in Britain, we may look upon the fact of its value in that climate as being pretty well decided. In 1884 there were no fewer than 1,183 silos in Britain, of which 943 were in England, 59 in Wales and 161 in Scotland. The crops principally that were used for ensilaging were clover, trifolium and aftermath, although a great variety of these have been tried, and generally with favorable results. The chief advantage resulting from chaffing has been found to be economy of space, and the leverage system of pressure is preferred. All this and many more facts regarding it were brought out in the enquiry of the ensilage commission, who very justly conclude that "it is an invaluable system in rainy seasons, and six

"seasons in ten in England are rainy when hay is "down." The committee also brought out the fact that, "of the importance of ensilage as an auxiliary "to other food for animals, whether for dairy, store "or young stock among cattle, as well as other kinds "of stock, there can now be scarcely any doubt." Its feasibility, then, and value are pretty fully established in Britain. If possible in that country, it is possible here. Indeed a number of our farmers and dairymen have proved its feasibility here, but we look upon the question of its profitability as yet undecided in this drier climate. In Canada the rainy seasons in time of haying are the exception, so that usually hay can be made without any trouble, sometimes in a single day, which materially alters the case as compared with Britain. On the other hand, corn is not easily cured, and affords one of the best crops for ensilage. It is certainly a speedy way of preparing it for food. In the absence of an ensilage committee of enquiry we presume that the number of silos erected in this country will furnish us with a key as to its profitability, though it may be one which in some respects is faulty.

### Failure.

It is not a pleasant thing to acknowledge failure, and yet it is far more honorable than to knowingly allow any interest to suffer in consequence of even unintentional omission. Interested readers will no doubt have observed that in our reference to the stock exhibits at the London and Toronto Exhibitions, while some breeders received a considerable share of our space, others were not referred to at all. In the cattle line the Jerseys and Ayrshires were not referred to, while the same is true regarding Percheron and some other breeds of horses, and some of the breeds of sheep. We here frankly acknowledge that the owners of such have a right to feel aggrieved, but we assure them that we feel more aggrieved than any of them at our own failure to give them their due. It arose in this way: We were much absent during the month and found on our return that we had gathered more matter than we could find room for, which, owing to the shortness of the time, could not be rearranged, so that which had been first prepared had to go to press to the exclusion of the others.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Oakland's Jersey Dairy Farms.

(Continued from October JOURNAL.)

In my last I described our mode of handling our cows and their products, on the farm and in our dairy at Oaklands. I mentioned that our milk; cream, butter, etc., are shipped to Toronto to our own dairy there, situate in the Yonge street Arcade.

#### ONE COW'S MILK.

Our shipment of milk is comparatively limited, as we do not seek to do an ordinary milk business, as it would not pay us to sell our Jersey milk at ordinary prices. I fancy I hear some one say, "Why, is it too good for the consumers?" Not at all. The better and richer the milk, the more healthy and strengthening is the result from using it. We do not profess to conduct Oaklands as a philanthropic or charitable institution; but to the best of our ability as a business concern; and inasmuch as our Jersey milk will average 25 per cent. (or  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of cream, it is more beneficial to us to dispose of the cream or convert it into butter rather than sell it at the price obtained in our Toronto dairy; namely, 10 cents a quart summer and winter.

Our milk business is aimed at supplying children and delicate people with the milk of the SAME COW DAY IN AND DAY OUT. We are enabled to do this by shipping the milk of each cow devoted to this pur-

pose separately, in compartment tins; the compartments are labelled; a duplicate label is forwarded to our Toronto dairy. Each order received at the Toronto dairy is assigned to some particular cow. Our customers are thus enabled to have the milk of the same cow for months at a time without interruption, thereby reaping the same benefits as if a family cow is kept. The price paid appears large, but as  $\frac{1}{2}$  hot water is added by our customers before giving it to children, it is in reality not much dearer than ordinary milk. It is the duty of the dairyman at Oaklands to personally collect this milk and strain it into the proper compartment. The milk shipped is of the evening prior to shipping, and also that of the morning of the day of shipment.

#### BUTTER.

As I before stated, all our butter is printed in oblong half-pound rolls. These are wrapped with "butter cloths" of a brand made in the United States, so cut as to fold nicely on the rolls without in any way destroying their shape. This is a more important matter than at first sight would appear, as it not only absorbs any dampness (it by chance the water or salt have not been thoroughly worked out), but it protects the delicate prints and enables the butter to be handled without the hand coming in contact with the butter; on the latter point we are most particular, as we never permit the hand to touch the butter. It also protects the butter in its transport to Toronto. In shipping we use tins holding 20 and 40 pounds respectively. These are oblong and have tin shelves, which slip in and out on cleats, thus enabling them to be thoroughly washed and steamed. Each shelf holds 5 pounds. We never use ice in shipping our butter, as our "cool room" in summer makes the butter as firm as a brick. The butter is shipped each morning, and at present averages 70 to 75 pounds daily. This sells at 40 cts. a pound in winter. I hear some one exclaim, "What a fearful price!" And yet I have no doubt but few know, when butter sells even at 40 cents a pound, what price they are realizing for their milk. I have reference to the milk of an ordinary herd. From experiments we have carefully conducted at Oaklands, where cows of three different breeds were fed with same sort of feed and treated exactly alike for a period of seven months, we found that 10 gallons of the cream of the milk of common cows produced a little over 20 pounds of butter; 10 gallons of cream of  $\frac{1}{2}$  bred Jerseys produced 24 pounds butter; and 10 gallons of cream of our Jerseys produced 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds of butter. Our butter even at 40 cts. thus pays \$1.15 per gallon for cream—at 20 cts. per lb., but 57 cts. per gallon. Half-bred Jersey butter at 40 cts. pays 96 cts. per gallon of cream, and at 20 cts. per lb., 48 cts. per gallon. Butter of common cows at 40 cts. pays 80 cts. per gallon of cream; and at 20 cts. per lb. it pays but 40 cts. per gallon of cream. Allowing 5 cents for cost of making, wrapping in butter cloth, and express to Toronto, or delivery on train, and it will readily be seen that it requires more than the ordinary price for margin of profit. Especially is this the case when it is borne in mind that the milk of the Jersey will produce from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  more cream than the ordinary cow; and yet many, through prejudice or ignorance, continue to keep cows for butter-making who are not especially adapted to that industry, and thereby lose many hundreds of dollars. If our farmers would but keep an accurate account of the quantity of milk used in making butter, they would be surprised to find how little they are paid for their milk when converted into butter. With ordinary cows (outside of the skim milk and butter-milk) I think

they will find it does not net them, exclusive of labor, 2 cents per quart of milk.

#### CREAM.

Immediately after the cream is separated from the milk by the De Laval Cream Separator, it is submerged in cold water at from 40° to 45°. Here it remains in the 8 gallon cans in which it is shipped to Toronto, and is AT TIME OF SHIPMENT FROM THE FARM not over 50°. This is most important, as if the cream is at all hot at time of shipment, souring is much encouraged. In summer we ship our cream in boxes and pack broken ice around the cans. This is sold at our Toronto dairy in half-pints, pints and quarts, and is also convertible into ice-cream. In summer time our shipments for both purposes often reaches 150 quarts of cream a day.

#### BUTTER-MILK.

finds a ready sale in Toronto, and we only regret that our supply is not greater. In the United States it is quite usual to find butter-milk for sale at the bars of the leading hotels of large cities, and it is surprising to find how quickly people acquire a taste for it.

#### COTTAGE CHEESE.

This is made at the Toronto dairy, and meets with large sales.

#### KOUMISS.

This medicinal milk diet is rapidly acquiring an extended reputation for its nourishing properties, and those suffering from dyspepsia, diabetes, in the early stages of consumption, and other wasting diseases, are with an astounding rapidity learning the beneficial results following its use. It is a digested milk, and the casein is ready for absorption into the blood without the necessity for any further digestion. The most delicate stomach can digest koumiss with great comfort, and when all sorts of fluids and solids have been rejected, koumiss will almost invariably remain. It is put up in Apollonaris pints, and is shipped to Toronto in boxes packed with clean fine shavings. The consumption now reaches about 100 bottles a day in Toronto. Shipments are also made to all parts of the Province and to some cities in the United States; and although it has only been on the market for about four months, it is necessary to manufacture 6,500 bottles monthly to meet the demand.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Hamilton, Ont.

(To be continued.)

### The Possibilities of the Dairy Cow.

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

(Concluded.)

We have never known an instance of professional breeding for the ordinary dairy in this country or in any other, but we fail to see why a large field of enterprise here is not opened up to some energetic parties with a little capital. In this way we can conceive that a far higher standard class of cows might be furnished to our dairies, as purchasers would most likely be willing to give a price proportionate to the recorded yield of the cow. Where calves are raised in the dairy for future supply, it would be very unwise to save any that are not from cows with the best records. In this way, on the well-established principle that "like begets like," the standard of the dairy cow would be speedily raised. The advantage of keeping records is so apparent that the only wonder is that the practice has not become universal. To keep a cow from year to year that gives but three-fourths of the return of another in the next stanchion is very unwise, while both consume, it may be, an equal quantity of feed.

Records of individual dairies in the aggregate, are, of course, kept in the factories; but so far as we are aware, no use has been made of them, by way of determining which is the dairy cow. We do not see why in this way we are not furnished with a key that opens the door into this wide field of investigation.

We are a little surprised that our dairymen who have shown such laudable enterprise in many departments of their work, have not given more attention to this department of their enterprise. They have insured a uniformity of product that brings from one-quarter to one-half of a cent per pound more than that manufactured by our worthy brethren across the line. They have transformed the chaotic mass given into their hands but a few years ago into one of the most gigantic, and we believe by far the best regulated industries in the land; and yet, like men who have cut away all the cataracts on the river, and made it navigable all the way, they have left the fountain head encumbered by debris in their comparative inattention to the improvement of the dairy cow. Prizes offered by somebody, and at some suitable time and place, for herds with the best record for the season, would doubtless draw more attention to the subject. The quality and quantity of the feed used will be found important factors in raising the standard of the dairy cow, but we cannot speak of them now.

We conclude, then, that we have shown approximately the possibilities of the dairy cow, and some of the methods that must be considered in permanently raising her standard. We have it somewhat clear that golden nuggets line the pathway that we have been tracing. But how shall dairymen be made to see that enterprise in this direction is worthy of the effort?

We have little doubt but that the average dairyman will look upon our statements as those of some newspaper man who never handled a dairy cow (a great mistake—many a time have we handled them, and many a time they have handled us, in breaking them in to milk)—as the pleasant pictures of a dreamer, and hence like the old man in the bewitching story of the immortal tinker, who heeded not the golden crown that was suspended above him, they will make but little effort to secure the nuggets. How shall they be persuaded? This is a great question, one that might well stir the whole atmosphere of the political horizon. Where is the Canadian Ulysses that will grasp this Ajax Telamon, and throw him on the earth? It is humiliating to think that men who grudge both wife and child a full share of the comforts of life, will throw away the keep of a cow, for one-third of a year at a time, and through all the times and seasons of their business life. This is not a question that affects cheese dairymen alone, but nearly every owner of the 710,519 milch cows in Ontario, from the Glengarry Cheese King of the Continent to the cottager's single cow that fills the porringers of the olive plants that surround his table.

There are but two remedies, so far as we can see: The first, is to reach those parties through the medium of the press, and teach them better; the second is to convince them by actual demonstration. Both of these are hedged in with the walls of difficulty, higher and broader than those of old-time Babylon; but yet they can be scaled. What is more difficult than to reach the 300,000 farmers in the Dominion who take no purely agricultural paper, and everyone of whom keeps one or more dairy cows? How shall we convince them that their standard cow will scarce half fill the bill? In this, the secular press can lend a helping hand by publishing from time to time good sober articles on agricultural topics—far better food

than the latest scandal—for both parent and child. For every farmer who takes a farm paper there are ten, perhaps, who take a local newspaper. If the editors of such were all fully alive to the importance of urging upon this class the wisdom of seeking higher attainments, it would be well. But when the dairyman is thus reached the work is but half done. It does not follow that he is convinced. It is a thousand pities that farmers are so prejudiced to what is usually termed "book farming." Who, we ask, are responsible for this? We know of no necessary inherent law that naturally inclines him to this prejudice. We believe that the incompetent authors of book farming in the past are largely responsible. Too many men who have proved failures in other things have settled themselves in the chair of those whose business it is to write on agriculture, under the foolish delusion that anything would answer for the benighted farmer. Hence it is that more ridiculous nonsense has been dealt out to the farmer through the press than to those of all other callings combined, and it has borne bitter fruits in the almost universal spread of the prejudices referred to. Farmers, though fettered with many weaknesses, possess largely that intuitive perception that enables them to weigh wisely the worth of an agricultural newspaper effusion; and the great difficulty lies in getting them to read it. Deep-rooted prejudices are difficult to remove, more so than the boulders of the field. It is a work that, like the removing of these, can never be done in a day. What with the joggling of the secular press, the fuller teaching of the agricultural newspaper, and, what is more important still, widening the doors a little as to the extent of what shall be taught on agriculture in our schools, we shall hope that before very long there will be one wide, spontaneous, simultaneous movement amongst farmers from Calgary to Cape Breton, to raise the standard of the dairy cow. The power of ocular demonstration is very effective. Many a man will, farmer-like, slowly shake his head who reads a statement to the effect that the standard for a cheese-dairy cow may be raised to 5,000 pounds for the season, but when his neighbor B., whose word he never thinks of doubting, calls his attention to his milk record, and when stepping over to neighbor B's at milking time, he sees his statements verified by the scales, conviction germinates her seeds, in spite of preconceived ideas.

The keeping of those records then, for the season, must bear its fruit in each locality. Publishing some of them in the local press will spread the good news, and thus many farmers in such sections will be spurred to higher effort.

The proclamation of the achievements of prizemen as referred to will draw attention from a wider field, and the mailing of local records by individuals to their interested friends will accomplish much. If we could but convince the farmers that we seek their welfare, when we urge these matters upon their attention, a great advance would be made. If in every home they could be led to see that patriotism, without one alloy of selfishness, was the ruling spirit in this and similar conventions, it would be a great matter.

The doubling of the dairy product, or nearly so, without adding one to the number of the eaters, is surely of immense importance, and this is what we seek. Until this grand object is attained let no dairyman worthy of the name hold his peace. Let us toil on, even though it be as with the coral-builders in the sea, we reap no personal gain. The satisfaction of knowing that we have done something towards filling the coffers of others, and thereby adding to the national wealth, will be in itself a rich reward.

## Poultry.

OUR correspondent, Mr. Thomas Gain, will continue his series of papers on Poultry Diseases in the JOURNAL during the year 1886. It gives us pleasure to make this announcement, as we believe it will our readers to receive it. Mr. Gain is also prepared to give the benefit of his valuable knowledge and experience in answering questions in reference to poultry diseases that may be addressed to us.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Management of Breeding Stock in Winter.

(Held over from November.)

The value of all kinds of stock, and especially of poultry, depends upon its superiority, utility or beauty; and to secure all or either of these points the breeder or fancier must look after his stock with persevering, intelligent attention to the details, and to the proper management of the fowl stock from one season to another. This is the only sure method of attaining success. Fall and winter is the most critical time in the life of our feathered friends. Now is the time to see that all is safe and snug about the fowl house, which should be thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and made comfortable for the inhabitants. If you have no windows which will let in a flood of sunshine, then set about putting in one at once; the south side is preferable. The principal care should be to have the house perfectly free from dampness and drafts, and to secure all the sunshine possible; also to see that your arrangements as regards ventilation are perfect. A good supply of dry earth (road dust, if possible), for the dust baths and for sprinkling under the roosts should be secured now; also a quantity of old mortar and gravel. As regards feeding, March is the month in which the breeder wishes his stock to commence laying, and fowls which have been laying all winter will not be so vigorous, nor will their eggs be so fertile as if they had rested for a few months, therefore care should be taken not to feed too stimulating food, but such as will keep them in good health without fattening, as superfluous fat in breeding stock is fatal to fecundity. Feed as follows: In the morning a light feed of scalded shorts; at noon scatter some oats or barley on the floor. Better to have a light covering of leaves or chopped hay or straw on the floor, which will give the fowls exercise scratching out the grain. At night a very small handful of whole corn for each bird. At least twice per week (oftener if possible) give some green food, cabbage, mangel wurtzel, onions, and feed no meat or bones until about two weeks before you wish them to start laying, then meat should be fed about three times per week, and the quantity of other food, increased one-third; a constant supply of ground bones, broken mortar and gravel should be kept before them; also add a little cayenne pepper and ground charcoal to the soft feed, say three times per week. If the weather is extremely cold the drinking water should be warmed twice a day, and add a few drops of tincture of iron twice per week.

Then as to mating: the male birds should be kept separate from the female up to about two weeks before you wish the birds to begin laying. This is imperative to ensure success. Whatever variety of fowls you wish to breed, study well their points, and learn thoroughly what a standard bird should be. Birds that match in the show-pen are not always mated to bring the best results in the breeding-pen. The principal difficulty is to obtain stock from Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, possessing the same markings and points as their progenitors.

For the above mentioned varieties the best rule is to obtain birds as near to standard as you can. In case of Light Brahmas, should the cock have very dark hackle, breed to hens with light hackle, and with Plymouth Rocks, if hens are dark, mate with light cock. The best mating for Plymouth Rocks is both sexes as near a medium light color as it is possible to get them. Some American breeders make two matings, one for cockerels and one for pullets—for cockerels a medium dark cock and medium light pullets; for pullets, a light cockerel and light hens. This may be well enough for show stock, but does not improve the breed. With whole colored birds, such as Spanish and Leghorn, this difficulty does not arise, and you have only to choose standard birds, breeding from none with blemishes or imperfections. In both cases give preference to birds with round, plump bodies, erect carriage and station. Be sure that the birds are in good health. Do not let fancy prices tempt you to part with your best birds, always reserve them for the breeding pen. When the hens begin to lay, if the weather is cold, the eggs should be gathered as soon as possible after they are laid, as a slight chill often destroys their fertility. Sitting, and care of chicks, etc., has been intelligently treated of by friend Bartlett in his letter on that subject in the March number of the JOURNAL.

Hamilton.

THOS. GAIN.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Incubators and Brooders vs. Hens.

Mr. Peter in Nov. issue of the JOURNAL asks myself and others to give their experience with incubator chicks. We gave our experience with incubators early this season, and will only repeat now that sixty per cent. was about the minimum, and from that to eighty-five per cent. We could not be persuaded to return to the old hen by any means. The simplest and in our opinion the best, is what is termed a hot water machine—that is, one in which the heat is supplied from a tank of hot water, surrounded by non-conducting material, and exposed only on the bottom, which is directly over the eggs. We exhibited one of this style at the Provincial fair at London this fall, and were awarded a diploma, one of the judges expressing the opinion that it was about the nearest to a common sense article he had ever seen in that line.

Some of the reasons why we prefer an incubator to a hen we append: 1st, It never breaks eggs or fouls the nest, and never leaves the eggs to get cold while you think it is faithfully attending to its business; 2nd, the chicks hatched by the incubator have a fair start in life without lice, while every chick hatched by a hen has from one to forty embryo lice before it leaves the nest for the first time; 3rd, it does not trample the chicks to death as does the average clucking hen. Who that breeds fine fowls has not been sorely annoyed by finding chicks in the nest trampled to death by the hen? It is sometimes argued that the incubator has no brains to guide it, and we are thankful for this, as we very much prefer to supply brains than to submit to the cantankerous emanations from hen brains that we have sometimes been subjected to. Again, some people argue, and with reason, that the lamp supplying heat to an incubator is a source of danger; this is not so great a source of danger as many suppose, although the pipes conveying the heat, and consequently the smoke, through the machine, do on rare occasions become foul with the accumulations of soot from the coal oil lamp, and explode, thus endangering the machine and building in which it is located. But the hot water machines are not subject to this danger, as they have no lamp, the heat being kept at the desired temperature by adding from half to a pint of

water twice daily, by this means the machine may be kept at the desired temperature, not varying more than one degree in twelve hours.

Mr. Wm. McNeil, of London, one of the most successful exhibitors in the Dominion, ran one all the hatching season without a variation of more than one degree. But of still greater import is the brooder, for had we no incubators we should remove the chicks from the hen as soon as hatched, and place them in the brooder. The chicks have thus access to a warm apartment at any time, and are not subject to await the eccentric pleasure of the hen, and further, the brooder is easier kept clean than the common coop in which the hen-mother is usually confined, because there is no hen in it, but simply the chicks. By hatching with the incubator and raising the chicks with the brooder they get no lice until almost fully grown. They are also much more quiet and tame than when raised by the hen, most of which on the first approach of a human form sound the everlasting "cut-ca-da-cut," and send the chicks running to their hiding places. More anon.

J. W. BARTLETT.

Lambeth, Ont.

### The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### Past, Present and Future.

Another honey season has passed and another season of comparative physical rest is upon us; our bees prepared for winter and our honey crop after a vigorous effort largely or totally disposed of. The past season's results are very conflicting. Some localities and bee-keepers report very satisfactorily, others to the contrary. We find localities varying—colonies of black and the improved races side by side varying, and have no trouble in accounting for this; but we find also individual bee-keepers in immediate proximity, who through fertilization and exchanging must have the races and even blood of their bees very similar, whose bees roam over the same fields, reporting very differently, and close observation will reveal to us that this difference, although due to various causes, is largely owing to the strength of their colonies when the honey season opens. It is safe to say that clover is one of our surest and best honey yielding plants, and much of the cry about "clover not yielding honey this season in my locality" is because the bees were not in a condition to take advantage of it.

If colonies have but little brood and are not full four weeks before clover bloom, we may rest assured that they are not able to take the best advantage of clover, and unless we get them built up quickly, the probabilities are that clover will not yield honey well in our locality (judging by our results). The old adage, "The early bird catches the early worm," never could be more applicable. Many bees came through the last winter very much depopulated, almost as many entirely so, and unless the greatest forethought was exercised to build them up, the reports as to season's profits are behind. Clover yielded well the past season, particularly alsike. Basswood bloom promised an abundant harvest. Trees were loaded with blossom, but our bright prospects were blighted even as the flower appeared to be, owing to some unfavorable peculiarities of the atmosphere. In some localities the bees only worked upon it one day; others better, but the universal cry was, "Basswood bloom did not half fulfil what it promised." Thistle yielded only fairly, and our surplus honey harvest was practically over.

The best season's report for a locality is perhaps in the county of Haldimand. Here are a few:

|                      | SPRING. | FALL. | YIELD.<br>LBS. |
|----------------------|---------|-------|----------------|
| E. C. Campbell.....  | 27      | 54    | 1700           |
| E. DeCew.....        | 2       | 5     | 157            |
| W. Kindree.....      | 24      | 66    | 1500           |
| J. Doughty.....      | 3       | 11    | 100            |
| F. Mehlenbacher..... | 9       | 20    | 1200           |
| J. Caldwell.....     | 25      | 62    | 1600           |
| J. Armstrong.....    | 40      | 100   | 3400           |
| R. McKenzie.....     | 2       | 9     | 100            |
| J. Cullen.....       | 11      | 26    | 425            |
| D. Jeffrey.....      | 5       | 19    | 500            |
| R. Beam.....         | 13      | 33    | 575            |
| Mrs. Holtermann..... | 3       | 8     | 810            |
| — Otterman.....      | 7       | 12    | 1200           |
| J. Williams.....     | 7       | 17    | 590            |
| Wm. Chambers.....    | 24      | 64    | 2300           |

The price of honey is much lower than it should and might be. Often that care which would make it more attractive to the eye and palate is not bestowed upon it. Bee-keepers having only a few colonies, and giving them little care and attention, appear to think the market is going to be crowded, and they rush off with their honey as soon as procured. Of course many such men coming in at a time when small fruit, etc., are plentiful, weather is very warm, and there is very little demand for the article, they must sell at any price, and not having bestowed any care on their bees, they feel the total sum is a profit. Honey has been sold at 8c. and 10c. per lb., the former in cash, the latter "in trade" for goods at stores. Of course such men soon dispose of their crop, and upon the first severe winter perhaps sink into oblivion or work up into the ranks of intelligent bee-keepers. When bestowing that care upon their bees required to make a success of them, they learn that procuring honey is not all profit, and we might rest satisfied were it not that year after year we have new faces amongst their ranks, so that their number never appears to diminish.

Of course such men cannot supply the demand of the market. It is right enough to wait until the demand is greater, but bee-keepers find it is a difficult matter to raise the price after the consumer has been able to purchase at a lower figure, and we find our market has been injured. The question arises, what is to be done?

At Prince Albert, N. W. T., the settlers sold their wheat for many years at high prices, \$3.00 per bushel being nothing out of the way. Their market was supplying the incoming population with food and seed wheat; but now the supply is far greater than the demand, and until a railway opens out a foreign market, wheat will hardly sell; but then the demand and supply of the world will rule the price.

We have the means of transporting our honey to Europe, where it appears to realize 10c. to 11c. per lb., wholesale. All that is required is a proper way of creating a demand for the article in Europe, and then, if a remunerative price cannot be procured here, all we require to do is to ship where we know it can be got.

Now before us is an excellent and a sure opportunity of opening the British market cheaply. The Dominion Government will send free of charge to Europe any proper exhibits for the Colonial Exhibition next year. Let Canadian bee-keepers, hand in hand, make every effort to make a grand display of honey at that exhibition. Let the display be such that every paper and visitor must comment upon it; let them not be slow to permit tasting to people likely to purchase, and the excellency of our Canadian honey will be established, and the cry, "What shall we do with our honey?" will be forgotten in our late to fill in pouring orders; and as our honey crop quickly passes across the Atlantic, our cry will be changed to a more cheerful, "How shall we satisfy the demands of our home and foreign market?"

Canadian honey has no rival for quality. At Philadelphia it took the sweepstakes for the world, and with care the profits per colony is as great, if not greater, than in any country. The European market has to be developed and that by the bee-keepers. We want no H. & K. Thurber & Co. to "saturate" our honey with a "small" (?) "percentage of corn-syrup," and in that way destroy its purity and attractiveness; but we want the article handled in a way to deliver the purest, the most wholesome, the most palatable, and then success in our efforts is stamped upon every package. Let us not let slip the golden opportunity.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

### Horticultural.

#### Walnut Culture in Rough Places.

Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winona, is replanting the mountain-side facing Lake Ontario with young walnuts in places where the forest has been very much thinned. Upon this rocky front, Mr. P. is putting in young trees wherever sufficient soil can be secured, having, of course, due regard to distance apart.

His plan is to bury the walnuts about two inches deep, a little distance apart in soft soil, and to let them grow one season without any cultivation, lest the tap root get too long for transplanting. They are then, either in the fall or spring, placed in their abiding home. The first year they grow about one foot in height, and after being fairly started they grow very rapidly.

Cattle should be kept out of these plantations. Yet the young walnut has this great advantage, that owing to its peculiar odor, and perhaps to other causes, cattle do not eat it. Yet in its early days they might break the young trees.

We see no reason why there should not be hundreds of acres of this valuable tree grown in Ontario on land too stony and rocky to admit of cultivation, or even to grow much grass. The entire mountain range from Hamilton to the Niagara river might thus be planted. Nassagawaya has a good deal of this land, and many other townships not far from the lakes.

In this way vast quantities of land now disfigured and unsightly might be rendered exceedingly beautiful as well as valuable. Soil that has never been cultivated forms a favorite home for this graceful tree.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### Fruit Culture.

BY M. PETTIT, WINONA.

(Third Paper.)

#### PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

It is always safer to plant whichever varieties of fruit succeed best in one's own immediate neighborhood. There is very little profit in experimenting with new varieties.

Beginners in haste to get fruit frequently order large trees. This is a mistake. Plant small trees. The small tree will grow faster and come into bearing condition sooner than the large one. In a few years the tree that was small when planted will be the larger and finer of the two. The larger the tree the larger the roots, and the larger the roots the fewer the fibres upon them. A tree plentifully supplied with fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is used in the transplanting; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibres. Experienced men buy small thrifty trees, while those first starting are anxious to secure the largest they can get.

*Retain the moisture.* After planting, retain the moisture, either by mulching or frequent cultivation, always remembering that the best cultivated orchards and vineyards are the most profitable.

*Markets.* The question is often asked, is there not danger of over-production? There would be danger were every part of our country adapted to fruit culture. Considering the fact that but a very small portion of our Dominion will give suitable returns for the labor expended, there appears to be but little danger of a permanent over supply. Compare the markets of the present time with those of twenty years ago. There has been a steady increase in supply, demand and price. At that time fruit growing as a business was scarcely thought of, the supply coming largely from wild bushes, in stump lots, marshes and fence corners.

A taste for fine fruits had first to be acquired. This taste is yet crude, but far in advance of that of the past. There is ten times as much fruit cultivated now as there was ten years ago, and each year increases not only the supply but also the demand. The more abundant the supply of fruit, the larger the number of people who form the habit of eating it.

It is but a few years since a pound of sugar was used to preserve a pound of fruit. Then came the method of canning, and establishments for this purpose are now found in every fruit growing section. Then followed the heavy demand from the European markets, and with that the evaporating boom which has placed it in the miner's camp, on every bark that floats, and in the lumberman's cabin on the outskirts of the wilderness.

Our enterprising neighbors across the line have ice-houses in which to store their perishable summer fruits as soon as picked, and refrigerator cars in which to ship. By this and other like methods fruits sell at a profit hundreds of miles away from where they are grown. And before another ten years we may expect to see the fruit-growers of this country shipping strawberries, raspberries, peaches, grapes, and other perishable fruits in a similar manner to Winnipeg and other points in the North West at large profits. With these and other encouraging prospects not here named, I can see no danger arising from over-production, at any rate no more difficulty than we experience in grain-growing at the present time.

*The work is not onerous.* Physically, fruit-culture is not nearly such hard work as general farming. Mentally it requires more effort. And where is there a business, we ask, that affords a finer field to instruct and interest the young than the propagating, hybridizing, grafting, pruning, cultivating and experimenting with delicious fruits?

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that the farmers of this country in suitable sections, should plant more orchards, vineyards, and small fruits; hedges, windbreaks, and shade trees.

The late John A. Warder, that eminent horticulturist, has said: "The boys are leaving the farm; wheat-growing barely keeps the wolf from the door; summer brooks are no more. The earth lies cracked and baked in the sun. The voice of the cyclone is heard. Plant orchards, beautify the garden. Protect the forests." We can only add that the good resulting will be proportionate to the promptness with which all this is done, as the growing of a forest or even of a windbreak is the work of years.

"I am pleased with both the JOURNAL and its editor, and anything I can do to assist either will be cheerfully done."—J. S. Williams, Rugby Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

## The Home.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### The Chastening Rod.

When looking back upon the way  
Our weary feet hath trod,  
We raise our heart in thankfulness  
And bless the chastening rod.  
Sometimes we were in darkness,  
Beset by doubts and fears;  
We sought the way with anguish,  
Through bitter, blinding tears.

And there were sorrows, blighted hopes,  
Which only one did know,  
When, crushed to earth, we faintly cried,  
'O God, why is it so?'  
Oft did we wish with longing,  
To lay the burden down,  
But we must "run with patience"  
If we would wear the crown.

So what'er may be our portion,  
Throughout the coming years,  
Remember, we may reap in joy,  
Though we have sown in tears.  
O weary heart, fresh courage take  
His promises are true,  
And if we serve Him faithfully  
He'll surely bring us through.

### A Plea for Servant Girls.

Farm work is hedged in with a wall of difficulties, arising from the paucity of the right kind of help both in and out of doors, which more than anything else perhaps hinders its extension beyond certain narrowly circumscribed limits. The difficulty of getting suitable help within is acknowledged to be even greater than that of obtaining it for outdoor work, and it seems to increase as the years roll on, inasmuch that where the farmer is deficient in a good staff of robust girls of his own, some departments of farm work with him, as dairying, for instance, is out of the question, and every department of indoor work must languish. Now there is a reason for everything under the sun, and a remedy for every ill, did we but know them. This household sore is not so deep that it cannot be probed, nor so aggravated that removal is hopeless.

Why is it, then, that maidens forsake the pure air of the country, and its equally pure moral atmosphere, almost in a body, for the curtained workshops and skylit prisons of mercantile life, and for domestic servitude which brings them down many degrees in the scale of social position? A maid who would pout and raise a little dust whirlwind of indignation if asked to take a meal other than with the family in the country will patiently stand at the back of her mistress for an hour in the city waiting upon the table, and is quite content to take a crumb by herself in a solitary kitchen, where the glorious sunlight of heaven never enters.

Why does she thus willingly come down from the high pedestal of her former dignity, and thus demean herself in the presence of a mistress, it may be not nearly so worthy of the name as the good old farm matron whom she formerly assisted (not served) with her labors? There is a reason, and that reason should be dragged to the surface.

(1) *Higher wages* are paid in the city. It would be strange indeed if a maiden wholly dependent on her own slender resources had no regard to money. Its influence on young men is very potent, and rather than blame them, we are going to commend them for their spirit. If a young man scale the Rockies in search of gold, or join himself to an agricultural expedition in China, or brave the privations of the Northwest in the hope of bettering his condition, we say, well done; but when a maiden leaves her early surroundings for the tempting offers which she is told are given to her

sisters in the city, we look upon her somewhat in the light of a deserter. That a young lady will save more wages in the city than in the country we do not believe, but that she is given more is clear, and as girls are not particularly fond of arithmetic, she does not readily perceive that the great end should be to realize the largest surplus, not income. Are farmers doing all they might do, and all they should do, in the amount of wages they pay their servant girls? We do not think so, or, to put it in a different light, if they are only paying enough for outdoor labor, they are giving a sum unduly small for indoor labor. Mr. A. Blue, of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, one of the most useful of Canadians, places the average wage paid to girls on the farm as \$1.51 per week, with board, while that given to men servants is \$19.44 per month, with board. The difference here is too wide, especially when we consider that the necessary current expenses of a servant girl are quite as heavy as those of a servant man. If by raising the average wage of our domestics one or two dollars per month we can retain their services, will it not pay us to do it? One dollar a month all round is only twelve dollars a year, and two dollars per month but twenty-four, surely not an extravagant premium for the retention of the services of a faithful indoor assistant. The remedy here is plain, and it is in our own hands.

(2) In the city the hours of *labor* are more definitely fixed, and usually shorter, more especially in work-shops. When a maiden has put in her daily routine of from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. she is usually free for the remainder of the day, a freedom which, under the circumstances, is often a most dangerous one. In domestic service in the city there is usually a period of each evening which the maiden can control, and which is considered a great boon by the out-gushing life of maidenhood. It is not so on the farm. Service commences at five or six in the morning, and is unremitting throughout the day, until eight or nine p. m., with but few holidays in the year. If there was a relaxation here it would be a great matter, a leading finger board pointing to the city would be taken down. If the maiden were allowed the evenings to herself, to spend in reading or in other useful work, it would surely lighten the pressure of constant servitude, and render maiden life in the country infinitely more desirable. The value of a truly good domestic in many a household where there is a young family is almost beyond price, viewed in the light of coming years, and surely it is worth while removing hindrances to the retention of such.

Young life is like an overflowing fountain, always bubbling up, running over and seeking channels in which the spontaneous exuberance may flow. To try and dam it by constant seclusion and the pressure of unremitting domestic duty is unwise. Let it bubble up and flow, but seek to lead it into proper channels. Now and then the maiden may come along to the fair or to the picnic, or even to the city, where she will be all the better of a glimpse occasionally into the outer world, and even a week or two of a holiday once a year may tend to satisfy that longing for, young people scarcely know what, but which is comprehended in the use of the term *change*.

(3) There is a lurking feeling, too, amongst maidens in the country that by entering service they *lose caste*. For instance, a farmer has several daughters, and some are not required at home, as the farm is small. They seem to think that it is stepping down to enter the service of another farm household. We do not see why. The sons of such often labor for their fellow farmers, and why not the daughters. But the strange feature is that while these will not become



domestics in a farm household, where they would hold the position of equals, they accept the lowest forms of servitude in the households of the city. There is something very incongruous in all this. Taking service in the country would place them nearer their homes, and accessible to the blessings of home counsels, would bring them in frequent contact with their equals, and place them in a position in many ways superior to the iron servitude of a city kitchen.

(4) It may be that the hope of more readily meeting with *suitable alliances* may guide many a light footstep to the city. We mean alliances that the strong arm of the grave only can sever. There is not a maiden living, perhaps, but who would blushing repudiate this motive with not a little affected scorn, but nevertheless, the motive may underlie this apparent indignation. Nor should they be faulted. Why should they be blamed for hoping to put themselves in the way of some stronger arm to lean upon, which may assist them in clambering the rugged steep of life? But things are not always what they seem. Pity that those innocent and unconscious erring ones could not be made to see things as they are. The spectacles of maiden youth are peculiarly deceptive. Strange that they cannot perceive that sterling worth, carrying plain clothes in the country is infinitely more valuable than shallow brains in the city, clad in handsome shoddy. The mothers of these country maidens and their mistresses could do most splendid missionary work here. The contrast between a snug cot in the country, the glorious sunlight pouring in at every pane, and the freshening air waiting to give invigoration, the little garden filled with all manner of vegetables and herbs, and the children playing with the chickens; and pent up life in a narrow dirty street of a city reeking with the foul winds of moral contamination for a young family is very great.

The truth is, that with some increase in the wage and some relaxation in the hours of labor, the condition of the country maiden in service is far ahead of that of her sister in the city, and let us labor to show her that it is so.

She can save more money, being kept aloof from the constant temptation to spend. The work is more invigorating, hence the decreased liability to suffer from impaired health. The social position is much better. In country homes the maiden is much upon a plane with the family whom she assists. In the city she is often the servant of servants. In the country, too, she is in far less peril. In the city demons lurk in the by-ways who traffic in human virtue. With the siren's delusive song they entice their innocent victims. Think of a lovely flower of the country in the exquisite bloom of maidenhood drifting *alone* into such an atmosphere without any to advise or protect. It may be that the air from this chancel house will blow upon this wealth of beauty and innocence. At once it withers, leaving the angels to weep over the awful wreck of a lovely life so full of promise, and a young heart to feed upon its own bitterness, it may be forever. Mothers should surely think twice before consenting that the gems of their households shall venture upon the whirlpools of the city alone.

### Zera Fletcher, the Hero of Oshawa.

Nearly a year has come and gone since Zera Fletcher, the hero of Oshawa, laid down his life a sacrifice in the old mill-pond just above the Cedar dale works, on the southerly outskirts of the town.

On many a fierce evening of the last long winter, that almost froze out the hope of spring, did the mothers of Oshawa gather their children around them and hold them spellbound as they told them the story

of Zera's death. The school-boy, preparing to-morrow's lesson, would lay aside his book, and when the story ended the wondering little innocents would all cry out in chorus, "Tell us more about Zera."

And this is the story of his death, a death that has crystalized his name in the annals of perpetual remembrance. One day in bleak November, two school-mates, brothers, sank through the ice—too tender—to the bottom of the pond. "They will not drown if I can save them," said a brave young lad, whose deeds were always in advance of his words. The ice trembled beneath the boy-speaker's stride, and soon three forms were struggling in the chilling deep.

A mother stood upon the shore (it was an awful moment) praying that God would save her boy, and so He did, but in that haven where he is safe for evermore.

Three times in quick succession did the strong, brave arms of Zera Fletcher throw his playmate, John Riordan, up on the ice, and thus give him back to friends and life, but was in turn seized with the death grip of Eugene Riordan, and with him sank only to rise upon the golden shore.

The gates of pearl were thrown wide open; the unfettered spirit of one who had laid down his life for others was welcomed to the abode of ransomed spirits, and another name was registered in the roll-call of the heroes of eternity.

A mother, pale and pensive, often looks out of the window facing the pond, half unconscious that she is gazing on the spot where she last looked upon the living form of Zera. Her face wears the expression of sadness, yet there is something in that expression which says it is the sadness of resignation, calm as a sleeping lake, taking rest after the tempestuous tossing of a storm. Not so often now a rebellious thought will steal across her mind, when she thinks her boy is gone never to come again, but she instantly checks the thought and pours out her soul in thanksgiving that she was honored with being the mother of such a son. She would not have him back again if she could, for she believes that life with the Master whom he followed in the manner of his death, is far better than life on the bank of the mill-pond above the works of Cedar dale.

Winter will again, and the ice will cover the pond, and Zera's playmates will show once more that they still are boys, by the merry shouts of the skaters that shall echo far beyond the banks of the Oshawa river; but surely we can hope they will secretly mark the spot where Zera Fletcher died, and guard it from the desecrating tread of skater's foot.

The union graveyard is found westward from Oshawa about a mile and a half, on the Whitby side. Here it is in a grave near the road that Zera Fletcher lies, and we much regret that as yet time has pressed us so sorely that we have not been able to make a pilgrimage to the last resting place of Oshawa's grandest hero, to gaze upon it with head uncovered.

Heroes, like modern giants, are very, very rare, and happy is that town which in the truest sense has one upon its roll-call. Some are not worthy of the name, for, unlike Zera Fletcher, their so-called heroism consisted, not in saving life but in taking it away. While the three thousand townsmen and upwards of Oshawa have one hero whom they fondly call their own, while with a glow of conscious pride they speak of the manner of his death, and while they take pains to show to the passing stranger the resting place of Zera Fletcher—must we say it—they have allowed a whole year to come and go without erecting a hero's monument over the place where his ashes lie.

Did Zera die in vain? Why, true heroes never die. Immortal on the earth and immortal in the skies, they

have two immortalities. While it is true that Zera's life is lived amid the eternal bloom of the grand old heavenly hills, and in the companionship of the witnesses of past ages, with the hero of Nazareth as their head, the echo of his life is lived again in many an Oshawa schoolboy. Since Zera Fletcher died, who of all the lads of Oshawa, in like emergency, would not do as Zera did? May we not then fondly hope that Zera dead is doing a greater work for his old companions and for Oshawa than could Zera do alive?

### Valuable Farm Books.

Oftentimes farmers desire to secure books on farm topics, but do not know where to send for them, as they are only kept by a limited number of booksellers. To obviate this difficulty, and to encourage the reading of this class of books, as well as to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL, we have decided to send free the following Standard Works, on the terms stated below, to any who may be desirous of securing them.

Any subscriber sending us one new name along with his own subscription and \$2 will receive

Tanners' First Principles of Agriculture...\$0 35

Any subscriber sending two new names along with his own, and \$3 in cash, can have either of the following works:

Wrightson's Hand Book 70  
How to Select Cows, by Willis P. Hazard, 75

Any person sending us five subscribers, new or old, and \$5, can choose either of the following:

Whitcomb's Canadian Farmers' Manual, 1 00  
Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm... 1 00

For a club of seven subscribers, new or old, at \$1 each, the sender can choose any of the following books:

Harris' on the Pig 1 50  
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual 1 50  
Arnold's American Dairying 1 50

For a club of ten, new or old, at \$1 each, the sender may choose any of the following:

Harris' Talks on Maures 1 75  
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry 1 75  
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America 2 50  
Allen's American Cattle 2 50  
Coburn's Swine Husbandry 1 75  
Langstroth on Hive and Honey Bee 2 00  
Feeding Animals, by Elliott W. Stewart 2 00  
Horse Breeding, by J. H. Sanders 2 00

For a club of fifteen, at \$1 each, new or old, either of the following:

Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser 3 00  
Allen's History of Shorthorns 3 00

A number of the above are used as text books at the Ontario Agricultural College, and every one of them will be found very useful in its line. Young men of the farm should diligently employ the long winter evenings in storing away useful information on their great calling, one in which they would not be perfected were human life extended to five times its present duration. The offer that we make affords a fine opportunity of getting those books at a minimum of cost.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Our friends will please not forget the rare opportunity which these meetings offer to obtain subscribers with but little labor. We remember in our own experience, when we obtained nearly fifty names on one of these occasions as subscribers to an agricultural paper. The day of the voting especially is a tempting one on which to canvass, so large a number of freeholders remain, not particularly occupied, to learn the state of the polls at the close. Our friends have it in their power to render these occasions harvest days for the JOURNAL, and we shall feel exceedingly obliged for any effort put forth by them in this direction.

## Jottings.

**Welsh Cattle.**—The ancient black cattle of Wales are finding their way to the United States. We surely have room for a few in Canada.

**Sale of Shorthorns at Birmingham.**—At the 18th annual sale some 125 cows and heifers and 103 bulls changed hands. The highest price paid for a female was 80 gns., and for a bull 51 gns.

**Registry for Blood Horses.**—In answer to an enquiry we may here mention the registry for this class of horses is the American Stud Book, of which Mr. S. D. Bruce, New York, is the secretary.

**The Trotter Silus.**—In our reference last issue to the trotter Silus owned by Messrs. Simmons & Clough, Rochester, Minn., a typographical error gave his weight as 2,610 pounds. This is his registered number, instead of his weight.

**Feeding Value of Sundry Products.**—According to the *Sugar Beet*, published in Philadelphia, the feeding value per acre (theoretically) of corn is \$32, hay \$20.86, sugar beets (15 tons to the acre) \$63. These values may be correct if applied to the United States. We deem them too high for Canada.

**Berkshire Records.**—Vol. I of the British Berkshire Herd Book and vol. VII of the American Berkshire Record, have been out for some time. The former contains 540 entries, and the latter 2,000 entries, or 700 more than the average of the preceding volume. The secretary of the latter is P. M. Springer, Springfield, Illinois.

**Cattle Ranching.**—In the states of Texas, Kansas, The Indian Territory, Colorado, Dakota, Oregon, California and Nevada, and the territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Washington, comprising an area of 1,365,000 square miles, there are some 16,000,000 head of cattle, valued at \$340,000,000.

**Draft Sale of Galloways.**—At the sale of an extensive draft from the Galloway herd of Mr. A. McCowan, of Newtonards, Dumfries, 5 cows brought an average of £32 6s. 9d.; one two-year-old heifer, £15 15s.; 6 yearling heifers, £25 18s.; 5 heifer calves, £10 7s. 9d.; 2 yearling bulls, £14 14s.; 5 bull calves, £13 4s. 3d. 24 animals sold averaged £20.

**Very Encouraging.**—Mr. William Forrest, of Liden Farm, Courchuan, Vancouver's Island, has forwarded his subscription for the JOURNAL for five years in advance. It is not the first time that we have received a subscription in advance for a term of years. We feel grateful for the confidence thus reposed, and trust that time may show that it will never be abused.

**Lincoln Sheep.**—In the London *Live-Stock Journal* a pen of pretty Lincolns were sketched in one of the October issues. They were bred and owned by Mr. Wright Norton, Heath, Lincoln, and were first prize winners at the Preston Royal Show, (1885.) Last April there was clipped 19 lbs. each of washed wool, and the ram when a one-shear gave the enormous clip of 26½ lbs. After the choice had been sold, 30 shearing rams from this flock, at the Peterboro' fair, sold at an average of £17 14s. 6d.

**Sugar Beets.**—In France 200,000 farmers are cultivating sugar beets. In Germany some of the factories have 3,000 acres planted. The Alvarado factory in California manufactures 20,000 tons of beets per annum into sugar. Prussia has 64 factories at work. We would very much like to see more sugar beets grown in Canada to feed to our stock. Their fattening properties are considerable, and they are as easily grown as mangolds, with the exception of additional labor in harvesting.

**Dispersion Sale of Ayrshires.**—At the dispersion sale of the famous Drumlanrig herd of Ayrshires, established by the late Duke of Buccleugh, the bidding was very spirited, our "veteran," Mr. Simon Beattie, being amongst the purchasers 48 cows three years old and upwards averaged £29 4s. 11d.; 30 two-year-old heifers, £33 6s. 6d.; 33 yearling heifers, £23 9s.; 30 heifer calves, £24; 4 aged bulls, £40 3s. 6d.; 5 yearling bulls, £67 4s.; 13 bull calves, £32 6s. 2d. 163 animals averaged £27 11s. 8d. The present Duke of Buccleugh is about engaging solely in the breeding of Galloways.

**Canadian Prize-winning Horses at New York.**—At the National Horse Show in New York, Mr. Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton, Ont., carried the second prize on his splendid heavy draught mare Jewess, one of the team shown at the Great Central Fair in this city. The first prize horse Jumbo 1934

hands high, and weighing 2400 pounds, is said to be the largest horse in the world. Mr. William Sadler's (Galt) heavy draught St. Elmo carried first, and Messrs. Haines & Brown, Owen Sound, carried a \$100 prize on Woodstock, which the judges considered the best stallion in the show for getting saddle horses.

**Our Engravings.**—We again venture to call attention to the high order of the work done by our engraver. Stockmen desirous of obtaining first-class cuts need have no misgivings as to the execution of the work. Small cuts intended for use in advertising, letter heads, etc., can be more cheaply executed from a large one than if worked alone. But recently one of our patrons requested us to get up some small cuts for him, one of which was of a beast that had been sketched by an American expert. To secure perfect accuracy, our artist was required to make a fresh sketch, which he did, to the complete satisfaction of the owner.

**Sale of Aberdeen-Angus Polls.**—On the 21st Oct. a draft of black skins from the noted herd of Mr. George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, were sold. 17 cows averaged £41 16s. 3d.; 6 two-year heifers, £38 3s.; 13 one-year heifers, £28 10s. 2d.; 2 heifer calves, £49 17s. 6d.; 4 bull calves £22 6s. 3d. 42 head averaged £35 14s., which is certainly a good price when we take into account the dullness of the times. The highest price paid, 155 gns., for the three-year-old cow Matilda 3rd, first prize winner at the Royal Show at Preston. At the same time and place a few animals belonging to Mr. Reid, Greystone, were sold at an average of £24 17s. 3d.

**The Leen Herefords.**—From the *London Live-Stock Journal* we learn that Mr. A. P. Turner, the proprietor of this herd, is the great grandson of Mr. James Turner, of Aymestry Court, and that the latter gentleman was the founder of the herd. The herd now numbers 106 head, representing the Aymestry Court strains from Daisy, Mayflower, Fairmaid, and Almond, the Wigton Grange tribe, descended from Beauty, by Old Court 306, introduced into the herd in 1855, and some others. The principal sires used in the herd have been Spartan 5009, Corsair 5271, Pirate 6105, The Grove 3rd 5051, Hogaith 7714, and Assurance 5193. The present bull in service is Sir Edward, by Lord Wilton 4740.

**The Brandon Exhibition.**—At the fourth exhibition of the Brandon Agricultural Society held in Brandon, Man., there were 90 entries in cattle, of which a large number were pure-bred. Amongst the strongest exhibitors in the stock line were Messrs. Sharman & Sharman, of Souris, Man., who went there from Ontario but a few years gone by. In Shorthorns this enterprising firm opposed the well-known Scottish Land Co. For fat cow any age they were first. In South down sheep they had nearly everything their own way, and divided the spoils in the exhibits of Berkshire pigs. We are glad to see that the *Winnipeg Sun* credits this firm with having already given a wholesome impetus to the breeding of good stock in the Province.

**Waterloo County to the Fore.**—This fine county has long been noted as a centre in growing a superior class of stock. The industry of the inhabitants has brought with it, as it always does, a sure reward. In many parts bank barns and strong dwellings only are to be found. Of the latter the dwelling house of Mr. Levi Stauffer is a model of comfort. It is heated with hot air, hard and soft water in every room, supplied by a windmill, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Everything else on the place is in keeping with these indications of next century life. Another Waterloo man, Mr. Jacob Z. Kolb, has a cheese factory, said to be a model, largely supported by milk from his own herd. Success to the efforts of the patient sons of the Fatherland.

**The Late Hon. S. Campbell.**—The late Hon. S. Campbell, of N. Y. Mills, who died on Sept. 22nd, will long be remembered in connection with the famous New York Mills sale held on Sept. 10th, 1873, at which 109 head sold averaged £734 10s. 2d., and brought in the aggregate £80,061 9s. At this sale the Bates cow 5th Duchess of Oneida was sold to Mr. R. P. Davis for the almost fabulous sum of 8,120 gns., 10th Duchess of Geneva to the Earl of Bective for 7,000 gns., and 4th Duchess of Oneida to Messrs. Bedford and Mr. Gibbin for 5,000 gns. Mr. R. Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., was Mr. Campbell's manager and adviser in his work with Shorthorns until within a short time of the sale, as has already been stated in these columns. It was Mr. Gibson who first drew Mr. Campbell's attention to the value of the breed, and who made for him nearly all the purchases. It was the keen contention of English and American buyers over the Duchesses so popular at the time, and which had been kept pure in America, that led to the lavish waste of money.

**Holiday Presents.**—The season of holiday gifts is at hand, and of the several millions in Ontario there are not very many who will not receive a gift of some kind. In making selections to present to our friends it is not unimportant that we study to present them with what will afford them not only pleasure, but substantial gain. Of all forms of giving on these occasions, useful literature is usually the most profitable. The great unveiled future can alone reveal the value of some of these gifts to the recipients. Timidly, we venture to suggest to our patrons the propriety of making the present of one year's subscription of the JOURNAL to their grain-growing friend. We say timidly, not from any doubts that we entertain as to the value of such a present, but from misgivings as to what may seem the immodesty of making a suggestion which so directly affects our own interests. One thousand presents made in this way would in all probability lift the scales from the eyes of one thousand grain growing farmers who are constantly impoverishing their lands.

**Agricultural Returns in Great Britain.**—The agricultural returns for Great Britain for 1885 gives the total area in crops as 8,392,000 acres, or 92,700 acres short of that of 1884. The returns give the wheat crop as 2,478,000 acres, a decrease of 198,000 acres, stated to have been caused by the low prices. The acreage of barley, 2,257,000 acres, has gone up some 88,000 acres. The area in oats is 2,940,000 acres, potatoes 548,000 acres; turnips, 2,015,000 acres, flax, 2,400 acres, and hops 71,000 acres. The diminution in bare fallow is from 749,000 to 560,000 acres. There is an increase of 279,000 acres in the acreage of clover and rotation grasses, which embrace 4,654,900 acres. The increase in permanent pasture lands is 51,000 acres. In permanent pastures there are 15,342,000 acres. The area in orchards is 1,975,539 acres, and in market gardens 59,473 acres. The number of agricultural horses has declined by 14,000 head, while the increase in the number of cattle, which number 6,597,964 head, is 328,823 head, which increase is largely made up of milk cows and heifers. Of sheep there are 26,534,000 head, or an increase of 466,000. The number of hogs, 2,403,500, has decreased by 180,000 head, owing in part to the prevalence of swine fever.

**Holstein-Friesian Cattle in Canada.**—The popularity of the "black and whites," which have in the last few years become so widely diffused throughout the United States, bids fare to rank them among the favorite dairy cattle of Canada also, as large milk and butter yielders—the superiority of which has in Europe been a long acknowledged conclusion. In beef too they can hold their own, when fed and fattened on a judicious system, with the best cattle in Europe, save perhaps the English Shorthorns. As general purpose animals they are probably unequalled—inasmuch as, if not ranking as high as Jerseys for milk, nor as English Shorthorns for beef, they have the advantage of both, as combining to a very great extent the characteristics of the two breeds. As regards their appearance, their horns place them among Shorthorn families, and their original colour they retain in all climes—hence we find the son is a "chip of the old block" through many generations—these now recently imported into America or Canada showing little or no difference to those imported a century ago into France, Germany, Bohemia and Russia. Now that their value is becoming recognized on this side of the "herring pond," importers and breeders are turning their attention in this direction, with a view to establishing this breed as firmly in this country as it has been for over a hundred years in Europe, and where experience has taught its value. We are glad to promote this branch of stock-raising, as tending to put our country on a par with others, and encourage increasing our pure-bred lists, hence we are pleased to note the recent arrival in Quebec of a small herd, though of unexceptional pedigree, of the best beasts Holland yields, and trust they may be sold to Canadian land owners, as being an acquisition to dairy farmers.

## Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

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

- CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.
- b. Young Napoleon (13338), by Oxford Gwynne, Jas. Winter, Botany; Jno. Bateman, Turin.
  - b. Young Premier (13330), by Premier (9085), Thos. Turner & Son, Eden Grove; Henry Oelheiser, Formosa.
  - b. Crown Prince (13341), by Prince Arthur (5912), John Heron, Ashburn; Wm. Scott, Saintfield.
  - b. Prince Arthur 2nd (13342), by Crown Prince (13341), S. Graham, Saintfield; D. H. Evans, Evansvale.
  - b. Lord Lansdowne (13351), by Doctor (11845), Brain Bros., Homby; Robt. Ellis, Penville.
  - b. Young Pilot (13354), by Pilot (5351), Henry Groff, Elmira; Wm. Weeks, Lambeth.
  - b. Captain Jack (13355), by Young Pilot (13354), John Liddell, Iona; Levi Pollard, Iona.

- b. Lansdowne (13359), by Baron Fawley 4th (10879), S. Maccoll, Cowal, Thos. Kerr, Dutton
- c. Duchess of Newcastle 8th (13156), by Dandy, Jos. Redmond, Peterboro; I. H. Carnegie, Cobocook
- b. Dandy (13169), by Richmond Prince (9211), John Dryden, Brooklyn, W. J. Miller, Keene
- b. General Middleton (13174), by Prince Bismarck (1912), W. C. Beatty, Omaha, Jas. Blough, Nerval
- c. Snowball, by Duke of Springbrook (11874), L. McKinney, Kingsmill, J. M. Chene, Belmont
- b. Milton 4th (11751), by Jupiter (8766), J. Harrison, Milton West, Henry Smith, Brisbane
- b. Highland Lad (11754), by Premier (1918), T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove, D. McTavish, North Bruce
- c. Primrose of Eden Grove (15177), by Premier (9085), T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin
- b. Ellengowan Chief (13384), by Premier (9085), T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove, Jas. Maxwell, Ellengowan
- c. Princess of Brant (15178), by Premier (9085), T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove, J. C. Lickford, Pinkfield
- b. Boreland Duke (13381), by Arabi (10746), Geo. Sproat, Seaford, John Modeland, Seaford
- c. Princess 2nd (15174), by British Statesman 2nd (8176), Geo. Sproat, Seaford; John Reid, Varna
- c. Moss Rose 3rd (15176), by Arabi (10746), Geo. Sproat, Seaford, John McKimley, Blaire
- c. Moss Rose 2nd (15175), by British Statesman 2nd (8176), Geo. Sproat, Seaford; John McKay, Kippen
- b. Crown Prince (13379), by Waterloo (11605), Geo. Staples, Lafford, Richard Arnott, Fleetwood
- b. Sultan (13376), by The Laird (13295), John Glenn, Lumley, David Crawford, Malton
- c. Princess Royal O. E. F. (15192), by Field Marshal (47870), W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland, Jas. I. Davidson, Balkam
- c. Baroness Wild Eyes O. E. F. (15191), by Duke of Hindlip 2nd (46246), Sir Henry Althrop, Worcester, Eng.; Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph
- b. Sir Leonard O. E. F. (15190), by Sir Leonard (10500) (45613), Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, John Lamont, Caledon
- b. Belford Prince (13403), by 2nd Duke of Pickering (8456), M. Fretz, Whitevale, M. Banks, Pickering
- c. Linwood Rose (15211), by Toronto Duke (2640) I. R. Williams, Linwood; John Brinner, Linwood
- b. Lord Wootley (13404), by Red Barrington (11767), Wm. Ash, St. Catharines; J. Seasmith, Ridgeway
- b. Lord Nelson (13407), by Doctor (11889), Thos. Blanchard, Appleby, Wm. Dent, Carlisle
- b. Bright Eyes (13410), by Doctor (11889), Thos. Blanchard, Appleby; Wm. Emmerson, Zimmerman
- c. Blooming Rose (15204), by Doctor (11889), Thos. Blanchard, Appleby; Wm. Dent, Carlisle
- c. Red Rose of Shamrock (15213), by Gustav (imp.) (10051), John Barnard, Shamrock; Thos. Sykes, Colden
- c. Rose Baker (15212), by Captain Careless (9744) 34692, late Hon. John Simpson, Bowmanville; C. Baker, Newcastle
- c. Nelly of Thorndale (15199), by 8th Duke of Thorndale (9988), J. McQuirk, Thorndale, Jas. Carroll, Thorndale
- b. Duke of Clarence (13422), by 6th Duke of Kent (11643) 59494 E. Fischer, Mosboro; Wm. Vance, Mosboro
- b. Lord Churchill (13421), by Bard of Erin (12478), D. B. Simpson, Bowmanville; R. E. Osborne, Bowmanville
- c. Norfolk Lass (15217), by Valentine (11237), Geo. Baker, Simcoe, David Silver, Springfield
- b. Duke of Alberta (13421), by King David (11541) Kenneth McKenzie, Burnside, Man.; A. M. Innes, Calgary, Alberta
- c. Nellie Grey (15220), by Duke (16857), Luke Bland, Embro; Mr. Eckford, Brandon, Man.
- b. Tom Sawyer (13420), by Baron Woodhill 18th (9681), Luke Bland, Embro, L. I. Bland, Lorne

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## Stock Notes.

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

## Horses.

Thistlewood, the stock horse purchased by Mr. W. Smith, Columbus, is a Clyde as good as his pedigree, which is saying a good deal. He is black in color, with white markings on three feet. He was bred by I. Brunton, Dumfries, Fifeshire, and imported by Mr. S. Beattie, of Markham. He was sired by Prince of Hies (1795), dam Gentie (1059), sire of dam Dainty Dave (212). He took second at the Whitby fair, which is saying a good deal in a county with 200 Clydesdales in it. Mr. Smith was also successful at this fair with Shorthorn grades, winning the herd prize at Whitby with five females in a strong competition.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. C. Brown, of Meadowvale, Ont., has lost one of his beautiful Cleveland Bay mares, from a kick, which fractured the leg. She dropped a very fine horse foal last spring, which only lived a few hours. It is not easy to fill her place with another so well bred. Mr. Brown's four mares are all sisters, and bred from a mare which won first at the Provincial exhibition held in Hamilton 1876. The rest of Mr. Brown's stock are doing finely. At the Toronto Industrial he was the only exhibitor awarded three prizes in carriage stock. There he carried first on two year stallion, on foal, and second on brood mare, not considered his best. At all the local shows where exhibited two of his brood mares stood first and second. Of the twenty four prizes won by Mr. Brown's Clevelands, fifteen are first, eight second and one third. His three-year stallion Crown Prince has been well patronized this year. The colts sired by his full brother, Keystone, were sold have given entire satisfaction. Crown Prince stands 16½ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs., and the stallion two years old is 16 hands 1½ inches, and at two years and three months weighed 1,250 lbs.

## Shorthorns.

Mr. Samuel Allan, Bowmanville, has gathered a nice herd of 16 or 17 head of Shorthorns. He has been breeding for some years past, but is now set upon making the herd choice. The stock bull Sir Arthur, bred by John Isaac, of Bonanton, from imported stock, won second prize at Toronto, 1884.

Mr. John Isaac, Bonanton, Ont., has again added a very valuable addition to his already noted herd of Shorthorns. Having spent a few months in visiting the herds of the most distinguished breeders of Scotland, he personally selected his lot from the herd of Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire Scotland. Mr. Isaac states they are superior to any that he formerly imported. They are now at quarantine, and will be shipped home about the 15th Dec., and may be seen at his place after 20th December.

Mr. Simeon Lemon, Poplar Lodge, Kettleby, has sold the two bulls Prince of the Lodge and Rosedale's Duke, the former to Robert May, of Collingwood and the latter to Charles Smith, of Glenhuron. His sales of sheep have also been fairly good. In prizes the Poplar Lodge herds and flocks have maintained their usual high standard. The Southdowns have always stood amongst the highest on the list, and the Oxford's have taken firsts and seconds whenever shown, and have always been very much admired.

At the Provincial exhibition of Manitoba the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Co. were strong exhibitors of Shorthorns and grades. Their animals came out in splendid condition, and carried the diploma. The herd was led by Prince Arthur—98—a strong four-year-old roan, weighing 2,700 lbs. He carried first and diploma and Hudson Bay Company's medal. Like so many other good ones in different countries, he is sired by the old Knight of Warblay (29014). This Company also stood highest with their grades, splendid animals and in excellent trim.

Mr. F. J. Ramsey, of Dunnville, Ont., reports: "My stock came out very well at fairs. Won 76 prizes at two fairs, taking first and second in herd prizes of Shorthorns. I have had a large call for Suffolk pigs, having sold all out, and could have sold more if I had had them. Have also had a large call for Light Brahma chickens. I have still a lot of very fine ones, and also Brown Leghorns for sale. Sold a very fine yearling heifer of the Lavinia family this month to Wallace Tufts, Esq., of Welland, for \$150. My stock now numbers some 21 head, headed by Statira Duke 12th (29578).

Mr. D. Clark, Meadow Bank Farm, Peabody, purchased Red Rose this fall from F. West, of Hanover, bred by Thos. Turner, Eden Grove. The two cows Rosebud and Mary, mentioned in our notes about a year ago, have done well, the former having raised a fine bull calf, and the latter a heifer calf, and both are carrying calf again. At the Chesley show Mr. Clark carried the herd prize and also a number of firsts on his Shorthorn herd, which now numbers 4 females and a bull. Mr. Clark mentions that turnips are fine there, that the hay time was dry, but harvest showery, which stained the barley, and is of opinion that farmers should get some good stock to fatten under the circumstances.

Messrs. E. Gaunt & Son, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Leicestershire and Berkshire swine, St. Helens P.O., Ont., report the following sales: 1 shearing ram to Wm. Ireland, Strathroy, shearing ram to M. McQuoid, Duncannon; 1 ram lamb to John Fortune, Lee Water; 1 ram lamb to Thos. Wilson, Wingham; 1 ram lamb to P. Lannan, Lanes; 1 ram lamb to John F. Andrew, Lucknow, and have three extra good ones left yet. The demand for Leicesters has been very good this fall, at fair prices. They say the Downs are apparently losing their popularity here. They have purchased from W. Whitelaw, Guelph, the 4-shear imported Border Leicester ram, which he has used in his excellent flock for the last 3 seasons with much success, and they naturally look for good results from him, as he is a grand specimen of his breed. His Shorthorns are doing well, have two fine bull calves, both dark reds, which will make good animals for somebody. The stock bull is Young Farmer—703—bred by H. Snell & Sons, Clinton, and got by Prince of Seaham, a pure Princess bull. His calves are coming excellent, having good constitutions and extra quality.

We notice in a clipping from an English exchange that Mr. John Garne, of Kissingon, a son of a noted Shorthorn breeder, has taken up the work handed him by his father of breeding Shorthorns upon the principle of the three m's, that is, for milk, for meat and for make, and he says he is firmly of the opinion that it can be done, and done very successfully. He believes the three objects are important relatively in the order named, and perhaps he is correct. It is quite certain that a Shorthorn cow which will raise her own calf well is worth much more than one which will not, other things being equal, and the difference in value will widen as fancy prices recede. The practice of drying up valuable cows that they may take service earlier, the writer of the above clipping is of opinion defeats the object aimed at in the end, being contrary to nature, and hence, he says, the sterility of many valuable herds. That a good milker may be produced of Shorthorn blood, and at the same time an animal that will rapidly take on flesh when not in milk has been demonstrated over and over again. If done in some instances, why may it not be made a prevailing characteristic of the red, white and roan breed?

Mr. H. H. Spencer, of the Dorset Stock Farm, Brooklyn, Ont., has been doing good work this season again in pure-bred stock. He has made the following sales: Shorthorns, 4 very choice red Cruikshank heifers to A. C. Bell, M.P.P., New Glasgow, N. S. These were Isabella 6th, by W. Heron & Son's Duke of Albany (47709), dam Isabella 4th, by Pride of Ontario 495, Isabella 7th, by Lord Glamis (48192), dam Isabella 3rd, by Fedge Oxford 8th 1284; Isabella 8th, by Duke of Guilders (47740), dam Isabella 4th, by Pride of Ontario 495; Isabella 9th, by Lord Glamis (48192), dam Isabella 5th, by Hanlan 2479. Shropshire sheep: A choice shearing ram and ram lamb to Dr. F. Merritt, Charlotte, Mich., U.S.A., and to Mr. J. Garlock, Howell, Mich., 8 choice ram lambs and 15 ewes and ewe lambs including some imported animals from some of the best flocks in England. Southdown sheep: 2 ram lambs and 4 ewe lambs to Mr. Garlock, Mich., descended from the Webb and Coleman flocks. Berkshire pigs: 1 sow to Wm. Hoar, of Myrtle; 2 fine boars to A. C. Bell, M.P.P., New Glasgow.

## Holsteins.

The beautiful Holstein cow Glenburie H. H. B. No. 8788, which appeared in the August issue of JOURNAL, dropped a fine bull calf Nov. 10th. Before the calf was seven days old she gave 60 lbs. of milk per day.

Messrs. Frederick Annan & Co., Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, importers and breeders, refused last summer \$100 for a three months old Holstein heifer calf, and this fall \$450 for Olio, an imported heifer, two years old. Has also a Holstein bull for sale.

Messrs. M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont., report the following sales of Holstein stock during the last month, at highly remunerative prices: Bull calf Lord Byron 5th 234, to John Burgess, Williamstown, Ont.; cows Innome 8304 and Shortia 8796, to F. N. Ritchie, Esq., Ste. Anne la Perade, Que.; bull calf Lord Byron 6th 459 to E. Smart, Brockville, Ont.; cows Eldred 8815 and Beaje 2nd 8828 to B. B. Lord & Sons, Sinclairville, N. Y. They also report a larger number of inquiries than usual for Holsteins, thus showing that the interest taken in this grand breed of dairy cattle is on the increase.

The well-known herd of Lakeside Holstein-Friesians, owned by Smith, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., was exhibited at the Onondaga County Fair, held at Syracuse from Sept. 22nd

**Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont.**

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

**Advertising Rates.**

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line. Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1 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.**

**BERKSHIRES** For Sale—A few young Boars, 6 to 8 months old, bred straight from imported pedigreed stock. Also young spring sows, and Sept. and Oct. pigs. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

**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 first Bull Calves, both dark roan, nine months old. Good ones JAMES GIBB, Brookside P. O., Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** 1 have for sale two good young Bulls, 9 and 11 months old, by imp. Waterloo Warden; also a few young cows and heifers. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

**FOR SALE SHORTHORN BULL CALF**, 9 mos. old, got by Butterfy's Duke—233—, dam, English Lady and; 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.**—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.**—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—A fine Imported Collie Bitch** (trained), 18 mos. old. Price, only \$20. Also one of her bitch pups, 4 mos. old, by an imported dog. Price, \$5. Address, W. H. MCNISH, Elm Grove Farm, Lyn, Ont. dec-11

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

JOSEPH G. HAIG,

Leeds Co., G. nanogue, Ont. dec-31.  
Gananogue is on line of G. T. R.

**FOR SALE.****FOUR****Imported Clyde Stallions**

Rising three years old.

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

**RICHARD HICKINGBOTTOM & BROS.,**

WHITBY or BALSAM P. O., ONT. dec-61



to 25th, inclusive. This is the largest county fair of New York State, and second only to the State Fair held the previous week. The exhibits in all classes were well-filled, and the prize winners animals of the highest merit. In Holstein-Friesians the herd prize was won by the herd owned by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., consisting of bull Netherlands Prince (716) and cows Netherlands Baroness (2635), Netherlands Duchess (2498), Netherlands Belle (1876), and Netherlands Countess (2634). It is a noticeable fact that the prize-winning herd was composed wholly of members of the celebrated Netherlands family, and all closely related. This family has been wonderfully successful as prize winners from the time of their first incorporation into the Lakeside herd. In bulls three-years-old and over, the first prize was won by Netherlands Prince (716), which stood with herd, and the second prize was won by his son, Prince Imperial (1164). The first prize on two-year-old bulls was awarded to Prince of Artie (2479), which stands at the head of the Artie family, prized at Lakeside with the Aaggie and Netherlands families, and destined to rank with the best as they increase in numbers. In yearling bulls the young Netherlands Statesman (3180), another son of Netherlands Prince, won first honors, the second going to Jacob Wit's Mercurio (3459), of same herd and of the Aaggie family. The dam of Netherlands Statesman, Lady Fay (4470), has just completed a year's milk record of 20,412 lbs. 12 ozs. In class of mature cows Lady Fay (4470) won first prize. She is dam of Netherlands Statesman, winner of first prize as yearling bull. The second prize for mature cows was won by Netherlands Duchess (2498). She was also one of the first-prize herd. The first prize on three-year-old heifers was won by the imported heifer Executrix (4401), which won the first prize as a two-year-old at the New York State Fair in 1884. Simplicity (6993), of same herd, won second prize in the three-year-old class. Spinaway (6953), won first prize in two-year-old class, and in yearlings Mottled Beauty 3rd (6053), won first prize, and Netherlands Peeress and (6059) the second. In bull calves the first prize was won by Aaggie Sophie's Imperial, a very promising young bull, in which is combined the blood of the famous Netherlands and Aaggie families. The first prize on heifer calves was won by Aaggie 2nd's Princess, and the second by Kappine 2nd, sister to Aaggie Constance, which gave as a two-year-old 16,761 lbs. 11 oz. in a year. This long list of prizes won by these highly-bred animals tells no tale more emphatically than that there is value in blood, and that the best families are the cheapest to breed from. The Lakeside herd comprises now about 500 head of all ages, and individually of high quality. The herd is catalogued in a neat volume, which can be had by addressing the firm.

**Sheep and Pigs.**

Mr. J. S. Williams, of Rugby Farm, Knowlton, Que., has just sold a pair of Berkshire pigs to be shipped to a firm in Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., at a good price.

Mr. George Green, Fairview, reports the following sales of Berkshires: Daniel Christner, Baden, Ont., boar and sow; Wm. Bell, Shakespeare, Ont., 1 sow; Jas. Sager, St. George, 1 sow; Henry Woods, Avonport, 1 sow; Geo. Brown, Maplewood, 1 sow; Geo. A. Hyde, Shakespeare, 1 boar; Charles R. Decker, Chesterfield, 1 boar and sow; F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont., boar and sow; John Sharman, Plum Creek, Manitoba, 1 boar; Wm. Haragan, Kinkora, Ont., 1 boar; Wm. Gray, Leadbury, 1 boar; Thos. Watson, Walton, Ont., 1 boar; Wm. Middleton, Granton, Ont., 2 boars and 1 sow; Murdoch McLeod, Kincardine, Ont., 1 boar; David Nichols, Glendale, 1 sow; W. J. Rudd, Arkell, Ont., 1 sow; Edmund Fields, Watford, 1 boar; David Lindsay, Hagarville, 1 boar; McKay Bros., Braemar, Ont., 1 boar; David Schell, Eastwood, Ont., 1 sow; F. R. Hamilton, Cromertry, 1 sow.

Mr. Rock Bailey, of Union, Ont., has just purchased from W. M. Chapman, of Romeo, Mich., the young Merino ram Chance, by L. P. Clark 175, by Moses, by General, by Pat Henry, by Kilpatrick, by Comet, etc. His dam was by Genesee, by Addison, by Eureka, by Comet, etc., g. d. by Addison, and tracing through the flock of S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, N. Y., to the flock of Victor Wright on one side, and that of E. S. Stowell on the other. This ram not only combines the flock strains from the most noted Atwood breeders of Vermont and Western New York, but also those of a succession of the kings amongst stock rams. Mr. Bailey has sold to Stephen Backus, Tyrone, 57 young ewes for breeding purposes. Three years ago the same party purchased from Mr. Bailey, 12 ewes and a stock ram, and has been so well pleased with results that he is now going into them on a large scale.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., were very successful this year again with their Berkshires and Cotswolds at the fairs in the U. S. At the Illinois State Fair they won on Berkshires 7 firsts and 4 seconds, including sweepstakes for best boar and for best sow, and herd prize for boar and 4 sows. On Cotswolds 4 firsts and 2 seconds, including sweepstakes for best ram and for best ewe. At St. Louis on Berkshires they carried 6 firsts and 4 seconds, including sweepstakes for boar, second prize on boar and 4 sows over one year, and first on boar and 4 sows under one year. Their stock arrived home from the above fairs on the 10th of this month in good shape, after 21 days quarantine at Point Edward. They have reserved for use in their herd the two best boars, imported by them this year, namely Top Gallant, which appeared in Oct. JOURNAL, and Golden Treasure, also some of the sows as breeders. They have imported this year in all 26 Berkshire pigs, 3 Cotswold sheep, 7 two-year-old Clydesdale fillies, and 2 stallions, one 2 years old and the other 3 years old.

Mr. John Jackson, of Woodside, Abingdon, Ont., writes, "The W. side flock of Southdowns have again made their annual circuit of the shows, and with more than usual success, having been awarded 68 first prizes, including all the stock prizes offered (10), and the sweepstakes at Collingwood for best ram and six ewes of any age or breed, and notwithstanding the above record, the competition has been stronger than usual, having for the first time in this class a large exhibitor (Messrs. E. & A. Stanford) from England to compete against. The demand for this class of sheep has been fairly good, with the following sales since last report: ram lamb to S. White, Charing Cross; ram to Dr. Morton, Barrie; 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs to J. D. Downing, Eldred, Pa.; 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs to E. Cresswell, Seaford; ram and two ewe lambs to J. H. Gordon, Cataraqui; 2 ewe lambs to Jas. Niel, Collingwood; ram and 2 ewe lambs to G. Glover, Nottawa; ram lamb to R. C. Lyburner, Canboro; ram lamb to A. Bratt, Moulton; ram lamb to H. Zumstien, Caistor; ram lamb to Geo. Moot, Gainsboro; ram lamb to J. Creek, Gainsboro; also 1 Shorthorn bull calf to E. F. Snyder, Abingdon.

**FOR SALE.**

**FOUR SHORTHORN HEIFERS**, registered in the B. A. Herd Book, also two year old bull, Tommy Grant, 3087 Good individuals. Terms reasonable.

oct-2

G. AXFORD &amp; SON, Talbotville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**

**TWO PRIZE HEREFORD 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. OARVER, Colpoys Bay, Ont.

**Cleveland Bay Stallion For Sale.**

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

See "Stock Notes" for December.

W. C. BROWN, Meadowvale, Ont.

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

The Royally-bred Princess Bull

**PRINCE OF WINDSOR**

Sire, 6th Duke of Vinewood; dam, Princessa 3rd, by 6th Duke of Vinewood also. This is a beautiful red bull, two years old, as well bred as the best, and suitable to head any herd in America or the world.

Apply to JOHN DIMON, Windsor, Ont.

**CLYDESDALES.**

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

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,  
Brampton Station. EDMONTON, ONT.**Imported Holstein - Friesians**

FOR CANADA.

**KILGOUR & CO.** invite intending or likely purchasers to inspect their special importation of the very finest and purest bred stock Holland can produce. Personally selected. Correspondence solicited. Address, VICTORIA HOTEL, dec-11 South Quebec.

**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.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

For Sale

For Sale

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

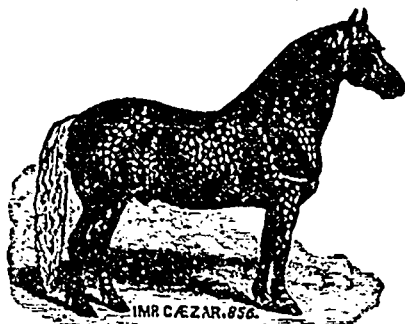
**18 IMPORTED** registered Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, among which are a number of prize-winners at the leading shows of Scotland and Canada. For further particulars, send for catalogue to,

ROBERT BEITH &amp; CO.,

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

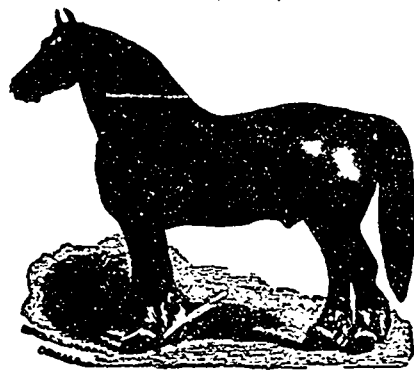


GERMAN MILL Importing and Breeding Establishment of

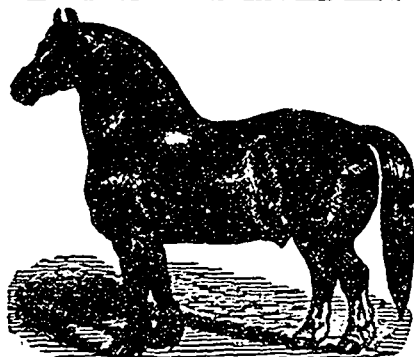
**Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

**CLYDESDALES.**—1 stallion, 3 years, imported; 1 stallion, 2 years, imported; 1 filly, 2 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, Canadian bred, four crosses; 11 fillies 2 years, Canadian bred, three to five crosses, and two fillies, one year, Canadian bred. Several of them prize-winners.

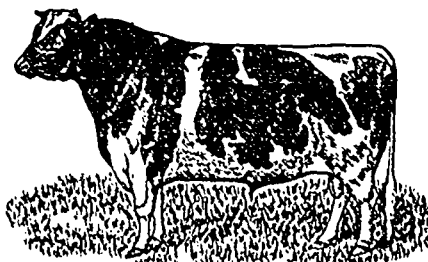
**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP** 11 rams, one and two years old, bred from imported stock, and very choice.

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

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

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

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

**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 96½ lbs. per day, and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 ozs. in seven days.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

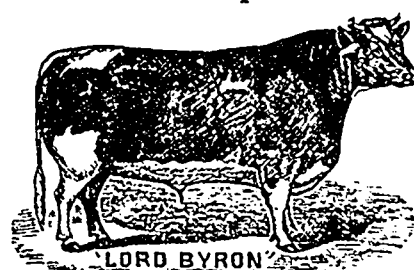
Importer and breeder of

**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 Sincisville, 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.

**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.

M. COOK & SONS,

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

**SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM.**

NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

Importers and Breeders of

**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

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

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

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

**A. C. BELL,**

Cold Spring Farm, New Glasgow, N.S.

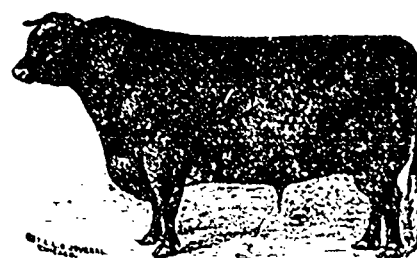
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**Clydesdale Horses,**

Shorthorn Cattle,

**BERKSHIRE PIGS,**

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks.

**MOULTONDALE STOCK FARM**

F. J. RAMSEY, Prop., Dunnville P. O., Ont.,

On the Grand Trunk, half way between  
Brantford and Buffalo,

**BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE,**

Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs, Leicester Sheep.

Imported Bates Bull Statira Duke 12th (50518) at head of herd. Cows, Heifers and Bulls for sale. Stock won 76 prizes at two fairs in this district.

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

**COLONUS STOCK FARM.**

FOR SALE.

**SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS**

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

**SHORTHORN BULLS.**

Oxford, Wild Eyes, Waterloo, Sally, Darlington and Princess families. Imported 5th Duke of Holker (44687) in service.

WM. MURRAY,

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

**Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm**

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12½ 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,

no-y HAMILTON, 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.

JAMES TAYLOR, GUELPH,

**STOCK AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.**

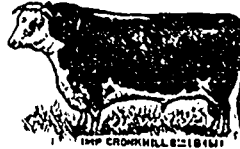
Stock sales attended at any place in the Dominion at reasonable terms. Sales can be arranged by letter to Mercury office, Guelph, or to Silver Creek Farm, Mossborough P. O., Co. Wellington. Have conducted the extensive and valuable public sales of the Ontario Experimental Farm for several years to the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



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



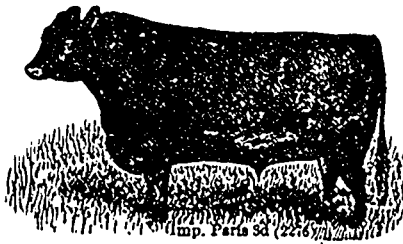
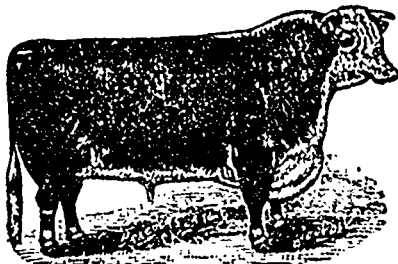
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,  
HEREFORDS,  
ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



SEVERAL grand Heifers and Bull Calves for sale at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (47851), winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 39th Provincial Show and First Prize at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported bulls, out of imported cows, for sale. Cronkhill 8th (8461), our imported Hereford stock bull, was winner of silver medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the Industrial Exhibition, 1884, and also of the silver medal at the Grand Dominion and 40th Provincial Exhibition, 1885.  
P. O. and telegraph office at Innerkip. Farm is one mile from Innerkip Station, on C. P. R. (Ontario Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

GREEN BROS., THE GLEN, INNERKIP.

## HILLHURST HERDS



HEREFORDS, ABERDEEN-ANGUS, SHORTHORNS AND JERSEY CATTLE.  
M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que., Can.

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



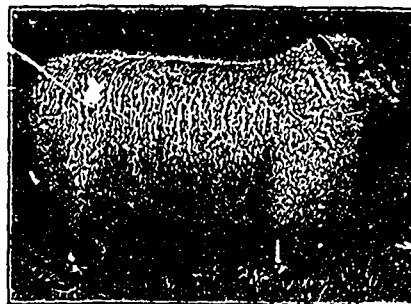
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,  
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

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

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



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

POLLED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE,

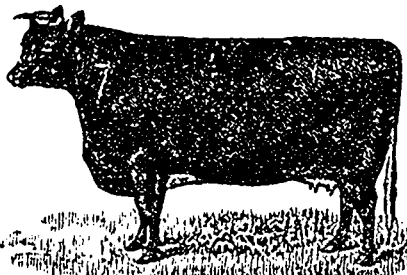
Lincoln & Shropshire Down Sheep

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

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

## 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 Cruickshank bull Vermilion (50537). Prices moderate. Terms easy.

## 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.

## 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.

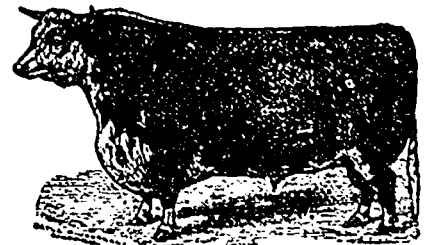
Also few choice yearling Bulls.

R. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q.

sep-6t

## CARDINAL POINT HERDS.



HEREFORDS

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England.

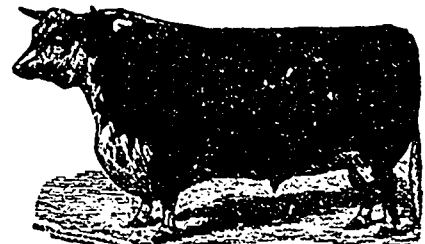
SHORTHORNS

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 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., 80 miles east of Toronto, where parties will be met at any time by notifying us. Prices low. Terms easy. Correspondence invited.

John Miller & Sons,

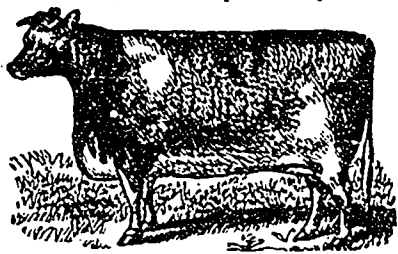
Brougham, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Canadian Land Advertiser, with Supplement, containing 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. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

## Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Bred and Imported by



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

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

**LORD GLAMIS (48192).**

## J. G. SNELL & BRO.,

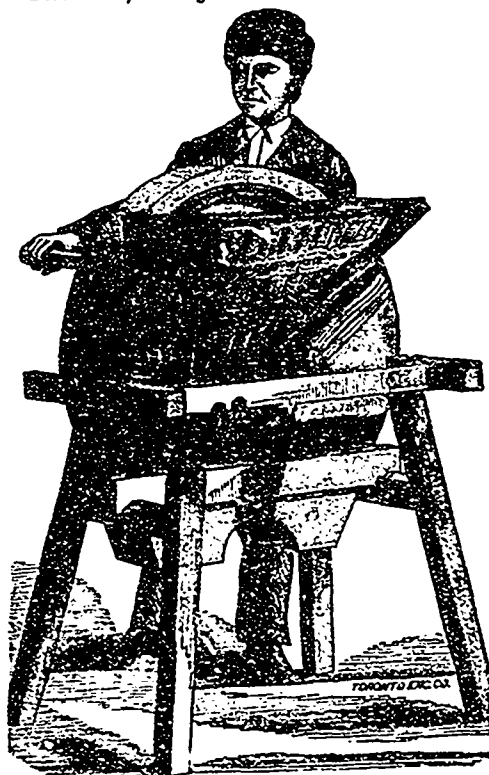
EDMONTON, ONT.



## BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale a few first-class young sows, from five to eight months old; also a good lot of young pigs, from six weeks to three months old. Will ship to order and guarantee satisfaction.

Farmers, Dairymen and Stock-Raisers



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

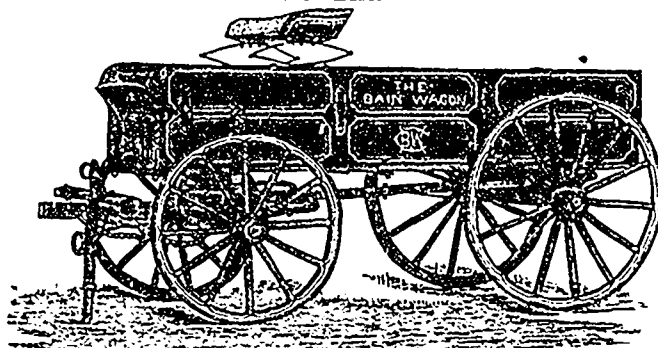
## ROOT PULPER OR SLICER

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

# THE BAIN WAGGON

IS THE



FARMERS'

FAVORITE

## BECAUSE IT IS THE LIGHTEST RUNNING WAGGON MADE.

No inferior iron is used, and special attention is paid in ironing it off. The wheels before the tire is put on are thoroughly saturated in boiling linseed oil, which is a sure preventative for loose ties. The patent arms made from our own patterns are superior to those made by other makers. All material used in painting it is of the finest quality, which gives it a superior finish. Every waggon is inspected in all its parts by one of the members of the company before being sent out. It is just as represented every time.

AGENTS WANTED FOR EVERY COUNTY.

Send for descriptive circular and prices to the

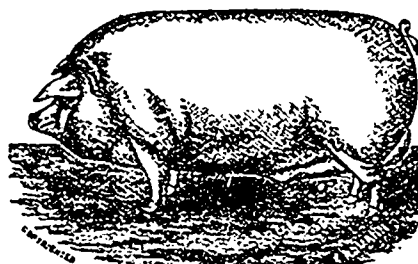
June-7

**BAIN WAGGON COMPANY, Woodstock, Ont.**

## SEADE PARK FARM

AND THOROUGHbred SWINE EMPORIUM.

G. 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 Fowl.

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.

## GEORGE GREEN,

FAIRVIEW, ONT.



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 92 prizes at the leading fairs the last three seasons. I have for sale a grand lot of young pigs, the gets of first prize imported boars and out of first prize imported sows, that I will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Address as above.

## RASPBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

RUSSIAN MULBERRY,

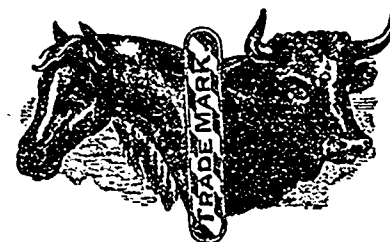
GRAPE VINES

and general assortment of choice nursery stock. All the best varieties, new and old. Send for prices.

P. S.—Niagara Grape Vines, Mariloro Raspberry and Fay's Currants, specialties.

**E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ont.**

## READ THIS.



TILSONBURG, ONT., 20th Oct., 1881.

THORLEY H. & C. F. Co., Hamilton.

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of Sept. 17th to hand, in which you ask us what we think of the Thorley Cattle Food, etc. In reply we beg to state that having now been using it for the past two years largely, especially the last year, we can speak with confidence of its value. Previous to using the Thorley we fed a considerable quantity of ground linseed cake, but since that time (two years ago) we have fed but little of the linseed cake, and last year fed none. The first—or two years ago this winter—we fed ten steers and heifers coming three years old; sold them the first of May, 1880, delivered them on the cars here, en route for Liverpool, England, weighing an average of 1400 lbs., for which we got six cents per pound, five weight. Last year we fed solely the Thorley to eight steers and heifers and two cows. We got an average of 1460 lbs. They were sold and shipped same as previous year. We have used it for all kinds of stock and horses, even for fowls, and shall continue to do so, as we find it CHEAPER than the oil cake, while the cattle seemed healthier and heartier to consume other rough food. We forgot to mention that we did not use hay till the middle of April. The feed consisted of corn stalks and straw three times a day (chaffed with a straw-cutter), a quart of corn meal, and portion of Thorley twice a day was all they got. If you think our system of feeding would be any benefit to feeders let it be known.

Respectfully yours, J. & M. SMITH.

GUELPH, May 11th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN.—A short time ago I found one of my horses not doing well, although fed the same as previously; in fact, getting completely out of condition, and I determined to try your Horse and Cattle Food. I did so, with marked success. In a week or so after using the Food he began to improve, the coat which before "stuck up" became smooth, his appetite returned, and altogether showed a very great improvement. I continued giving him the mixture for two or three weeks, and he is now as well as I could wish. He has never been a day off his work. I therefore recommend your Horse and Cattle Food as a good preparation Yours truly,

GEO. MURTON, Coal Merchant

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

Be sure of getting the genuine article. Address,

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

**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**

# ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS

W. F. JAMES,

Breeder of the Celebrated PILGRIM STRAIN of PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Birds bred on four different farms and not related.

SHERBROOKE P. Q., CANADA.

Winners of Highest Honors at Leading Exhibitions in United States, Canada and England.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

THE records of Ontario Shows for some years past will show that the Pilgrim strain has produced more PRIZE WINNERS than any other strain. As an instance, take Ontario Show, at Guelph, last season—in the hands of my customers my strain won 3 firsts, 2 specials, 1 second, 1 third—cockerel scoring 94½ winning special for best Plymouth Rock in 53 entries, was bred by me. I have more like him for sale, "and don't you forget it." And are again to the front, same season, at Seaforth, Bowmanville, Listowel, Peterborough, Owen Sound, Winnipeg (Manitoba), Montreal and Sherbrooke—A PRETTY GOOD RECORD FOR ONE SEASON.

300 Splendid Exhibition and Breeding Birds for Sale at once. 300 ALL RECORD BREAKERS.

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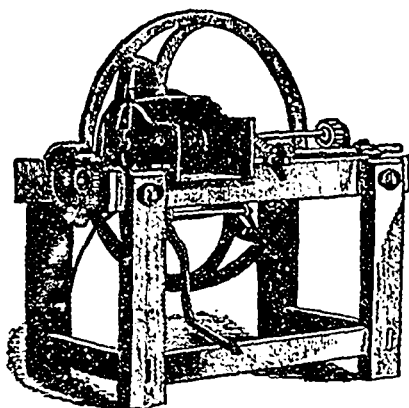
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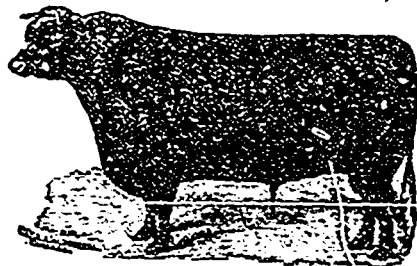


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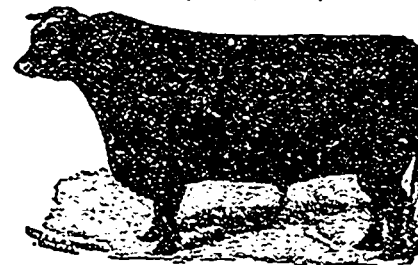
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Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

OTTAWA, 1st Sept., 1885.

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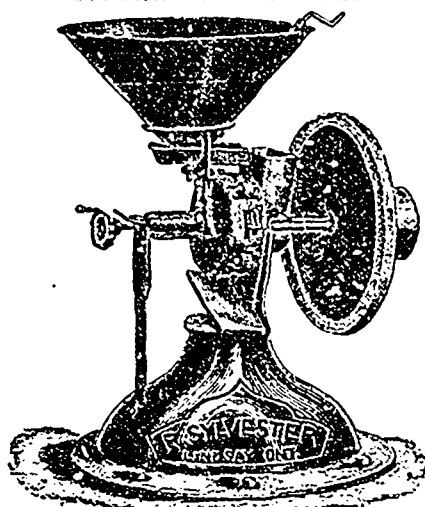
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