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CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 2



THE HEREFORD BULL CONQUEROR (7510).

Imported last June by the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, where he is the stock bull at present.

Conqueror (7510).

This distinguished scion of Lord Wilton blood, at present the stock bull in the Hereford line at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, gives promise of doing honor to his illustrious sire. He was brought over by Prof. Brown with the contingent for the Farm last June, since when he has made most encouraging advance in longitudinal and symmetrical development, so that there is good reason for believing that he may yet become a Lord Wilton in the Dominion. The price paid for him was £500. The cows that are brought to him for service at the farm come from long distances. Even the Americans are eager to profit by their opportunities and send cattle from our Canadian quarantine to the Farm for service when on their homeward journey. Three thousand dollars have been offered for him since his arrival at the Farm, which confirms the wisdom of the choice which Prof. Brown has made.

Our engraving, though a fair representation, by no means flatters this splendid bull. To a smooth outline and very perfect proportions, he adds deep heart-girth, and has a splendid barrel properly inserted between a front and rear equally good, and proudly car-

ries a majestic head as though conscious of his illustrious lineage.

He was calved 25th April, 1882, and bred by the late T. J. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, England.

Sire, Lord Wilton (4740), bred by W. Tudge, Ard-
forton, Herefordshire.

Dam, Coral by Rodney (4907), T. J. Carwardine.

2d " Blossom by DeCote (3060), Thos. Edwards,
Wintercott.

3d " Fern by Heart of Oak (2035), J. Rea, Monaughty.

4th " Rosemary by Counsellor (1939), Philip Turner,
Pembridge.

5th " Silver by Downton (1219), John Ashwood,
Downton.

Rodney and Coral are the sire and dam of Mr. Taylor's second prize two-year-old bull at the Royal show, York, 1883.

Lord Wilton (4740) is perhaps the most renowned bull in the world at the present day, of any breed. He was sired by Sir Roger (3850), by Sir Thomas (20), by Sir Benjamin (36), bred by Mr. B. Rogers in 1856. The old veteran was sold at the dispersion sale of the late J. Carwardine for 3,800 guineas, a sum unprecedented in the annals of Hereford history.

The desire to get Lord Wilton blood amounts almost to a craze. In England, Canada, and the United States this eagerness is manifested, and what the end may be if he lives much longer, it is not easy to conjecture. On this subject *The Field*, of England, 8th March, 1884, remarks: "According to general confession, there has been only one Hereford known to the present generation of breeders at all comparable to Horace (3877), and that one is Lord Wilton. The Americans are running wild just now after the progeny of both. The sensation created by Horace's stock was equalled at the Royal show at Derby, in 1881, by the extraordinary merit of Lord Wilton's sons and daughters. Mr. Carwardine sold Sir Bartle Frere (6682) for exportation to America for £600. It may fairly be doubted whether there is another animal of any cattle breed at the present owning such a numerous progeny."

ONE name forwarded to us by each of our friends—and we believe every subscriber is a friend—means doubling the subscription in one year. We most respectfully ask of every patron to bear this in mind; as the winter season is the most suitable time for securing new subscribers.

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.

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

To Correspondents.—All communications intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach us by the 20th of each month—sooner, if possible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents. Those relating to advertisements not later than the 25th of each month.

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

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1885.

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

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

WITHOUT fear of successful contradiction we claim that the JOURNAL contains more original matter in each of the departments than any other agricultural paper in Canada.

OWING to the frequent enlargement of the JOURNAL without any addition to the subscription price, we are necessitated to cancel all clubbing offers made prior to September, 1884. The following are our clubbing rates, as stated in that number, on which terms only we can supply clubs in future: The JOURNAL will be sent for one year in clubs of five for four dollars, remitted at one time. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents, remitted at one time, with an extra copy to the sender. The names may belong to different offices.

EVERY day it becomes more and more clear that the early maturing of animals intended for the butcher is attended with the largest profits. Again, the testimony of the Fat Stock Shows, at Guelph, Chicago and London, point in this same direction. It is made, if possible, clearer than ever that animals, sheep and cattle, will gain much more rapidly between one and two years than between two and three. The preferences of buyers were also in favor of the younger animals. Men in Britain as in America are advocating the breeding of such animals only for the above purpose as will take on the largest possible amount of meat in the shortest possible time at the least possible expense. This must be the conclusion of all reasonable men who give the subject intelligent thought, and yet we find a writer in a Canadian contemporary, whose effusions remind us of the wanderings of a man who has lost his way in the trackless forest, discountenancing the practice of early maturing, and pleading the cause of the scrubs. Barnum's collection, it seems, is not yet complete.

THE proposal has been made in Great Britain to establish a record for dairy cows, in which those of any breed which come up to a certain standard shall be eligible for registration. We are not acquainted with the details of this proposal, and therefore cannot pronounce positively as to its practicability, but we see no reason why such a book would not be of much service in determining the comparative values of the dairy breeds, and in furnishing an incentive to improvement that must result in improving the standard very much. The book would require to be two-fold in its object, that is, to have a record for both milk and butter performances separate. We shall try and watch the proposal with no little interest. If such a scheme is possible in Great Britain, why not here?

A COMPARISON of the returns from the two representatives of the fat stock interest in the old and new worlds, as noticed by an English exchange, makes it clear that in all classes "Shorthorn, Hereford, Scotch" and cross-breeds, rates of increase in American-bred "cattle are found to be below those of British cattle." A comparison of the weight of the two champions of both hemispheres leads us to the same conclusion. While our Clarence Kirklevington weighed 2,400 lbs. at 1,372 days, Mr. R. Wortley's half-bred ox turned the scales at 2,589 lbs. when 1,292 days old. Whatever the explanation may be, it is clear that the Britons are as yet ahead of us. Whether they possess cattle constitutionally capable of putting on more flesh in a given time, or they are better up in the art of feeding, or the climatic conditions are in their favor, we are not quite sure, but we cannot deny them a vantage ground somewhere. Will those who argue that the time has come when the importation of British sires should cease for the purpose of renovating our herds furnish an explanation? What do our American exchanges say? Speak out, *Farmer's Advocate*. Speak out, *New York Sun*. Speak out, *Live-Stock Indicator*. Speak out *Breeders' Gazette*. With one voice give counsel and come to the rescue.

THE London *Live-Stock Journal* remarks in one of its recent issues: "The most gratifying feature of the trade in pure-bred stock this year is the keen demand which was manifested for animals of the highest merit. Throughout England all classes of pure-bred stock of really good form and character have been readily picked up at satisfactory prices." Let us heed the lesson. If the time has come in England when every pure-bred male, whether good, bad or indifferent, should not be kept for breeding purposes, may we not ask profitably, has it not come here also? The supply, as yet, of pure-bred males, is wholly inadequate to the wants of the country, but it is very unwise in consequence to fill the land with stock bred from inferior sires, simply because they may have a pedigree. Breed only from sires that are themselves from fairly good to *par excellence*, if satisfactory results are to be looked for. While the prices for good animals may vary considerably with the fluctuations of the times, they generally bring a fairly good figure, which cannot be truthfully said of the inferior classes of stock, while the latter never take the market well in times of depression, they must be sold at slaughter prices.

THE rage for young bulls seems the order of the day. Purchasing thus early has its advantages. Usually they can be purchased more cheaply and are always more plentiful than matured animals. Then, when selling time comes they will realize more than the butcher's price. The disadvantages are that they have not been proved, and for a time can be used but

seldom. Then there is the further risk of not proving a prepotent sire. When one buys a male animal that has proved himself in this respect, he knows what he is getting, which is worth considerable to any purchaser. Observe, we are not disapproving of the practice of purchasing young males, but simply stating both sides of the question. At the same time we deplore the tendency to sell off bulls that are truly good at an early age. How many even of the really good ones are allowed to live beyond the sixth or seventh year? A first class sire should never be slaughtered or superannuated while he is useful. A second or third class one cannot be set aside too soon. The famous 4th Duke of Clarence (33597) is now some ten or eleven years old, and as useful as ever; and the venerable old Knight of Warlaby (20014), of Sunnyside renown, is still used by the Messrs. Gross, though some fifteen years old.

"THIS is my motto—the greatest quantity of the best quality." We read the above on the back of some dismantled leaflet that came to hand the other day; but whether the motto of Amos Cruikshank, Sittytton; John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, or Leonard Burnet, Greece bank, names connected with the leaflet, we could not tell. We were struck with the terseness of the above statement, and as we suppose it is not patented, we sincerely hope that practically it will become the motto of every cattleman in the land. As with men, so it is with cattle, quantity is only one consideration, or the overgrown specimens would soon drive to the wall more diminutive brethren. A great large frame in a beast that is ill-adjusted, ill-fleshed and in any way ill-balanced, is not to be desired, nor on the other hand are tiny little beauties, too small to be profitable, just what we require. If the breeder can give us quantity with suitable quality it is very much preferred to quality without quantity, hence it should be the aim of every stockman to increase the size of each individual, and the man who can do so without a deterioration in quality is so far master of the position. The largest specimens will always win the day, other things being equal.

PERSONS who treat all other animals gently seem to think that they have a license to use bulls roughly. In other words, it is a common opinion that a bull is so little susceptible to kind treatment and so obstinate naturally in his perverse ways that it is lost upon him. This is a great mistake. Though they are never to be trusted too far, they are very susceptible to kindness. More than once we have seen the owner of a bull walk up to him in the field and stroke him with the hand, the curly-headed creature evidently enjoying this way of having good-will expressed. This is certainly a vast improvement on meeting the pawing, bellowing beast with a pitchfork. The gentleness of a bull is determined in great part by the way in which he is managed during the first year. While they should be handled with firmness, it need have no element of cruelty or harshness in it. It may be necessary to use a whip sometimes, but seldom more than one stroke at a time. The attendant must give his lordship to understand that he is not afraid of him, as bulls seem to hold eternal enmity to cowards. They should be kept in places where they frequently see human beings and are handled by them daily. When kept within high walls, shut out from the bright light of day, and the feed is pitched in through a trap door, they become sullen as the dingy walls within which they are confined. When once an aged bull acquires a character for crossness, then beware of him. Never, never put your life in his hands, not even for a moment.

MR. JAMES McDONALD, the accomplished editor of the London *Live-Stock Journal*, expressed the opinion publicly, some years ago, that the producers of first-class meat in Britain had little to fear from American competition, which he thought would be especially strong in second qualities. In a paper read before the Kingscote Agricultural Association in December, he stated: "Since then I have watched the subject very closely, and I have seen nothing to make it necessary for me to, in any way, modify those conclusions." Mr. McDonald gave it as his opinion that first-class beef would bring from 7½d. to 8½d. per lb. He had no doubt but that the dead meat trade would modify the price of meat of first quality and prevent it from becoming excessively high, but nothing more. The cattle of the prairies were too coarse to command a first price in the British markets. He thought there was more danger from the competition with cattle well finished in America. Let us heed the statement. This is what we have been advocating from the first. If we rear the very best stamp of cattle, and give them the best finish that we can, the price will take care of itself. The more the subject is discussed, the more apparent it is to us that we should send only well-finished animals into the British market.

Stock-Taking and Book-Keeping.

Merchants usually take stock once a year. This, to use the definition of an old treatise on book-keeping, enables him to know the exact state of his affairs, whether he is gaining or losing, and to what extent in either case. In this way he is enabled to determine whether he will be justified in the continuance of his business, either on the same footing or on some other. The farmer might here profitably take a leaf out of the merchant's book and take stock at least once a year. If he is going down he should know it. Looking his accounts square in the face at least once a year will tell him very plainly how to regulate his affairs.

Indebtedness accumulates without one being aware of it, when interest is to be paid, and even when it has not, unless the cash system, more excellent than gold seven times refined, is adopted. The same time of each year should be fixed upon for the purpose. It matters not what time that is, so long as sufficient leisure can be secured to attend to it. The end of the year is a very good time, as it is then less likely to be forgotten. But it is not at all likely to be overlooked by those who once commence the habit, the wisdom of the work to such is so apparent.

We would not say to a man who finds that he has lost during one year to throw up the sponge, nor even two years successively, as adverse seasons or particular misfortunes may afford an explanation in cases where the balance sheet is not largely on the wrong side, but where the deficiency is considerable, and from year to year, it is very unwise to remain in the sinking ship simply to show one's determination.

Farmers who keep books do a wise thing, even though it is nothing more than a debit and credit account. The writer has frequently saved the repayment of small sums by having an entry of them in a cash account kept much after the fashion of a diary. Where such is attempted the record must be made daily, or the accuracy of it is rendered impossible. Where nothing more is attempted, a small book with the receipts on one side and the source of them, and the disbursements on the other, and the why and wherefore of these, will answer a good purpose. At time of stock-taking the farmer is easily enabled to trace the sources of his revenue, and the chief objects

of outlay, as his transactions are very limited compared with those of the merchant. He can also estimate very readily the cost of living to himself and family, which is sure to astonish one not accustomed to keeping such account. Many farmers credit the farm simply with their gains, which is very unfair, as the cost of living, which comes out of the farm, may be three or four times the amount of the gains. Keeping an estimate of the cost of one's living not only exalts his calling in his estimation, but also calls forth more charitable feelings to the professional man in reference to his charges, particularly that class of them who labor in the noblest calling under the sun.

To ascertain the exact sources of revenue, the particular products from which the gains or losses arose, and the extent of these, would necessitate a more extended system of book-keeping, such as the ordinary farmer, unused to keeping books, would not likely be enabled to perform accurately. Young men commencing should adopt the more extended system. It is not likely that old men will take the trouble.

Some men, we admit, are naturally of a turn of mind so shrewd that they, as it were, intuitively divine the sources of their gains, and pretty accurately, without keeping books at all, but the number is very limited. Usually men who keep no accounts drive in the ruts made by the wagons of their fathers. Leaving these they follow the rut, that is most travelled, no matter where it leads. The export fat cattle trade and the flourishing cheese industry were never brought to their present state by men of this class.

The Rival Herd Books.

The above caption sounds ominous in a young country such as ours, and all the more so when we recall to mind that we possess no more than 30,000 head of pure bred cattle of all the breeds combined. Yet so it is, the breeders of Shorthorn cattle are supporting two herd books, where there is certainly room for but one, thereby entailing additional expense, and confusing the minds of beginners and those not fully initiated into the intricacies of the business, and worse than that, keeping smouldering an animosity that never should have existed between breeders, who should to a man stand shoulder to shoulder in supporting and advancing the interests of this noble race of cattle.

We have been asked to give our opinion more than once by readers of the *JOURNAL*, and as promised in the last issue we now accede to their request, in the hope that whatever may be our conclusions, our friends the Shorthorn men will not for a moment doubt the honesty of our intentions.

One who has in no way mingled in this fray of other years is certainly better fitted to give an unbiassed judgment than those who have gone down to battle, and whose garments yet bear upon them the tokens of strife.

No person will dispute that the Agricultural and Arts Association were the rightful custodians of the Shorthorn herd book up to the time of the formation of the British-American Shorthorn Association, June, 1881. Whether that guardianship was exercised at all times in the best possible manner is more than open to question, otherwise there would in all probability have been no "British-American" herd book. It has been more than hinted that the editor, the predecessor of the very excellent secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and also editor of the C. S. herd book, was very remiss in the discharge of his duties, which is confirmed by the fact that only one volume appeared from the year 1872 to 1875, and but one from 1875 to 1880. It appears that up to the

completion of the second volume of the herd book no animals were recorded unless such as could trace to imported pedigree stock on the side of both sire and dam in all the crosses, after which the unfortunate system was adopted of admitting animals tracing through four crosses to registered sires for cows and five for bulls. This step was a sad blunder on the part of the well-meaning promoters thereof, who seemed to forget that the progeny of common cattle could not be expected in four generations to equal those of the old country, which had been improved upon by the interminglings of Shorthorn blood for perhaps a century. It should here be mentioned, however, that the four cross standard was adopted by the Americans for a time, and that it is the standard still adhered to in Great Britain. One result was that our American cousins ceased to recognize our herd book altogether, inasmuch that our Shorthorn breeders who were looking to the splendid markets of the west as an opening for their cattle were necessitated to register only in the American herd book.

The British-American Shorthorn Association, soon after its formation, approached the Agricultural and Arts Association by deputation, and requested of that body in substance as follows: That as the C. S. H. was in a hopeless condition, that its guardianship be handed over to their association, without, it seems, offering any remuneration to the former body, which certainly savors of the foreigner's plan of dealing with the lands of the red Indians of former years.

The council then called a public meeting of the Shorthorn breeders, to be held in London in conjunction with the Provincial exhibition, extending a full invitation to all interested to meet them there to advise in regard to the matter, and announcing the same in their prize list. This meeting was held on Sept. 28th, 1881, when the Shorthorn men came out in large numbers and discussed the matter fully and freely. This discussion culminated in the following motion, which was carried by a majority: Moved by Cap. Gordon, seconded by J. C. Snell, "That this meeting approves of raising the standard for entry into the Shorthorn herd book, so that no animal be entered unless the pedigree traces in all crosses direct to imported stock." This motion, as we understand it, had a retrospective aspect, and therefore virtually struck out everything that did not trace to imported stock.

The Provincial Board then appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Drury and Carnegie, to confer with representatives of the Shorthorn Association with a view to amicable adjustment. Cap. Gordon represented the breeders at this meeting, which was held in Toronto. The representatives of the council there agreed to adhere to the standard as required by the resolution of the London meeting, as recorded above, and to leave the revising of the unpublished volume to a standing committee, to consist of two members, to be appointed by the Shorthorn Breeders Association, and one appointed by the council, to include also Mr. Wade in his capacity of herd book editor. This committee was also to pronounce judgment on all applications for registration. When these terms, with which Cap. Gordon seemed satisfied, were presented to the Shorthorn Association, they were rejected, which broke off all further negotiations.

The Shorthorn Association then determined to publish a separate herd book, to be known as the "British-American Herd Book," with a standard for registration similar to that embodied in the resolution passed at the London meeting. The council afterwards passed the following resolution in reference to

the standard of the Canada Shorthorn herd book: "That an animal must trace on the side of both sire and dam to imported Shorthorns from Great Britain, or to cows already registered in the first six volumes of the Canada Shorthorn herd book having seven crosses," and since that time the publication of two Shorthorn herd books annually has been continued.

It will thus be seen that there is a difference in the standard of the books, but not a very great difference. While the British-American herd book requires tracing back to registered ancestry in all the seven crosses on the side of both sire and dam, the Canada herd book is content if on the side of the dam the crosses trace "to cows already registered in the first six volumes of the Canada Shorthorn herd book having seven crosses."

All animals recorded by certificate subsequent to the publishing of volume iv, C. S. H. H. 1880, and prior to the issue of volume v, 1882, were subjected to this severe test, which resulted in the rejection of a large portion of them, and hence the cry of injustice which arose from an aggrieved section of the Shorthorn community. The above is a brief *resume* of the causes that led to the publishing of the rival Shorthorn herd books. If we err in our statement of facts it is because our information has been imperfect, and we shall be very glad to be corrected in anything that we may have stated amiss.

Assuming that our data are correct, we shall now try calmly to review the situation.

1. As regards the breeders, it is undeniable that they were aggrieved, and sorely aggrieved, when the only record of their stock in the country was in disrepute with the surrounding nations, patriotism as well as self-interest demanded that they should take steps to remedy a state of matters so unsatisfactory. The misfortune seems to be the manner in which they set about the work. Although it is customary for the representative association of any breed to be the guardians of the herd book, and although this is perhaps the more natural and wiser method, it should be remembered that where such custodianship has been delegated to another representative body, even by the consent of silent acquiescence for a term of years, such body has certain rights in reference to their charge that cannot justly be ignored by another body whose interests give them a claim. We find it difficult to defend the action of the Shorthorn Association in *bluntly* asking the council to surrender to them the custodianship of the herd book on any terms. It was certainly a subject for *negotiation*, not for *demand*.

2. As regards the council, we fail to see wherein they could have acted differently, unless they had handed over their interest in the matter to the breeders, which it is possible might have been done had a different line of application been adopted. When the representative deputations met in conference in Toronto, what is there that was unreasonable in the stipulations there agreed upon? No doubt the council had an undesirable inheritance handed down to them through the imperfect judgment of one class of advisers and the imperfect discharge of duty on the part of former servants. Yet, would it have been a praiseworthy course had they stepped down from the post of duty at once and without any stipulations, because another party, with claims however good, sought to step up?

3. The results of the controversy, the publishing of the two herd-books, we look upon as unhappy, as already stated, although it is not an unmixed evil. No doubt the action of the Shorthorn Association has

resulted in an immense amount of good to the Shorthorn interest in Canada, by elevating the standard, and thus securing a higher stamp upon our Shorthorn herds. Had this only been brought about in a less complicated way, it had perhaps been well. There is confusion in the minds of many, very many, as to the necessity for the two books, and as to the merits of them. We are frequently beset with questions from Shorthorn breeders as to which is the best record, a perplexing question to an editor who recognizes in his public capacity the superiority of no breed or strain or family of stock. While it is very probable that the British-American Herd Book, with its registration mark (— —), carries with it a prestige amongst fashionable breeders not accorded to the registration mark ([]) of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book, it should be remembered that perhaps as many animals are still being registered in the old herd book as in the new. The conviction that there should be an amalgamation at no distant day forces itself irresistibly upon our mind, and the sooner the better. Unless this step is taken, the publishing of the two books may, and likely will, continue for years, thus increasing the labors of successful unionists in coming time. It has come to this in other countries where different herd books have been simultaneously published. The United States had three different records of Shorthorns at one time: now they have but one, and we believe formed from the material of the three. How much easier it is to unite the waters of two parallel streams when the beds are shallow, and the channel narrow, than when they have far more widely diverged into broad and bimming rivers! How much more beautifully two young lives blend into one and harmoniously flow on forever than two old ones, where the habits have been so deeply grooved that they continually struggle for the main channel! If union is not the best course to be adopted, will some one tell us why? If steps are not taken in this direction, there are but two courses open. One is, that the publishing of the two books go on as heretofore, thus perpetuating the rivalry of those who should be brethren; the second is, that one of them shall succumb, not merge into the other. Suppose one of them should go under, and that one be the old book, would it afford *true* satisfaction to any one to look upon the ruin of the records of the past, especially Vols. I, and II., which contain animals only of a high standard? Should the new one go to the wall, would it not be a thousand pities to see such an amount of painstaking labor thrown to the winds? Would it not be very much better to have what is good in both united in one record, of which all the Shorthorn breeders of our country would feel proud? We say, take out what is good in both, for we are told that as yet neither is a *perfect* record.

We know that those instrumental in the separation will not likely favor union; but if so, we hope they will not oppose it unless for the best of reasons. We trust they will not imitate the dying Highlander, who in speaking of an enemy, said to the minister, "I forgive him," and turning to his son, who stood by, with the same breath repeated, "Jock, you take vengeance on him."

If we have not given a statement of the subject in hand strictly correct, we trust we shall be put right. If any one feels aggrieved by anything we have said, our columns are open to have the matter adjusted, but we sincerely trust parties who may see fit to criticise our views or write on the subject will continually bear in mind that the use of strong adjectives does not necessarily imply that these are embodied in strong logic.

Stock Feeders.

Why are they so rare, when the want of them is so sorely felt? In this land of stern winters we can think of no acquisition more important to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow than that of being a finished feeder. The old-time farm hand is only employed now during the summer season. Formerly he found abundant work in winter in removing our forests, but these days are forever gone, so that the man who will not qualify himself for future usefulness in tending stock must either live on his summers' gains or leave for parts unknown. A young man can adopt the latter alternative, but seldom with advantage, as most countries are always abundantly supplied with this floating class. A married man cannot so readily pull up stakes, which is perhaps a mercy in the end. It is not easy accounting for this dissatisfied spirit that leads such numbers to journey to and fro like birds of passage when employment can readily be obtained by competent men. The birds show far more wisdom than those rovers, as they have a definite object in view, while the wandering laborer often goes he knows not where, nor has he any fixed idea of what he intends to do.

The number of idlers in winter it is evident are on the increase, and the wage of summer on the increase also. Indeed the one keeps pace with the other. The idea of living in winter on the summer's earnings leads the laborer to be more exorbitant in his demands, hence the farmer has to give for six months' work what is usually the price of nine.

For this the laborers are not alone responsible. Through the idea of what appears to us a false economy, farmers in very many instances discharge their workhands at the earliest possible moment, however faithful or competent, trusting to luck or something even less real, if that be possible, to bring them a good hand next spring. The only present alternative for the laborer is to tie up his traps and go away on a tramp, or live till next spring on his summer's wage, smothering his revenge till the time when the farmer wishes to re-engage help.

The evils resulting from this state of things are very great. The item of increased summer wages is the least of these. The moment a young man commences hibernating in winter his usefulness is on the wane. He loses all fixedness of aim in regard to bettering his outward circumstances. Indolence, like a parasite, sucks up the best juices of manly resolve, and soon his highest ambition is to get the *greatest possible amount of pay for the least possible amount of work*. Fancy an army of 50,000 loungers prowling about amongst our homes in Ontario every winter, with the above motto emblazoned on their portentous banners, and engaged more or less in that evil work which the ruler of darkness always gives to idle hands, and then ask whither are we drifting?

It need not be so. If there was no help for the evil, we would hold our peace. It should not be so, more especially since the help of this class may be employed with mutual advantage. Let farmers but keep more stock, and keep far better what they have. Let them do in winter all work that can be done at such a time, and no man worth engaging need lose one working day the year round.

But if feeding is to be the employment of farm laborers in winter, this class must prepare themselves for the work. A feeder must bring qualifications to his work additional to those which fit him for ordinary farm work:

He should be *prompt* in his movements. Animals look for their feed at a certain hour, and just at the time they should get it. The lowing of cattle, the

bleating of sheep, or the complaining of swine in their respective enclosures is usually a tell-tale of neglect. To get the best results they must be fed at the same time every day, which can never be accomplished by a workman who is not prompt in his work.

He should be *humane* in his treatment of the dumb dependents he feeds. A stranger can tell a feeder who is rough and cruel in his treatment of stock by going the rounds with him but once, simply to see the stock. Where the feeder is kind there are unmistakable signs of welcome; where unkind, a nervous shrinking from his presence. When the milk maids speak of kicking cows, and the work hands of ill-tempered steers, the probabilities are all in favor of an improper use of milk stools and pitchforks in the past. The man who is harsh in his treatment of stock will never succeed well with them, no matter how much he feeds, nor how promptly.

He should *obey orders* to the letter. The man who will not do so will never become a finished feeder. When instructed to feed a certain quantity, and one-half more is added unknown to the master, an act of dishonesty has been committed. There is here a departure from moral rectitude, which will assuredly reap its reward—that is, dishonorable discharge, and a reputation tarnished. If the feeder remonstrate, and can show good reason, no wise employer but will let him have his way if such is in his power, otherwise the responsibility of unsatisfactory results is laid wholly upon the master. Where time has shown that the judgment of the feeder is equal to his task, he will find with increasing pay less frequent instructions of any kind.

He must be *reliable*. No man need turn his attention to this important work who is not absolutely trustworthy. One may chop cordwood in an indolent way without harm to any of the surrounding wood; apples left ungathered to-day may be picked up to-morrow, but a meal ungiven to-day cannot be eaten to-morrow. If *character* is required in any class of laborers it is in those who feed stock, nor should farmers be unwilling to pay for character and worth in any department of labor. The trustworthy man should be well paid for the character he brings with it, otherwise we put a premium on the lack of this.

The stock feeder must *love* his work, or he will not get on so well. When he finds an inner delight in watching the progress of his dumb dependents, in this he reaps a portion of his reward; but where the work is one of constraint, performed solely from a dollar and cent standpoint, or even from the higher ground of duty, he will not get on so well.

A strong argument, then, in favor of stock feeders is the continuity of the work. As there is no season during which stock does not require attention, there is no season when the services of the herdsman are not required. His labors, though somewhat confining, are not laborious like those of some others. Where he has proved his worth he will never want for employ, and where with fidelity he shows good judgment increasing wages carefully saved soon put him in the way of becoming a cattle owner. Will not some at least of the many thousands of whom and for whom we write, lay these things to heart and act accordingly? Look upon our words as those of an earnest friend and well-wisher.

CLUBBING RATES.—The JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of *five* for *four dollars*, remitted at one time, *until the end of 1885*. It will be sent in clubs of *ten* for *seven dollars and fifty cents*, remitted at one time, with an extra copy to the sender, *until the end of 1885*. The names may belong to different post offices.

The Fat Stock Show at Guelph—its Lessons and Imperfections.

Notwithstanding that this show was in many respects a splendid success, yet it was by no means perfect, and now that it is over it may not be unprofitable to dwell upon the wise lessons it has taught us, and to ponder its shortcomings with a view to having them remedied. The following are some of the lessons:

(1) That the greatest gains in cattle production led in the direction of early maturity. Of the four prize-winners in the yearling class the average daily gain was 2.16 pounds, the highest being 2.65 pounds per day in the case of the Messrs. Groff's wonderful sweepstakes steer Ranger, and the lowest, 1.73 pounds per day. In the two-year class the average daily gain was 1.93 pounds per day, the highest being 2.09 pounds per day, and the lowest 1.66 pounds, the steers in this class being an exceptionally fine lot. In the class of grade or cross-bred steers three and under four years, the average was 1.56, the highest daily gain, 1.70 pounds. In the class for pure-bred cows, three years and over, the average daily gain was .72 pounds, and in the class for grade cows, three years and over, the average daily gain was 1.16 pounds. From this it is clear that the greatest daily gains were produced in animals one and under two years. Had prizes been offered for animals one year and under, we doubt not but that even greater daily gains would have been shown. From this we conclude that more pounds of beef can be produced the first year than in any succeeding one, that more can be produced the second year than the third, and more the third than the fourth. It is also evident that the decrease in daily gain is rapid after the completion of the third year. Now unless the cost of keep is more in the case of the young animal than in that of the older one, it is evident that it must be more profitable to sell at an early age. We hold that the reverse is true, that a beast will cost more for his keep the third year than the second, but how much more we cannot tell. This but strengthens the argument in favor of turning off at an early age—that is, when the animals are pushed on properly from the first. But if the daily gain is greater during the first year, would it not be wiser to turn off at one year than later? We do not think so. We believe it costs more to produce a pound of beef the first year than the second, and less the second than the third. The first year the keep of the cow is to be reckoned from the time she ceased giving milk prior to the birth of the calf, and during the term of her suckling the calf, hence the greater profit will not arise by selling when one year old. If Prof. Brown would tell us the exact cost of the keep of a beef animal during each of the first four years of its life, he would confer a great boon upon the whole community. The exact age for turning off most profitably will be modified by the breed, thrift and development of the animal, and by the nature of the market which it is intended for; but, if possible, the limit of that age should be 30 months. The only valid plea for keeping a beef beast much beyond that age is that it may compete for a prize. If the Messrs. McQueen were to-day to slaughter their splendidly finished four-year steer Red Duke, which won the silver cup, with his daily gain of 1.38 pounds, it is very evident that the carcass of the Messrs. Groff's magnificent one-year old Ranger, with a daily gain of 2.65 pounds per day would yield much the greater profit if beef only were considered.

(2) The very small amount of the gate receipts at this show (under \$300), makes it clear that if we are to have a large attendance of visitors we must have a place that is in every respect comfortable in which to

hold the show. We have grave fears that the remembrance of the freezing endured by many this year will keep them at home another time; and worse than that, a number of their neighbors as well. Not that we have a word to say against the management, who did not go so far as it lay in their power: but people will not come to a fat cattle show in large numbers unless directly interested, if they are not to be made comfortable. The lesson here, then, is to have a building that shall be kept clean and warm, which certainly points in the direction of centralizing and locating permanently. Where can a more suitable centre for the stockmen be found than Guelph? Then why not permanently locate there? But where shall the means be secured to fit up the building? That is a grave question. Would not the same power that built the drill-shed assist in having it fitted up properly, and enlarged, if need be, if rightly approached, when the object is so worthy and so important?

(3) If the Aberdeen Angus men and the Hereford breeders are to bring their favorites into prominence in Canada, they must bring them out to the fat stock show. Prof. Brown, of the Experimental Farm, was the only exhibitor in either of these lines, although they were not allowed to compete. His exhibit reminds us that an Aberdeen Poll grade can make the splendid average daily gain of 1.87 pounds for 903 days, and that a Hereford grade during the first 780 days may be made to advance 2.09 pounds per day. What better than this could be desired? Why, then, do not the propagators of these cattle fit them and bring them out?

The imperfections of the show have already been touched upon. These point chiefly, however, in the direction of the prize-list, and therefore cannot be remedied until the Association becomes stronger. Yet it is well to keep them in mind.

(1) There is no prize offered for cost of production. This, as we have already said in other language, is a great matter; one which, if we consider its importance, cannot receive too much attention at the hands of our stockmen. We have said before that inattention to this subject is attended with the loss of hundreds of thousands to the country annually. We say it again, we hope soon to see a prize for this object.

(2) The weighing of the sheep and swine we look upon as quite important. This is a matter that requires attention. We know now very nearly the period when cattle cease to make the greatest gains, but we have not determined that period in the age of sheep or swine. If it is more profitable to turn off sheep at 10 months than at 20 months, and at 18 months than at 30 months, we should know that it is so. Whether swine should be slaughtered under one year or beyond that age should also be known. There is no method that we can think of that will more effectively direct the attention of breeders to this matter than the offering of prizes at the Fat Stock Show for cost of production in these lines as well. It is now pretty certain that the average cattleman is only doing in three years what he should do in two, and hence it is quite possible that those keeping sheep and swine are making as great a blunder, proportionately.

(3) If the show were permanently located and a suitable place fitted up, it would be wise to extend the limit of its duration. There is considerable trouble connected with the transit of the cattle for so short an exhibit. We shall hope that in coming days, when it may be found convenient for the representative stockmen of the Dominion in the different lines to convene at the time of the holding of the Fat Stock Show the term of continuance shall be prolonged. As it is, the time is long enough.

First Prize Essay.

ON THE PROFIT OF BREEDING, FEEDING AND FATTENING BEEF CATTLE FOR THE MARKET, FOUNDED ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. THIS ESSAY WAS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA.

By the Editor.

(Concluded.)

TESTIMONY OF THE SHIPPERS.

We shall now give a *resume* of what our shipping council have to say on the subject. It is clear that the class of cattle most sought after by the shippers is that class which it will be to the feeder's interest to produce. It is therefore highly important that there should be agreement here. We deem the following the most important items relating to the shipping department, so far as production is concerned.

The favorite shipping cattle.

(1) The breed. As the shippers can only speak authoritatively, mainly from past experience, and, as stated heretofore, up to the present almost the only cattle offered have been high-bred Shorthorn grades or pure-bred Shorthorns, these, of course, are as yet the favorites, nothing arising from the nature of the demand having as yet necessitated their seeking after either a different grade or cross. Mr. Acer, however, is of opinion that the Hereford or Aberdeen-Angus Poll grades will come high into favor, owing to their fleshing propensities. Mr. Goodfellow thinks well of the Hereford loin, as also of their early maturing tendencies. But the Durhams are as yet the favorites with our shipping council, owing to their heavy weights and good shoulder and ham.

(2) The style of animal. The shippers prefer a pure-bred beast, or one so well graded that there is no mistaking its breeding. It should possess a good, broad, firm chine, plump and well filled buttock, a solid cod, which indicates plenty of fat inside, and a well filled and firm flank. It should be broad in the back, deep through the heart, should possess a good neck-vein and a good broad chest—not leggy nor coarse in the bone, and covered with a loose-handling skin coated with soft silky hair. These conditions have been hitherto, on the whole, best answered by the Durhams and their grades, although the Aberdeen Angus are in much demand in Britain for the quality of their beautifully flecked and tender meat, and also on account of the superiority of their hides, the Herefords also being in good demand. In the absence of sufficient experience in the handling of the two latter breeds and their grades, the balance of evidence from our shipping council is as yet decidedly in favor of Shorthorns and their grades. The style of animal depicted above, is that most sought for by the old country butcher, whatever its breeding may be. It is very important that all roughness, either in framework or finish, be avoided. A trim built beast, even maiden heifers weighing 1,200 pounds, will sooner catch the eye of an old country buyer than a rough last carrying 200 pounds more flesh, early matured cattle being given the preference.

(3) Weights. The outside limit for the weight of a shipping beast is set down at 1,600 pounds, the inside limit 1,200 pounds; the favorite weight being 1,400 pounds, as a beast at that weight will dress 100 stones (8 pounds to the stone), which weight seems to cut to the best advantage.

(4) Age. The younger the animals the better, providing the above weights are attained.

The handling of inferior grades.

There is perfect unanimity of opinion here. With one voice the shipping council say there is no profit in handling inferior grades, common cattle, or even average cattle. The loss where such has been attempted has in many instances been equal to the cost of shipping.

Season for shipping.

From this country it should commence with the first of May and end with the first of August, as (1) during this period there is less risk from ocean storms; (2) the markets are better in Britain, as after the last named date the tenant farmers are often necessitated to put their grass-fed cattle upon the market, to make up their rents, and, (3) the animals thus shipped land in better condition, as, after midsummer the cattle have been shipped from off the grass, and do not stand the voyage so well. Mr. Frankland, speaking from an experience extending from 1874, and en-

wards, remarks that *lost* might be written on every shipment made after the 14th of August.

Stale Fed Cattle.

The shippers say most unhesitatingly that they prefer stall-fed cattle for shipping, for the reasons, (1) that they are better in quality, possessing more of firmness and also of internal fat; (2) they shrink much less than grass-fed cattle during the voyage, weighing in Britain almost as much as when they leave our stables, less the five per cent. allowed for shrinkage, and, (3) they preserve what may be termed the *bloom* in their appearance, as the change of diet on the way is not material. This bloom has a powerful attraction for the English buyer.

Grass Fed Cattle.

This class of cattle may do well for home consumption, but for shipping for profit from Ontario, our council cast the ballot unanimously against them. In order to ship them with any chance of profit to the shipper, there should be a difference of from one and a half to two cents per pound in the price. Hitherto this difference has not been made, hence the loss to shippers in handling these cattle in the past. When taken from the pastures to the ship their flesh is soft, and, owing to the violent nature of the change in their feed from sweet grasses to dry hay, they lose the beautiful gloss which so attracts the purchaser while in their native pastures. By the time they arrive in Britain this is entirely gone, and succeeded by a dull, harsh coat which repels rather than draws the merchant who deals in prime flesh. Then there is that further objection that their great shrinkage cuts in most ruinously upon the profits. Even though fed grain while on the grass, they will not ship nearly so well as the stall-fed cattle.

Mr. Acer thinks that a fair fall trade might be done in shipping this class of cattle as stockers, providing they could be purchased at paying prices. This might be well for the shippers, but would it be so for the farmers? We must pronounce in favor of keeping such cattle at home, and finishing them here, as we want manure more than do the men of Britain, who have ransacked the globe in search of manures, in addition to their having drawn large stores of the same from earth and air and sea, but we are decidedly in favor of Mr. Acer's further idea, of bringing large lots of store cattle from Manitoba, where, we have reasons for believing, they cannot be so well finished as here, owing to present lack of facilities for stall-feeding, and the adverse influences of the winters. The length of the continuous journey required in the transit on the cars is also in favor of finishing such cattle here. The grasses of that country are already proverbial for their muscle producing properties, hence the cheapness with which they will be furnished from those endless plains, providing a supply for our professional feeders, who cannot fill their stanchions from the fields of men who are daily growing wiser at home.

The Outlook for the Trade.

If there is any one point on which shippers are more agreed than another, it is on that relating to the probable continuance of the demand for shipping cattle of the right class. They not only look for this to keep up, but expect it to grow, as the amount of meat hitherto sent from our shores is a mere fractional part of what is required in Britain. So long as the slaughter of our cattle at the port of landing is not exacted, our shippers will continue to realize from \$7 to \$8 per head over those equally good from other countries, not enjoying this happy immunity. Were infectious diseases to break out amongst our herds, it would not be easy to conjecture what disaster might overtake the fat cattle trade, and therefore the necessity and wisdom of increasing the most unremitting vigilance all along the line, on the part of those who guard our shores. Misfortune here would turn the tide of our live-stock shipments into the dead-meat trade, which never has yielded returns equal to those from that in live-stock, owing to the imperfections in the facilities of transit, and to the fact that the less valuable portions of the carcass, as head, tail, etc., sell for a much larger sum in Britain than here.

Profits to the Farmer or Feeder.

Mr. Frankland considers that the manure is sufficient remuneration to repay the outlay both for feed and labor to the professional feeder.

Mr. Morgan says unhesitatingly the lands of farmers who feed are worth from 25 to 35 per cent. more in consequence of the feeding of recent years, in addition to other large gains. Mr. Morgan has the ad-

vantage of having been a feeder as well as a shipper, and is therefore all the better qualified to give testimony as above.

Mr. Acer considers the stock-farmer the only class of such who makes money in quantities at the present time on the entire continent.

Mr. Black is satisfied that while all judicious feeders are doing well, farmers who raise their own cattle are now doing the best.

Mr. Goodfellow can tell the cattlemen's lands from the greater luxuriance of his crops, passing judgment simply from driving along the highway, the difference is so apparent.

SOME PARTICULARS AFFECTING SHIPMENTS.

(1) The shipping council do not positively condemn feeding steamed food to cattle intended for export, but feel somewhat shy in regard to the propriety of confining them exclusively to such a diet. The tendency is to make the flesh less firm, and therefore should be indulged in with a prudent caution.

(2) Exercising the cattle daily, when practicable, most assuredly aids them in standing better the fatigue of the voyage. This is one reason why American cattle stand the shipping better.

(3) Animals docile in their nature ship better than wild, nervous creatures.

(4) Kind and humane treatment on the way are of great importance.

By a careful comparison of the statements of the feeding and shipping councils it will be seen that there is practically the most perfect agreement in regard to

(1) The breed or cross as yet most popular in this country for shipping purposes, viz., the Shorthorn or high grade Shorthorn.

(2) The style of animal to be produced, the great essentials of which are in substance (a) a good low set frame with comparatively fine bone, (b) a great aptitude to take on flesh readily, and most on the best parts, and (c) a neat and stylish appearance, including a silken, glossy skin, and absence of all roughness in every part.

(3) The advantage of early maturity.

(4) The desirability of stall-feeding for best results.

(5) The most suitable time for shipping (April to July), and

(6) The profitable nature of the business for the cattle raiser at least.

In no one essential of any importance is there a difference of opinion. This agreement is all the more remarkable when we reflect that those gentlemen were in the main interrogated separately, and, as they embrace no less than twelve (a complete jury) of the most experienced and competent of the cattlemen in the Dominion, we may fairly conclude that we have given the best "method of breeding, feeding and fattening cattle" for the export trade as yet practised in this country, and hence it must be the most profitable method, and is at the same time not simply "founded on" but *solely made up* of the results of "practical experience."

THE HOME MARKET.

It remains, however, for us to investigate the method of preparing cattle for the home market with a view to profit. This may be done to a large extent by means of grazing, except, of course, during the winter.

The gentlemen interviewed in this matter were Mr. L. E. Shipley, Greystead, near Ailsa Craig, a member of the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and Mr. A. Rawlings, of Forest, for many years a successful farmer and grazer in his neighborhood, and one of the foremost, if not the first, in practising as well as advocating with an untiring zeal, the growing of mixed grasses of a permanent character. These gentlemen shall form our grazing council.

Our farmers are regretfully slow in awakening to the full importance of such grasses as factors in cattle rearing, both in summer and in winter, but the glimmerings of dawn have already appeared, which we shall fondly hope is the harbinger of cloudless day. We have not even a shade of doubt as to the importance of mixed grasses in cattle rearing. These have been grown successfully by Mr. Rawlings and a few others in advance of their day, in utilizing the so often wasted or unlocked elements of earth and air, thus furnishing conclusive evidence that mixed grasses can be grown successfully, on some soils at least, though it remains yet to be shown which are best adapted to their growth. The dry character of the months of August and September render it a matter of prime

importance to have a succession of grasses growing on the same pasture, each coming into its prime at a season somewhat different from the other, so that when the July suns have parched the June grasses and sent others of the earlier varieties to their summer hibernations, it is possible to have a succession of others kindly shading their quiet resting places, and possessing the freshness of the bloom of morning, each in its season, until the autumnal rains shall wake their sleeping comrades, which again shoot forth to furnish abundant supplies to the grateful herds, which find alike bed and board amid their constant luxuriance. If a succession of these grasses are essential to successful cattle raising amid the fogs and damps of Britain, they are assuredly much more so in this drier climate, hence what Prof. Brown and Mr. Rawlings, and a number of others have long been advocating and practising in regard to this matter, should be urged upon our farmers with an importunity that will take no nay, as it will be found to have a powerful bearing on the profits of the cattlemen. These with drier subsoils should at once be up and doing; those with undrained soggy lands alone should wait till to-morrow.

We may seem to have assumed that graziers furnish cattle only for the home market. In coming days we conclude this will be the case, as will be shown further on, but it has not been so in the past, as the shippers of Ontario have often purchased this class of cattle, as we have seen from their own confession, most generally to their sorrow. They tell us this cannot be in future, unless they get them at a price which is not much in advance of ordinary butcher's meat.

These cattle can be furnished in at least three different ways.

First, by that method practised by Mr. Shipley and others in his section. These gentlemen purchase their cattle about the first of May, in such places as they can get them, and at such prices as the holders will take. They are usually coming 3 years and weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, and are turned off about the end of September, when they weigh, say from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. When purchased they are at once turned upon rented pastures with abundance of water and shade, and get no meal, or but a little, once a day, which, if given, should be fed in the morning, as otherwise the cattle hang around expectant during the day. The soil of these pastures is clay loam. They sell usually for 5 cents per pound live weight. They feed on lands at a rental of \$4 per acre, an average of three acres being allotted to each beast. There is no difficulty here in ascertaining the profit. The net gain in weight (300 pounds \times 5 cents selling price) + (the original weight, 1,100 pounds, \times 1 cent per pound the difference between the buying and selling price, putting the former at 4 cents) less (\$12, the rental of 3 acres) = (a net profit of \$14 per head less the labor of attendance, which is trifling when no meal is fed). Where meal is fed, the above gain with no better returns would lessen the profits by the cost of the meal and of feeding; but it is presumable there would be some difference in the returns, whether enough to repay the outlay is at least questionable.

The *second* method is that practised by Mr. Rawlings, and others in his vicinity. These gentlemen purchase the cattle in the fall, at two years past, for from 3½ to 4 cents per pound, which are fed during the winter on a mixture of oat-straw and corn run through a chaffer, stalk and cob, morning and evening. The Michigan Dent corn is preferred. Hay is fed at noon. Some add 1 gallon of meal per day, which is continued until the time of shipping. No roots are fed. An acre of pasture not closely eaten the previous fall should be reserved for each beast, upon which they are turned to graze in the spring as soon as the land ceases to poach. They are left out at first but a few hours in central day, and fed as above morning and night, till they refuse to eat of this ration in doors, after which they are left out altogether. The exact profit here is not so clear, but there can be no doubt that it is considerable, since the cattle have sold for 6 cents per pound in July and August. If cattle can be purchased in autumn at 3½ cents per pound, and sold the following July for 6 cents, there can be no question about the profit of the enterprise, which prepares us for the statement of our grazing council, when they tell us that in the past each of these methods has been profitable.

The *third* method is that practised by individuals in various parts who keep their cattle well during the first year, and also through the second summer, finishing them by stall-feeding until Christmas, and sell-

ing for good prices for home consumption. We believe there is money in this, as these cattle are sold before they reach three years, and usually at good figures. The chances are, that the profit would be still greater if they were forced on rapidly and sold when approaching two years, as shown by the arguments cited above in favor of early maturing. The party who waits till his cattle are four years before turning them off, we have good reason for believing, feeds all his profits and something more.

The class of animals hitherto used in grazing is similar to those referred to in the shipping department, mostly of the Shorthorn grade, although from what we read of the merits of the Herefords as graziers we are strongly inclined to pronounce in their favor, which view has been further strengthened by recent observations whilst visiting most of the Hereford herds at present in the Dominion. Until pure-breds can be had in sufficient numbers, past experience has taught some of our Hereford cattlemen that crossing the Hereford bull with a Shorthorn grade cow gives an excellent beast for grazing purposes. During the visitation thus referred to, we were surprised to learn from the owners that many of the plump, smooth, and highly fleshed animals that we looked at, had been given no grain during the past winter, hence we do expect the white faces soon to take possession of many of our grazing farms.

The important and somewhat controverted question now faces us, Is it through this channel that our profits in beef-production are principally to come in future? Unhesitatingly we say, No, not in Ontario. Our reasons are,

(1) We have already said in effect that our Province, so wonderfully adapted to a mixed husbandry, is thus eminently fitted to be a finishing country for shipping cattle. The shipping council have said to us that the graziers' finish does not fully answer their purpose at past prices, having paid a heavy tax already for their temerity in shipping grazing cattle.

(2) The supply of cattle for the professional grazier cannot come much longer from within our borders for the reason (given above) that the professional feeders' supplies are being cut off.

(3) According to the "first" method of fitting cattle by grazing (also given above), now that the shippers are taking a stand, cattle are put upon the market when it is usually lowest. So that, whatever profits there may have been in the past, these are not so likely to continue. If extensively adopted, finishing on grass would flood the country with cattle at an unpropitious time. We in Ontario, possessing grazing lands worth \$50 per acre, can never hope to compete with our neighbors who have soil equally well adapted to the purpose at \$10 an acre and less, not only in the western prairies, but also in the grazing meadows of Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

(4) According to the "second" graziers' method, considerable attention and labor must be bestowed upon the cattle in winter, which must be carried on in part far into the next summer months. We see no real advantages in this case over the method of the stall-feeder unless in the saving of labor in raising roots, and in the great supplies of feed furnished by the corn. To be sure these are gains very considerable.

Then there is that grandest treasure of the farmer, of more value to him than hoarded gold, the manure heap, which, we believe, can never be so cheaply made as through raising stall-fed cattle. When buried in the earth or spread upon its surface with judicious haste, no other servant of the farm does work so well or gives returns so certain. This never can be done so well through grazing, where a torrid sun and thirsting atmosphere eliminate much of its virtues.

The first and second methods of the graziers referred to above may be continued, so long as those who practice them can secure cattle at prices which will give them fair returns, but not a moment longer. It has been to their profit hitherto. So it may continue for a time, but it has certainly not been for the profit of those who have furnished the cattle to either the grazier or the stall-feeder.

In providing an article for export it is usually for the best interests of the country when such article is handed directly from the producer to the exporter, hence when every farmer mainly provides his own grazing and stall-feeding stock, the profits will be more evenly distributed. The professional feeder may then, perchance, draw his supplies from western climates, greatly to the enrichment of his country, and we shall fondly hope of himself as well, which cannot be done by the grazier. Thus we are shut up to the

conclusion, that while grazing may be practised with great advantage (on not too extensive a scale), in furnishing supplies for the home market, the main supplies of the future for shipping must come from stalled cattle, and that, as the highest profits from stalled cattle shall come from such as go across the seas as a rule, the grazier must soon look for his returns mainly from the home market.

So far, therefore, as we have been able to obtain the evidence, we have given what we consider the best methods of raising cattle for the home market, that are now practised in Ontario, which, if the best, must at the same time be the most profitable, and these methods are also practical.

We desire but to add, that whatever may be the result of this humble effort, in a competitive point of view, if it only prove instrumental in doing something toward staying but a portion of our farmers in that suicidal work of impoverishing their lands by grazing them to an extent so alarming, and carrying all the product to the market, and in persuading but a few to give increased attention to the safer and more profitable work of producing beef, we shall have been abundantly repaid for the labor expended in the preparation of this very imperfect production on this grandly important theme, "the profit of breeding, feeding, and fattening beef cattle for the market, viewed from a practical standpoint."

An Ideal Cleveland Bay.

The following is Mr. Lloyd's ideal of a Cleveland Bay:

"From 16 hands 1 in. to 16 hands 2½ in. in height; he should be possessed of good sloping shoulders, a short back, powerful loins, and long quarters. His head is rather plain than otherwise, and on the large size, but it is well carried, and his general appearance denotes activity and strength combined in a manner not seen in any other breed. His action is not remarkably high, but it is the kind of action for getting over the ground. In color he is bay—either light or dark—with black legs, clear of hair, and black zebra-like stripes on the arm, and above the hock are sometimes seen. These are known as the black points, and are supposed to denote especial purity of breeding. White, save a small star or a few white hairs in the heel, is not admissible, a blaze or white foot proclaiming at once the admixture of foreign blood, owing to inbreeding, probably. The Cleveland horse of to-day is of a lighter type than his predecessor, and to this loss of bone the attention of breeders should be especially directed with a view to restoration."

Remedy for Premature Calving in Cows.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Having met with several gentlemen who complained of abortion in their cows, I send you a plan adopted by the late Lord Spencer at Wiseton, England, in consequence of his cows being subject to premature calving. Having observed large pieces of rock salt lie about on the pasture land where cows were grazing, a gentleman asked his lordship the reason of his using it; he said, "Previous to my using rock salt, my cows were subject to premature calving, since which I have not had an instance of it." Now this is a very simple remedy, and could be tried by all farmers, *i. e.*, if they could get rock salt. I have tried in vain in Toronto to get rock salt, but find it can be procured in Montreal. It seems very strange that in a large city, surrounded as Toronto is by legions of agriculturists, this article should not be found.

You will be conferring a great benefit on all if you can persuade the salt merchants at Toronto, Hamilton, and other large towns, to get a stock in. No man who cares for the well being of his stock would be without it, I feel sure.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS GREEN.

December 31, 1884.

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

FALSEHOOD is in a hurry. It may be at any moment detected and punished. Truth is calm, serene, its judgment is on high; its king cometh out of the chambers of eternity.—Dr. Joseph Parker.

Black Tom.

This muscular Clydesdale stallion was imported by C. M. Acer & Co., of the Horse Exchange, Montreal. As shown in our engraving, he is an exceedingly well made horse, and though he fills the eye well, he is larger than he looks. Though just getting over a distemper, he is fast recovering lost ground, and must certainly weigh well when full fleshed. He is numbered 127 in David Riddle's catalogue, and is entered in select Clydesdale stud book. He is coming three years old, is the making of a good useful horse, and will doubtless leave his mark wherever used as a sire. He is from the dam Peggie, and was sired by the celebrated Tam o' Shanter. He is but one of the many horses that are so frequently brought over by this firm, whence they are dispersed far and near. Black Tom, as his name indicates, is dark in color, with the usual infallible markings of his race.

Shortly after this a Shorthorn register was opened, though it was not until early in 1866 that a sufficient number of pedigrees to make a fair sized volume was collected. The arranging and printing was then commenced, and in the following year the first volume of the Canadian Shorthorn herd book was offered to the public. This volume contained the pedigrees of Canadian Shorthorn cattle, and a considerable number of pedigrees contributed by some of the leading American breeders.

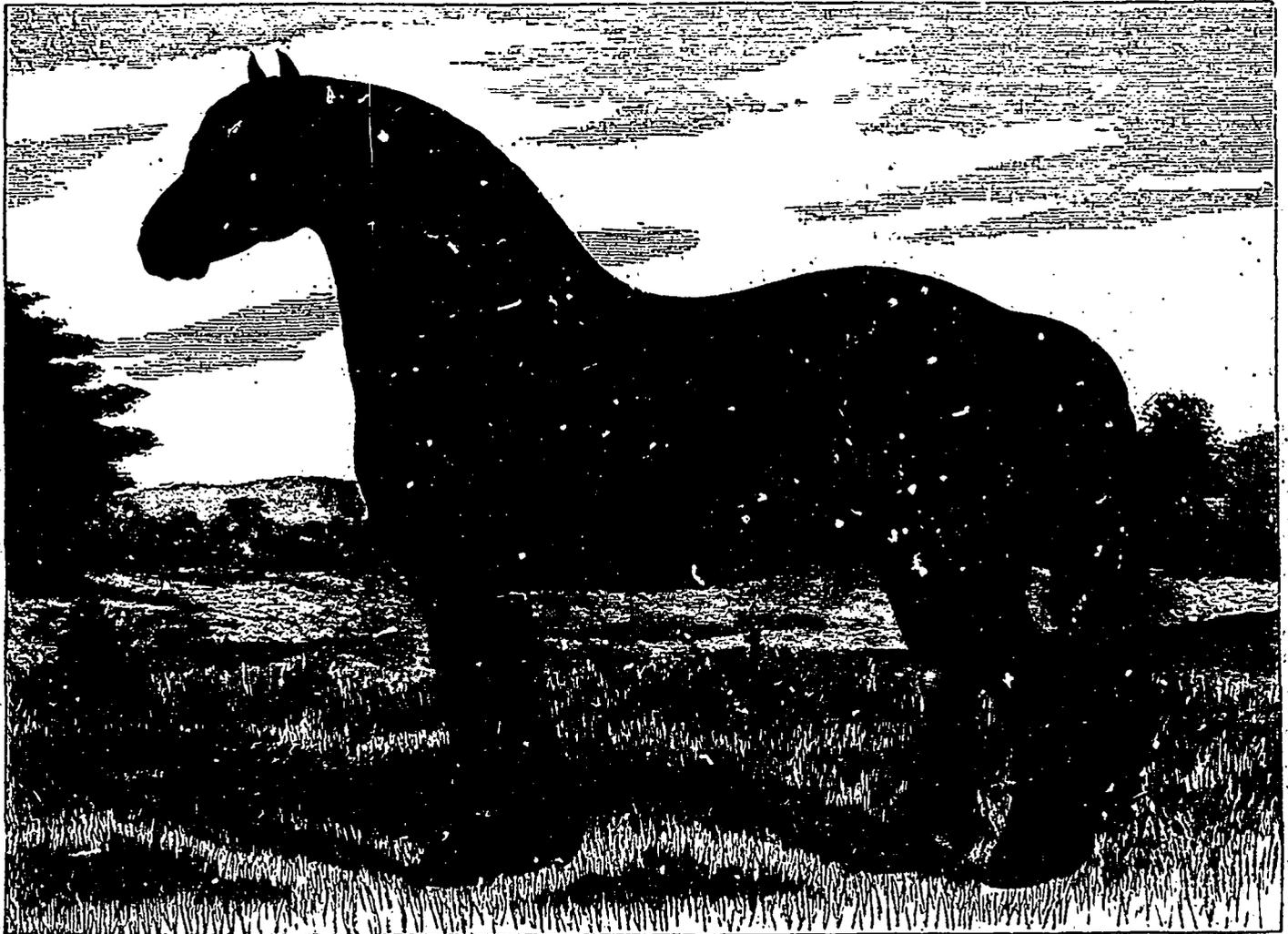
Pedigrees containing four crosses of herd book bulls were admitted to the English herd book, which then consisted of some seventeen volumes. This rule was adopted by the Canadian board of agriculture, and four crossed animals were taken as the minimum for registration.

All the pedigrees in this volume, which was short or imperfect in any of their collateral sources, but

"blood." The fifth volume was then issued under the new standard, as also have been the three following volumes now published.

A number of the breeders were unwilling to admit any but those tracing in all crosses to imported stock, while a larger number agreed to the standard now adopted by the Canadian Shorthorn herd book. This occasioned a split of the breeders, and the minority, for so they were, resolved at hap hazard to run the Canadian herd book out of existence. They met at the Walker House, Toronto, on Thursday, June 2nd, 1881, when they organized a society called the "British-American Shorthorn Association."

The first volume of their herd book appeared in 1883. It contained the pedigrees of about 3,000 cattle, all of which traced their descent in all crosses to imported stock. It must not be thought, however, that these 3,000 cattle were then in Canada. The



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION BLACK TOM.

Imported by and the property of C. M. Acer & Co., of the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

He may be seen at present at the Keillor Lodge Stock Farm of the Geary Bros. Importing Company, Bothwell, where, along with a number of other good horses, he is held for sale.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Canada's Shorthorn Herd Books.

BY J. E. MEYER.

The opening of a register for Shorthorn cattle in Canada owes its origin to the late Hon. Adam Ferguson, who, in 1854, moved before the board of agriculture a series of resolutions, from which ultimately sprung the Canadian Shorthorn herd book.

which were admitted because they derived their descent from animals whose pedigrees were already recorded in the English or American herd book, were marked by an asterisk or star, hence our starred pedigreed cattle.

Up to the year 1881 the Canadian Shorthorn herd book was published under the standard of the first volume. About that time, however, a difference of opinion arose as to the standard of registration. The Canadian Shorthorn Association then resolved that all animals for future registration "must trace in all crosses to imported cows, or to cows already registered in the previous volumes of the Canadian Shorthorn herd book having seven crosses of pure

change of standard required the registering of every male in each pedigree that was not already registered in either the English or American herd books. In 1884 they published their second, and somewhat smaller volume.

Now, might not these men have reasonably expected that the standard of the C. H. B. would ultimately be raised to that they had now adopted, for after the throwing out of the four crossed cattle, and raising the standard to the seven crossed-already-registered, the number of crossed up cattle eligible for registration was left comparatively small, and the possessors of such cattle were of small importance as breeders. In fact all those that have them, and are in any way de-

desires of becoming prominent, will work themselves into better pedigree stock by breeding their old and buying new animals, so that in the course of a few years the number of Shorthorn cattle containing Canadian blood would be so small that they could, without much loss to any breeder, be struck off altogether, when none but those tracing in all crosses to imported stock would be registered.

The difference of standard for registration, then, consists in this—the C. H. B., or the old herd book, as it is sometimes called, admits the produce of all those already registered in the first four volumes with seven crosses of pure blood. They will admit no new crossed up animals, even if they have a score of crosses. The B. A. H. B. admit none but those tracing in all crosses to imported stock. This latter standard should, in my opinion, have been the standard adopted in the first volume of the C. H. B.

re-registering the animal in the C. H. B. in order to receive the required pedigree.

Is this not, then, fellow-breeder, a burden and an expense to you, and to us? Why, I ask, shall a minority of the breeders break away from a standard they, some of them at least, were foremost in adopting? It is true, they made a grave mistake, but why impose a greater burden upon the breeders of this country? Have not our Canadian Shorthorns, with their lower standard of registration, astonished wondering Americans in their own show-rings, and will they, can they, under the new standard, reasonably hope to win fairer laurels than they did at Philadelphia in 1876, or than they have won at Chicago for the past three years? I certainly hope they may, but it will not be because we are blessed with an abundant supply of registration space.

It is quite clear, I think, to both parties, that the

Dandy.

This consequential little Exmoor pony was imported for the Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of the Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont., in 1883. He is a trim, sturdy little fellow, as shown in our engraving, with a compact, muscular construction that speaks of tireless endurance. Dandy is the only real Exmoor pony that we have yet come across in this country, although they have been advertised for some time in the JOURNAL. He was foaled in 1877 and is now being crossed with Canadian ponies, which it is confidently expected will produce a valuable pony phaeton driver, and also a fine specimen of children's saddle-ponies. The Galloway, Welsh, Dartmoor, New Forest and Exmoor ponies are all British races, larger than the Shetland. The progress of enclosure and cultivation in their native regions have thinned their numbers, but latterly much attention is being given to



THE EXMOOR PONY DANDY.

Imported by and the property of Hiram Walker & Sons, of the Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont.

That two herd books is a burden and an expense to Canadian breeders is now known by all. It is an expense, because, now instead of having one herd book to buy, the breeder must buy two, in order to be acquainted with the pedigrees of our Canadian Shorthorns, and the keeping of the herd books is the only means of doing this. Not only is it an expense in the buying of the herd books, but now, in order to have the readers of both books see his pedigrees, a breeder must enter his cattle—they certainly do—into both.

Again, some purchasers will have nothing but what is registered in the B. A. H. B. This does not satisfy him; he must have a printed pedigree as well. The breeder then has to go to the trouble and expense of

Canadian breeders would to-day be better off with but one herd book? As to the two herd books, the standard of the British-American is certainly in advance of the Canadian; but why did not these breeders try harder to gain the majority, or why did not the majority yield? How much better off would the Canadian breeder be if the C. H. B. had adopted the standard of the B. A. instead of its present standard, and how much in advance would such a book be of the two now in Canada?

KOSSUTH, P. O., Waterloo Co.

"Your January number is a good one. 'Excelsior' is evidently your motto."—A. HAGAR, M. P. P., Plantagenet.

propagating them pure and unmixed. Formerly they ran wild on the extensive moorland wastes of their native region free as the air of the morning which blew around them, but in this utilitarian age they are made to bear their share in turning the great millstone of modern life.

The Essex Stock Farm.

Many of the Titanic works of other days are buried in an obscurity that is painful as it is hidden. Who would not like to know more about the builders of the stupendous pyramids on the banks of the green old Nile?

The workmen who built the vanished cities that are

buried beneath the forests of Yucatan with the citizens that lived in them underlie the ruin of the labors of which they once felt so proud, and only the unearthed remnants of their former works throw any light upon the history of the race. One standing beside the lofty mounds of earth that rise here and there throughout the Mississippi valley is filled with an unpent curiosity to know the story of the vanished people, the secrets of whose history they so faithfully conceal.

It shall not be so with the story of the labors of our stockmen, if we can help it. It shall be chronicled in the indelible register of live stock story, and spread wide open to the full view of those who shall live after us, and hence in every number of the JOURNAL we tell our readers what some one firm is doing in one or other of the live-stock lines.

The early history of nearly all the breeds of cattle which are of any value in the earth is wrapped in an obscurity more painful than the darkness of deep Colorado rivers, that split in twain in parallel lines the mountains, in the centre of which they run sometimes a mile down from the top of the channel. This is a great misfortune which can never be obviated now, and it is for us to profit by the mistakes of those who have lived before us.

With these thoughts we proceed to write a description of the stupendous agricultural labors of Hiram Walker & Sons, of the Essex Stock Farm, at Walkerville, Ont., which from the abundance and extent of these must of necessity be only a summary.

The senior member of this firm came to the site on which Walkerville is built many years ago, from the paternal homestead in East-Dorcas, Massachusetts, which had been in the family since the first deed was granted by Government some 200 years ago. The village, named after its proprietor, is on the bank of the Detroit river, and the stock farm, which commences in the rear of the village comprising about 1,000 acres, is split in twain by a gravel road built at the expense of the Messrs. Walker. Other detachments of land run still further back in the same line for the distance of six miles, making the farm and its attachments for pasturage, etc., foot up to 3,000 acres. Then there is the 2,000-acre farm in Essex bordering on Lake Erie, the low lands of which, possessing an amazing fertility, produce marsh hay for the stock on the farm. Then there is Peche island, on Lake Erie, with a climate so well adapted for growing fruits, and an extensive pasturage farm near Bothwell. The firm is adding yearly to their estate, so that there is no saying where the mammoth venture is going to end.

The farm buildings are located about the centre of the first concession from the river, on the right hand side, and here are kept the Shorthorns, the Aberdeen-Angus Polls, the Jerseys, the Percheron and Roadster horses, and the Shrop. sheep and Berkshire pigs. These are plain and unpretentious, the aim being rather to produce good animals than to furnish fine buildings with only inferior specimens within, as is so often done in the erection of dwellings for human habitation.

On the next concession stand the twelve barns, in which 2,400 head of cattle are fattened annually, and from which last year \$200,000 worth were shipped to England.

Like the Prussian King whose agents ransacked Europe to furnish him a regiment of gigantic men, the Messrs. Walker seem determined to have everything on a gigantic scale. To take in even a confused and imperfect idea of the stupendous operations of this cyclopean agricultural undertaking in a single day on foot would be quite impossible, so the order is given

by Mr. John Dimon, the intelligent and capable manager, to make ready the carriage, which is speedily obeyed. This gentleman hails from New England highlands, that look down upon the Atlantic, the salt sea breezes of which commingling with the air of these mountains has produced so many of the mighty moving spirits that have figured so conspicuously in the history of the grandest confederation that the world has ever seen.

We are out upon the highway, and facing the south, but hark yon whistle on the left. See, it is an engine, drawing a train of cars laden with bricks and lime to be used in the erection of additional stable accommodation, which goes puffing along right through the centre of a tier of fields, in which are feeding Jerseys and Aberdeen Polls. They are evidently so used to the sight that it is far less novel to them than to us. This railway runs nearly two miles back into the farm and conveys cattle to and fro, building material, fertilizers, and anything that may be wanted in furthering its interests. Yonder near its terminus stands a ponderous steam plough, which, it is intended, shall henceforth lay open the bosom of the level black loam lands that are comprised within the farm. Near it is a steam harrow, which has already done good work. Not far away are four or five huge wagons which are used in drawing marsh hay from the farm down by the side of Erie's Lake, and which are drawn by a traction engine with five tons and upwards on one of them at a time. See those immense piles of drain tiles in long succession piled up near the station. They are to be laid down this season, although it is now the 22nd of October, and the mild, soft wind that fans the cheek, as it steals its way through the hovering haze that half-hides the mellow light of an October sun, reminds one that the Indian summer, with its mournfully brief reign, is here; to be followed all too soon with those cold blasts that cut the cheek and bind the earth so that even Hiram Walker & Sons cannot tear it open. All around ditchers are at work laying drains through the white clay subsoil, for the 100-acre tobacco field is to be ready by next spring. Yonder, in one corner of it, a grove of ancient elms has been turned out root and branch to preserve the rectangular appearance of the field. This haste calls up the vision of Lord Chatham's men, who worked both day and night in completing the rural surroundings of this once virtual ruler of Britain. Now we ride past large tobacco barns on the right and left, but it is live stock we seek, not tobacco, so we go not in. In every field a huge water-tank rises breast high of the animals that pasture around. These are supplied through pipes with the pure waters of northern regions, which extend from the river, two miles inland. The water is forced into these by a ponderous engine on the river bank, which is always ready for any kind of work. Miles of board fence were being put up along the highway, and all the operations of the farm seemed so perfectly herculean that we almost seemed to fancy we were indeed in the land of the ancient Titans. We almost began to look around amongst the men who were busy moving to and fro, some with teams, some with pick and spade and various implements, and some tending the stock, expecting that great physical development would meet our gaze, but in stature they are only ordinary men. To this day the idea forces itself upon our mind by the mysterious law of association, that Hiram Walker & Sons are men of gigantic stature, as in their absence we could not see them; but we are told that they are only good specimens of the production of the pure air and life-stirring surroundings of New England scenery.

THE STOCK.

The horse is put away, and we take a hurried look at the 26 Shorthorns, 25 Aberdeen-Angus Polls, 6 Jerseys and the Percheron horses, of which 4 of the mares are imported, 3 are imported stallions, 3 are young mares, 2 are yearlings and 4 are colts; in all 16 head. There is also a number of very superior roadster horses. These are either in the buildings or feeding in the pastures contiguous. Of the 150 head of horses, including those for work, we only saw a portion, as some of them were in pastures far away.

The Shorthorn stock bull Woodland Hall—330—was bred by T. Boak, Oakville, Ont. He was got by High Sheriff 3d—281— and from the dam Ruby's Moss Rose. Edgar—335—a two-year Shorthorn bull, is held for sale. He is a good solid beast. Sir Richard [12259], a rich roan, is a one-year bull of very fine proportions. He is square and deep with extra fine horn. He is from the dam Princess Louise by Marquis Woodhill Antrim [7467] and was bred by J. Kennedy, Hyde Park, Ont. The imported two-year bull King Walter, bred by Mr. E. W. Meade, Waldon, Barmoor Castle, has not done so well, from what cause is not known; his dam was Woodrift and sire King Malcolm (43419).

The Aberdeen-Angus Polls are a good lot and mostly imported. They were bred by such breeders as J. McKee, Achbreck; A. O. Stevenson; George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes; D. McDonald, the Park; A. Beedie, Pitgair, Gowrie; John Grant, Methlick; W. Wilson, Drumfergus; James Mackesock, Earnside, etc.

The mention of such breeders is a sufficient guarantee as to the character of the stock, which is only confirmed by an examination of them. The young bull Aberfield, which now heads the herd, was bred by M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont. Calved November 16, 1883, he was got by Ermine Bearer (2082), and from the dam Waterside Queen (3208), tracing back to old Lady Ann (743).

The Jerseys, though as yet small in number, are very select. Queen of Essex (27256), A. J. C. C. R., of the Coomassie family, took first at London, and but for a misunderstanding in the entering, would have had same in Toronto. Kisber's Lily (27257), A. J. C. C. R., has bred a beautiful bull calf, Essex Chief (13112) A. J. C. C. R. The calf Essex Prince, from the Dam Essex Queen and the sire Essex Prince, promises well. The c. c. Essex Gem is from Kisber's Lily and the stock bull. With the exception of the calves, the Jerseys were imported direct from the island of Jersey in 1883. The stock bull Essex Prince (13111), A. J. C. C. R., won first and sweepstakes at London as best bull of any age.

With the Percheron horses we were particularly well pleased. Romulus, at head of the stud, is a dapplegray. He was foaled in France in 1873, and was sired by Romulus by Monarch; dam Julia, by Romulus by Monarch. He won the first prize and gold medal at Paris, 1878, and nearly 30 other first prizes the same year. It is needless to say that he is good forward and good aft, and well coupled. He was awarded first prize and silver medal at Toronto Industrial, 1884, and as he has headed the stud at the Essex Stock Farm since 1879, in this we have an explanation of the excellence of the young Percheron stock.

The grey Percheron stallion Marquis, now four years old, was sired by Romulus, and is from the dam Cozette. He was imported in the dam. He is very compact and well put together. The best idea that we can give of him is to say, that he is a big little

horse, with no waste in his construction. Essex Lad, a grade Percheron by Romulus and a Royal George mare, is a tall stallion with good style and action.

The Percheron mares Cozette (sketched in January JOURNAL along with L.e. Petit Duc, her foal), Fantine, Juno and Victoria, are all imported. Le Petit Duc is a marvel of beauty. He won first at the Toronto Industrial, and would stand well in any showing in the world. The 40 mares bred this season at the Farm have but recently been sent away from the regiment of young colts that galloped about in another field, like the squadron of an army, and in the meantime refusing to be consoled. In the same field stood a mammoth mound of straw, from which 4,179 bushels of oats had been threshed.

Much attention is given to the breeding of Roadster horses, some of which are pure-bred and some high-class grades, which are practised on a track adjacent to the barn. We refer to only some of them.

H. G. 1232, Vol. IV., is a pretty bay stallion, half brother to Clingstone 1877. This colt took first prize at Western Fair and a special as best road stallion of any age. He was sired by Rysdyk, and from the dam Kate, from dam of Orient, 2,24. He gives promise of speed. The half-bred bay stallion Adonis was sired by the race horse General Custer, dam Fancy, a highly bred Messenger mare, which we fancy would prove a valuable stallion to cross on cold blooded mares.

The mare Sally Brown, three years old, was bred by J. Wiser, Prescott. She was sired by Joe Brown, (2,22) and the dam Jenny Rysdyk. She traces thirteen times to imported Messenger. In conformation she is very much like Maud S. (2,094). Gladis, a two-year bay mare, was sired by Gladis by Belwood, a Kentucky horse tracing sixteen times to imported Messenger. Prescott Belle, bred by J. Wiser, is an in-bred Hambletonian, and traces nine times to imported Messenger. Cute, a beautiful dark bay, 3 years old, was sired by Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He traces back into the Patchen & Clay families and through ten channels to imported Messenger.

The self-important little Exmoor stallion Dandy is described in another column. The 20 milch cows which supply the establishments with milk and butter are Shorthorn grades. Hear it, ye Shorthorn men!

A hurried look through the well filled library of the manager, and the half dozen ponderous scrap books containing the careful gleanings of a lifetime, and we are away.

Whatever may be the hindrances natural or otherwise to the success of this farm, the Messrs. Walker are certainly to be congratulated on their choice of location. We see nothing in the way of its becoming in the near future the mammoth stock breeding establishment of the Dominion if its proprietors are so minded. Its owners are pushing inland from the river by purchase as fast as the land can be properly utilized. To supply it with water the whole volume of the Detroit river is at their command. The soil is rich and level, and yet will drain—just such a farm as a Dutchman in his wisdom would select. It can be ploughed and harrowed by steam power, and fertilized by its produce. It is along the line of the great thoroughfares of the east and the west, and is on the border lands of the great Republic, the inhabitants of which can never, it seems, get enough of pure bred stock, so that American buyers coming in would often stop first at the Essex Stock Farm,

If only pure bred stock were kept upon it, and the utmost care taken at all times in the selection and breeding, it might be made a monumental institution

of enterprise in the live stock line, the name of which would spread abroad through all the nations, and the utility of which would be inscribed in the indelible register of our great institutions, which in their magnitude assume a national aspect.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Importance of Water.

The best water for horses is soft, fresh, and pure rain, river or pond water, and it is absolutely necessary, to preserve health in the stable, that a constant and ample supply should be on the premises. In order to effect this, where well or spring water is the only water to be obtained, it should be put into troughs having some clay and chalk at the bottom, and softened before use by exposure to the sun and air. Such is the effect a change of water has been known to produce in a horse, that in some instances even the loss of a great race has been, with much show of reason, ascribed to this cause alone, and careful trainers have even gone so far as to carry with a horse, on the eve of an important engagement a supply of the water he had been accustomed to.

Our Scotch Letter (North).

AUTUMN SALES OF PURE BRED CATTLE IN SCOTLAND.

In common with most other agricultural interests on this side of the water, the breeding of pedigree stock has this autumn felt pretty severely the grip of depression. At the important sales of pure-bred Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle held at Aberdeen last month business was flat and prices were far from satisfactory to expositors. The number of Shorthorns catalogued was 110 bulls and 24 cows and heifers, and taken all around the quality of the stock was as good as ever I have seen it here. The majority of the bulls were under one year old and of course wanted the strength and substance of the animals offered at the sales in spring, but with a few exceptions the consignments were brought out in splendid order with fine blowing coats of hair. The number of breeders who gathered round the sale ring were ominously small and portents were only too fully realized, the sale being very stiff. Over one-fourth of the animals were withdrawn unsold and the prices realized, when compared with those at the autumn sale in 1883, showed a reduction of rather more than 15 per cent. The first lot of bulls were those belonging to the veteran breeder, Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, who offered 25 even, well brought out, stylish, beautifully haired animals. Chiefly got by a Sittytion-bred bull named Athabasca, they had good family character, handsome shapes, and capital quality. Athabasca, I may state, is a fine white bull, bred by Mr. A. Cruikshank, which has done almost as good service in Mr. Marr's herd as a famous sire named Heir of Englishman, who, to a great extent may be said to have made its reputation. There is a certain amount of dislike to white bulls among breeders, more especially in America. I need not stay, meantime, to say how far the prejudice is well founded, but of this I am certain, some of the best bulls at present in this district, are white in color, of great individual merit, and possessing the property of transmitting it to their offspring. A fact in connection with Athabasca's service in the Uppermill herd may be mentioned—although pure white himself, he has not left a single white calf. Mr. Marr's average for 25 head was a little over £26, or £5 under his average of last year, and the highest individual price 42 guineas, which was the biggest figure reached at the sale. Kinellar, Keithfield, Heatherwick and Danestown herds all centered in Aberdeenshire, contributed a number of superior animals in the 1st classes, but few of them were sold. The average price for 72 bulls was only £22 13s. 9d. and for 10 cows and heifers £26 2s. 10d.; the total proceeds of the sale being £1,893 3s.

In the following week a large number of Polled Aberdeen cattle were offered for sale, and the results were even more unsatisfactory. The number of cattle forward was 160, but owing to the want of demand 48 of them were withdrawn. There was a large proportion of good serviceable bulls, of fair breeding, and

plenty of flesh, but I did not see so many "cracks" as usual, and there were several lots in the hall which should have been left at home. But poor as was the quality in some cases, it is not easy to account wholly for the great fall in the price of Polled bulls this autumn. The value of our Polled stock (Aberdeen-Angus) was certain to fall when the American demand slackened, as it has done for some time, but it is evident there is depression at our own doors, which has greatly damped the spirits of our farmers.

It might be thought when they find that cereal growing does not pay, that they would be more eager than ever to breed from a superior class of bulls. There has been little inducement this season, however, to go in for the rearing of commercial cattle, as the supplies from Ireland and Canada have almost glutted the markets, and prices for "stores" having fallen greatly in the course of the year, have not left much profit to the breeder. It would be a misfortune to the north of Scotland, which for many years has been pre-eminent for its breeds of cattle and production of beef, if our breeders were obliged to "chuck up the sponge" to the foreigner. At present Irish cattle are being fed in such large and increasing numbers as to affect the character of Aberdeenshire beef in the London market. These cattle, even although fed off on a plentiful supply of the noted Aberdeenshire turnips and other feeding stuffs, do not "kill" like the "home breeds" which are not equalled anywhere for the quality of their meat.

In the interests of agriculture in this part of the country, it is much to be hoped that the present depressed state of affairs will soon be a thing of the past and that farmers will find that in the production of beef lies their principal support. The average made for 45 bulls was £21 10s 8d, as compared with £27 17s 11d last year, and for 67 females £24 17s 1d, as against £37 2s 8d last year. The small average price is hardly accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the best animals was withdrawn. The proceeds amounted to £2634 9s.

THE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

founded by Mr. Donald Fisher, Keithick Mains, nearly a quarter of a century ago, was brought to the hammer last month, Mr. John Thornton, of London, officiating as auctioneer. Mr. Fisher, who has been an ardent admirer of this breed, paid much attention to the Booth and Knightley cross, and was on the whole fairly successful, though his cattle have not of recent years taken the fancy of our northern breeders. They were more of the English than of the Scotch type, and although several of them were of really high individual merit, yet the quality was not well sustained throughout the herd. The young stock formed the best part of the collection. Rather poor prices were got, quite a contrast to those current not very many years ago, but the sale was perhaps as successful as most people looked for. I append a summary;

| | AVERAGE. | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 16 cows..... | £35 15s 3d. | £575 8s. |
| 5 one-year old heifers..... | 28 15s 4d. | 743 17s. |
| 6 heifer calves..... | 24 10s. | 747 |
| 9 bulls..... | 29 10s 4d. | 765 13s. |
| 36 = £31 8s 10d. | | £2131 18s. |

The highest individual price was 72 guineas.

Mr. Campbell, Kinellar, recently despatched from his old established herd 9 bulls and 15 heifers for Messrs. Johnston, Redmond & Russell, Ontario. The consignment includes members of the Nonpareil, Claret, Rosebud, and Mina families, and from personal knowledge I can say several of them are of distinct merit, and have taken show-yard honors.

QUIDAM.

Cattle Quarantine, South Quebec.

(Held over from January for lack of space.)

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—According to promise I send you here-with a list of the cattle, sheep, and swine imported this year (1884). They sum up 2161 head, all told, viz.: 1662 cattle, 473 sheep and 26 swine. Of the above numbers 425 cattle, 370 sheep and 20 swine remained in Canada, the remainder went through into the United States. As you have already seen and given an account in your JOURNAL of all our early importations this year, I will not say anything more about them; only just a few words about what we have at present in quarantine (Dec. 25th, 1884).

Mr. Simon Beattie has 9 bulls and 16 cows and

heifers, Galloway breed. Mr. Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, has 22 yearling bulls, 10 yearling heifers, and 7 two-year-old heifers. They are Shorthorns, bred by Mr. A. Cruikshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. They are all a nice lot of plump animals, good colors, and very straight and square built.

Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, has 5 yearling bulls. They are much the same as Mr. Davidson's lot. One of them is a very large dark red bull about 3 years old. There is not the equal of him in quarantine. I believe he is to be kept as a stock bull at Mr. Dryden's farm when he gets home from here. Mr. Arthur Johnston's lot consists of 9 bulls and 11 heifers, Shorthorns. This gentleman has eclipsed all his former importations in regard to quantity and quality of stock. Mr. Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont., has one large roan cow and one red yearling bull. Mr. Jos. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont., has 4 three-year-old Shorthorn heifers.

The lot of Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, and H. Y. Attrill, Goderich, are the most aristocratic-looking animals we have had this year. They are all of the most fashionable Shorthorn blood that England can produce. It must have taken quite a lot of money to buy those noble cattle from their lordly owners on the other side of the Atlantic.

The lot of Messrs. B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville, N. Y., consists of 12 cows, 3 bulls and 61 one and two-year-old Holsteins. I understand that the most of this large importation is going to remain in Canada, as they are sold to sundry parties in the Lower Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario. They are an uncommon good lot of cattle, and by what I can learn, this very enterprising firm and their stock are getting to be very popular in Canada. The remainder of the cattle are Herefords, and are going to the western States.

It seems that Canada will ere long stand second to no other country in breeding superior stock. If she only keeps on for a few more years as she has been doing in the past, we will see but few scrubby cattle kept by our intelligent farmers. I do think that the day has come that our people can plainly see for themselves that there is no benefit whatever to be gained in keeping inferior stock.

In conclusion, if I judge rightly, the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL has done its share thus far in advancing this very important branch of the farming industry, for any one who reads this journal cannot but be convinced by its truthful teachings.

Yours truly, WM. WALSH.

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION, South Quebec, 15th Dec., 1884.

Very reluctantly, indeed, we held over this valuable letter and the list of importations given below, from the January number. We heartily commend the views of the careful, reliable, and deservedly popular manager of this institution to the careful consideration of our farmers, and only hope that he will find time to furnish us with quarantine items very frequently.—Ed.

LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATIONS FOR 1884.

The following is an accurate and complete list of all animals that have passed the Cattle Quarantine at South Quebec during the past year, with date of arrival, number of each breed, and name and address of owner:

1884.
Cattle.
Jan. 17—32 males, 11 females, Herefords; Holmes & Vaughan, Herefordshire, England.
May 4—4 males, 16 females, Herefords; Rufus H. Pope, Cookshire, Que.
" 19 males, 2 females, Polled Angus; Rufus H. Pope, Cookshire, Quebec.
" 2 males, 6 females, Herefords; F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.
" 1 male, 5 females, Herefords; Green Bros., Innerkip, Ont.
" 2 males, 4 females, Shorthorns; Green Bros., Innerkip, Ont.
" 8 males, 10 females, Herefords; Ned Price, Williamsville, Ill.
" 1 male, 6 female, West Highland; L. Hastings, Chicago, Ill.
" 11 males, 41 females, Herefords; Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill.
" 41 males, 17 females, Herefords; T. J. Lewis, Odebolt, Iowa.

May 14—2 females, Polled Angus; Robt. Lilburn, Emerald Grove, Wis.
June 4—1 males, 3 females, Herefords; 1 male, 7 females, Polled Angus; 1 male, 2 females, Jerseys; 1 male, 3 females, Guernseys; 1 male, 7 females, Shorthorns; 1 male, 1 female, Devons; 1 male, 2 females, Galloways; 1 males, 3 females, Ayrshires; Ontario Agricultural College.
" 2 males, 5 females, Shorthorns; Adam Balantyne, Stratford, Ont.
" 1 males, 6 females, Herefords; Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que.
" 1 male, 3 females, Herefords; H. B. Sharman, Stratford, Ont.
" 3 males, 40 females, Herefords; Mackie & Drew, Oshawa, Ont.
June 5—1 male, 9 females, Shorthorns; J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.
11—25 males, 156 females, Holsteins; George E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill.
12—3 females, Ayrshires; James Drummond, Petite Cote, Quebec.
25—1 male, 3 females, Polled Angus; James McFarlane, Clinton, Ont.
July 15—5 males, 6 females, Polled Angus; George Simpson, Kansas.
Aug. 3—24 males, 96 females, Holsteins; Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.
6—1 male, Polled Angus; Rufus H. Pope, Cookshire, Quebec.
" 15 males, 61 females, Herefords; Holme & Vaughan, Herefordshire, England.
" 1 male, Shorthorn; R. H. Allan, 29 Water street, New York.
" 2 females, Shorthorns; Wm. Murray, Chesterfield, Ont.
" 2 females, Shorthorns; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
" 7 females, Shorthorns; H. Y. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.
" 8 males, 26 females, Herefords; Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ills.
" 13 males, 16 females, Herefords; T. J. Lewis, Odebolt, Iowa.
" 17 males, 105 females, Herefords; Burleigh & Co., Holliswell, Maine.
" 5 males, 10 females, Sussex; Burleigh & Co., Holliswell, Maine.
" 1 male, 5 females, Sussex; W. H. C. Standford, Sussex, England.
Aug. 10—3 males, 10 females, Herefords; Amos Bussell & Son, Millford, N. Y.
" 1 male, Shorthorn; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.
13—1 male, 1 female, Shorthorns, Jas. Fisher, London, Ont.
" 1 male, 6 females, West Highland; Hon. D. A. Smith, Silver Heights, Man.
Sept. 10—10 males, 24 females, Galloways; The Clydesdale Horse Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
" 16—10 females, Jerseys; Dawes & Co., Lachine, Quebec.
" 3 females, Jerseys; Jas. Murray, Montreal, Que.
17—65 males, 42 females, Herefords; Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill.
" 28 males, 98 females, Herefords; H. C. Yeomans, Indianola, Iowa.
" 3 females, West Highland; L. Hastings, Chicago.
Oct. 2—21 males, 22 females, Shorthorns; J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.
" 6 males, Shorthorns; John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont.
Oct. 12—1 male, 1 female, Shorthorns; Thomas Russell, Exeter, Ont.
" 4 females, Shorthorns; Jos. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont.
" 8 males, 11 females, Shorthorns; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.
Oct. 13—11 males, 21 females, Herefords; Mr. Deakin, Herefordshire, Eng.
Oct. 15—7 males, 68 females, Holsteins; B. B. Lord & Son, Sinclairville, N. Y.
Nov. 4—72 males, 4 females, Herefords; Ned Price, Williamsville, Ill.
" 2 males, 40 females, Herefords; Geo. A. Fowler, St. Mary's, Kansas.
" 3 females, Shorthorns; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
" 1 female, Shorthorn; H. Y. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.

Nov. 4—7 males, 15 females, Galloways; Simo-Beattie, Markham, Ont.

Total, 509 males, 1098 females, calves born, 55; grand total, 1662.

Sheep.

May 4—1 ram, Shropshire; Green Bros., Innerkip, Ont.
" 1 ram, 28 ewes, Shropshires; Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ont.
June 4—2 rams, 5 ewes, Cotswolds; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 3 rams, 18 ewes, Shropshires; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 2 rams, 5 females, Southdowns; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 2 rams, 5 ewes, Hampshire Downes; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 2 rams, 5 ewes, Oxford Downes; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 1 ram, 3 ewes, Lincolns; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 1 ram, 6 ewes, Leicesters; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 1 ram, 2 ewes, West Highland; The Ontario Agricultural College.
" 1 ram, 6 ewes, Cheviot; The Ontario Agricultural College.
June 25—8 ewes, Shropshires; Jas. McFarlane, Clinton, Ont.
Aug. 10—32 rams, Shropshires; The Cochran Ranch Co., N. W. T.
" 1 ram, 50 ewes, Shropshires; Jas. Glennie, Guelph, Ont.
" 5 ewes, Southdowns; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
Aug. 11—1 ram, Shropshire; John Russell, Sunnydale, Ont.
Aug. 12—2 rams, 10 ewes, Cotswolds; James Main, Boyne, Ont.
" 1 ram, 4 ewes, Shropshires, James Main, Boyne, Ont.
" 6 ewes, Shropshires; Thomas Shaw, Woodburn, Ont. (per J. C. Ross, Jarvis).
" 1 ram, 15 ewes, Shropshires; John C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.
" 1 ram, 2 ewes, Southdowns; John C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.
Aug. 13—1 ram, 6 ewes, Shropshires; Cress Bros., Washington, Ills.
" 1 ram, Southdown; A. G. Dandford, Washington, Ills.
Aug. 17—3 rams, 30 ewes, Shropshires; W. W. Prichard, Radnor, Ohio.
" 1 ram, 5 ewes, Southdowns; Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ont.
Aug. 29—1 ram, 50 ewes, Shropshires; C. Hill & Son, Delaware, Ohio.
" 18 rams, 31 ewes, Shropshires; Privett & Thompson, Greensburg, Ind.
" 1 ram, 4 ewes, Shropshires; John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.
Sept. 17—6 rams, 15 ewes, Southdowns; W. H. C. Standford, Sussex, Eng.
" 2 rams, Shropshires; Geo. Geary, London, Ont.
" 2 rams, Lincoln; Wm. McPherson, P. E. Island.
Oct. 13—2 rams, 15 ewes, Shropshire; Dalton McCarthy, Toronto, Ont.
Nov. 11—2 rams, 32 ewes, West Highland; H. Y. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.
" 1 ram, 5 ewes, Lincoln; H. Y. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.
Total, 97 rams, 576 ewes.

Pigs.

June 4—1 male, 1 female, Yorkshires; The Ontario Agricultural College.
Aug. 12—3 males, 9 females, Berkshires; Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.
" 1 male, 1 female, Suffolks; Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.
" 1 male, 2 females, Berkshires; J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.
Sep. 16—1 male, Berkshires; J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
Oct. 15—2 males, 4 females, Yorkshires; John McNeill, Chicago.
Total, 9 males, 17 females.

W. WALSH.

The Stratford Shorthorns and Herefords.

During the afternoon of the 15th January, while the dairymen of western Ontario were in convention, we accepted the kind offer of Mr. Wm. W. Ballantyne, son of Thomas Ballantyne, M. P. P., to give us an opportunity of surveying the principal herds of pure-breds in the neighborhood of the prettily laid out and pretentious town of Stratford. We were favored with the presence of Mr. H. B. Sharman, who along with Mr. Ballantyne, took a course at our Experimental Farm, Guelph, and who, if we mistake not, will reflect only honor to this useful institution in the days that are at hand.

Mr. Ballantyne is running a 200 acre farm just outside the corporation of Stratford, two miles to the westward, which is mostly cleared and underdrained with tiles—the drains being usually 40 feet apart and from 2 feet 9 in. to 3 feet deep.

MR. WM. W. BALLANTYNE'S SHORTHORNS.

This young herd consists of 3 young bulls and 6 heifers, and was established only last summer, but on a splendid foundation, as we shall see. The three-year heifer Missie 81st, was got by Bentinck (24787), dam Missie 49th, by Heir of Englishman (42122). She is thus a half sister to Messrs. Green Bros. Earl of Mar (47815), of the Glen, Innerkip. This fine heifer coming three years, has the range and depth of the Earl, but does not equal him in the graceful carriage of the neck. The other three heifers from the Uppermill herd are two years old, and are all carrying calf, as indeed are all the females of the herd. Marchioness 4th, got by Cayhurst (47560), dam Marchioness of Derby by Earl of Derby 2d (31061), is a growthy, blocky beast, with good breast and fine top line. Earl of Derby 2d was a great prize-winner at different Highland shows. Monogram 21st was bred by A. Scott, Towie Barclay. She is a roan of the Cruikshank type. She was sired by Vienna (45731), dam Monogram 13th by General Gourke (39922). Missie 79th was bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and has a close resemblance to the family in everything save that she is a little inclined to patchiness. She was got by Prince Royal (45413), from the dam Missie 67th by Ben Moore (39460).

The two Waterloo heifers, a one-year and a three-year, are of the most orthodox red in color, and hail from the herd of J. Evans, Uffington, Shrewsbury. The one-year roan Bates bull, Furbelou Duke is from the same herd, and is a very fair type of animal, but not the equal of the stock bull Methlick Hero. The former was got by Laughton Duke 2d 45036, dam Queen of Geneva by Grand Duke of Geneva 2d, 31288. Along with Wallace described below, he is now held for sale, as stated more fully in advertisement.

Methlick Hero, thirteen months old, is a roan, a fine fellow. He is exceedingly compact, with a splendid back and grand on the crops, with a good type of head, but could spare quite a little on his under line. He was sired by ———, and from the dam Mademoiselle, the \$1,000 cow, purchased for the Experimental Farm.

Wallace, a ten months calf, and red in color, is a fine beast with fleshing propensities. He was sired by Elocutionist (47832), half brother to the Earl of Marr.

Mr. Ballantyne is about building a bank barn on the plan of Green Bros., but somewhat larger. It will be 64 by 100, thus making somewhat more room for the passages, and increasing a little the size of the outer tiers of box-stalls.

SHORTHORNS OF ROBT. BALLANTYNE & SON.

This firm are some six miles west from Stratford.

They farm 150 acres of splendid soil, well underdrained, and which is becoming richer every year. They are not far from Sebringville, which is the post office. Mr. R. Ballantyne came to this country 42 years ago, and like so many of the passing generation of veteran pioneers, who one by one are falling on the tiresome journey, he cleared the lands which now so handsomely reward him for his labors. The younger generation are vastly ahead in their advantages, educational and otherwise. Would it not then, be a shame if, from lack of determination and pluck, they fell behind their fathers in the measure of their success?

This firm have bred Shorthorns for some six years and have now 3 pure bred cows and 6 heifers, along with 3 or four bulls. They have also 19 head of grades, many of them very superior animals, quite ahead of very many registered ones in their individual excellences, as they have been breeding from registered bulls for many years.

The stock bull Lancaster Royal—301—, five years old, is a ponderous roan, bred by Amos Cruikshank, Sittytown, Scotland, and imported by John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin. He was sired by Lord of the Isles (40218), dam Lavender 18th. This bull, which has proved himself a fine sire, is now held for sale along with the red one-year bull Athelstane, and others of the grades, as stated in the advertisement. Athelstane, coming two years, was bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont. He was sired by Butterfly's Athelstane—4719— bred by Jas. I. Davidson, of Balsam, and is a grandson of Isabella, the Messrs. Russell's gold medal Centennial cow. He traces back through a long list of British sires. The bull Langside Hero is to be the future stock bull. He is a one-year, with plenty of substance, and perhaps too much horn, a good handler, with a skin that has ample room for expansion, one of those animals that says to you at first sight, "give me a chance, and I will yet be heard from." He is by the Messrs. J. & W. Watt's Barmpton Hero—278—, and from the dam Leah, bred also by that firm, and has a half brother in the same stall that will keep him pushing well ahead if he is to keep out of the way of the latter. This cow Leah is perhaps the best on the place. She was a first prize winner at the Provincial before three years of age. She was sired by Under Sheriff [4184], bred by G. Isaac, and traces back through a long line of English ancestry.

The first purchase of this firm was from a Mr. McCollum, Haysville, Ont., when the cow Lady Bourbon, alias Beauty 2nd, bred by J. Miller & Son, Brougham, was brought home along with her twin calves, which have since developed into fine cows. They were sired by Liberator [5513].

THE HEREFORDS OF JOSEPH SHERMAN & SON.

These are an excellent lot. With one exception they are all imported, unless in the case of the three calves, and these were imported in the dams. They number 18 head, of which 13 are females capable of breeding. The larger portion of them are but two years old, and almost every one of which is carrying calf. The herd is kept within the corporation, and is just on the outskirts of the town, which is a centre of railways.

The five-year cow Damson, from the herd of John Hill, of Felhampton Court, is well proportioned, and soon due to calve by Merry Monarch (5466). Clifton 7th, bred by Mr. Grassett, of Weimore, Craven Arms, of his Clifton family, is a very large and roamy cow.

Of the seven two-year-olds, Lovely 7th, sired by England's Glory, is a fine capacious cow. She was bred by Mr. Hill, is a very pretty even beast, and is in calf to Conqueror (7510). Relic, sired by Othello (6092), is suckling a beautiful little heifer calf by

Cronkhill Monarch (6885). Othello is own brother to the celebrated Pirate, bred by Mr. Turner, and sold to Geo. Leigh & Co., Beecher, Illinois, U. S. A.

Gem 25 and 26, of Mr. Green, of Marlow's stock, of the Gem family; and sired by Cronkhill 6th, 5848, were bred by Mr. Hill. The former to many good qualities adds a strong loin and great width, the latter is nursing a bull calf, sired by Merry Monarch (5466). Lucy, by England's Glory (5314) is a beautiful heifer, with very distinct markings. Lucy was bred by Mr. Crane, also Yellow Girl, which suckles a bull calf by Cronkhill Monarch (6885). These bull calves, along with the old bull Duke of Argyle, bred by Her Majesty and imported in dam by the Ontario Experimental Farm are held for sale. Argyle was sired by the Duke of Connaught (4528), and from the dam Princess Mary 2nd, at present owned by Mr. L. G. Drew, of Oshawa.

President Grant, the stock bull, was bred by the late T. J. Carwardine, the owner of Lord Wilton (4740). He is a one year, sired by President Arthur (7177), a first prize winner at the Royal England as a two-year-old, and at other places. His dam is Lady Bird, vol. xiii, p. 180, E. H. B. President Grant is a fine, evenly proportioned bull, and won first at the Western, London, 1883. Several of the herd are now carrying calf to him.

The heifers Countess 10th, Bonny 6th, and Constance 15th, bred by J. Hill, and sired by his famous bull Cronkhill Monarch (6885), we did not see, as they are at present at the Experimental Farm for service to Conqueror (7510), but Belle of Felhampton was here, of the old original Felhampton or Unwick blood, with her true Hereford head, broad between the eyes, short between eyes and nostrils, and with that peculiar rosy color about the eyes and nose that denotes purity of blood. The Oxford Downs are prospering. The stock ram was bred by J. Tredwell, Ayersby.

We were much surprised at the rapid progress made in growth by this herd, and also by that of Mr. W. W. Ballantyne since we saw them in quarantine. As with men, a trans-Atlantic voyage seems to renovate. The females of this herd, or at least a portion of them, are intended to be transplanted to the 5,000 acre farm of Mr. Sharman on Birtle Creek, Manitoba, which has a river front of four miles, or half a mile to each lot, where a number of Mr. Joseph Sharman's sons intend locating eventually.

Judging Sheep Single vs. in Pairs.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I wish to call your attention to what I conceive to be a useless practice, viz., that of requiring sheep to be shown in pairs in our exhibitions. At the Fat Stock Show at Guelph I spoke to Mr. Snell, Mr. Campbell, of Woodville, and others, and they were united in the opinion that they should be shown singly. It would certainly be an easier task for the judges to select the best individual instead of the best pair, especially as it often happens that a good one and one not so good are shown together.

I would here suggest that you ask breeders and exhibitors of sheep to give their opinion, in which case I think you will find a large majority in favor of a change.

My sheep are doing well with the exception of a few of my lambs, which are affected with a sort of chronic catarrh. There is no cough, but a continual wheezing and difficulty in breathing, and they do not thrive. I would be glad if you or some of your readers could suggest a remedy.

Truly yours,

JAS. GLENNIE.

In reference to the judging of sheep, the breeders will please speak out.

The lambs may either be suffering from catarrh,

which may arise from being kept in a place too warm or damp or exposed to sudden changes of temperature, or from a parasite in the nasal chamber, which generally arises from ill ventilation. Fear they are too much confined, or kept in quarters not sufficiently roomy. It is impossible to say exactly what is wrong without a fuller description of the affection and conditions of feeding and ventilation. Make sure in the meantime that they have plenty of fresh air, and if practicable give them a change of food. F. D.

FR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

Stock or Grain.

BY R. A. BROWN, CHERRY GROVE

In looking over your article on the depression of the grain trade, I am reminded of my own past experience in the matter. As far as the depression is concerned, for Ontario, I deem it an everlasting blessing. It may for the time seem hard to bear "like affliction," but God is wisest and knows what is best for a whole Province as well as for one individual.

Take the ancient countries where grain was cultivated and made the staple product, where the fields were summer fallowed and cultivated like gardens. The ground, when in its virgin state, was so rich that the cultivator thought there was no end to its production. But now look at the effects; those countries are, many of them, so sterile that their product will not hide the nakedness of the land.

What are the effects in our rich garden? Thirty years ago any kind of grain would grow and return an abundant yield. Fields were sown to wheat for successive years until there came a time when blight, weevil, midge, and all sorts of enemies were a prey upon it, but still man seemed unwilling to withhold and spare the soil. Winter's bleak winds played upon it; spring frosts destroyed it, mildew checked it; rust struck it, but still on went man with his destructive work. Prices have come down to a ruinous extent, but on goes the work of spoliation; and where or when it is to end is more than any one can tell. What is happening with the rich grain fields of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota? They are being sold off in the bag or bushel. What remains of their once boasted fertility, that was said to be exhaustless, is now commencing to grow corn which will be fed to the cattle and hogs. The capital, *manure*, remaining at home, the interest supporting the wants of the owners.

Where shall we find a substitute for the reward of labor, and where look for relief? In lessons taught by the progressive farmer, the stockman. In the past you brought silver from the bag, you shall henceforth bring the yellow shining gold from the hoof.

List to the slogan. Turn your barren wheat-fields to pasture, and give your attention to more beef and bacon, feathers and wool, honey and fruits, and the good old-fashioned days of our fathers, with peace and plenty will return again; you will know less of hard times, and care less for *panics* and *corners*, and then we shall live in a land flowing with milk and honey, as we surely ought to do.

But a few years ago I frankly confess I followed blindly along with the fall wheat tide; but, having some appreciation for books and progress, I gave considerable attention to the *Canada Farmer*, the *American Agriculturist*, and *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, and every available scrap treating of the cultivation of the soil. I saw what must be the end of grain-growing, but to stop and go against the whole community was a hard task; nor is it completed yet. I have been laughed at and am laughed at now for my views and method of conducting my farm. Ten years ago half my cleared land was under crop by the plough; for the last five years not a quarter of it is so cultivated, yet I raise more grain and four times the hay.

Last year, when so many were complaining of bad crops and hard times, thank Providence I had the best crops and the best times I have had for 15 years. I have but a very washy land, yet in 1883 I succeeded in raising from 7 acres 200 bushels of wheat, from 8½ acres, 650 bushels of oats, from 2½ acres, 80 bushels of peas; from 3 acres, 100 bushels of barley, and from 17 acres of hay, I drew in 41 tons, and all this except 100 bushels of wheat, was consumed on the farm with other stuff, as roots, pumpkins, apples and corn, and I could have fed much more to advantage but I hold that, to be successful a farmer never ought

to buy what he can raise himself on the farm. (An excellent maxim.—ED.)

Five years ago a young friend near by, had 35 per cent. of his farm to fall wheat, four years ago 71 per cent., three years ago he gave up the business, called a sale, and sold off his remnants, and has since been trying other occupations, as he said farming does not pay. What he knows now I pointed out to him at the first. I drew attention to the possible results of a stock farm, though it might be on a small scale, but have in consequence been made the butt of merriment for upholding a higher grade of stock. I have got used to the ridicule of those wheat men, so much so that I don't mind them now. I have no fear of them seeing even this reprimand, for they, no, not they, will take a stock journal, and a very little would they read of it, if it was given them.

Before I end this paper I beg to ask what are the editor's views, as well as the views of breeders, on the following subject:

About two months ago I went a long distance to purchase a bull from a celebrated breeder. I found in the stable four thoroughbred bulls, the herdsman showed me two more in a yard with 14 half bred bulls, and pointing out a stately looking fellow, asked how I liked him. I said he was a fine looking fellow, and enquired how he was bred, the answer was that his mother was of plebeian blood, and a very mean looking cow she was. Now, is it right to send around amongst the farmers such blood? as the progeny of this bull would be three-fourths plebeian from a common cow and one-fourth pure.

Is it likely that the one pound of pure blood would predominate over the three pounds of bad blood and make the breed or name of his sire famous? I presume not. I know, were I to practice such results in my poultry yards or with my Berkshires, that the end would be a very inglorious one.

It is very unwise for breeders of pure-bred stock to grow this class of bulls, as the unsatisfactory results that are sure to follow will in a measure bring their whole stock into disrepute by the working of the law of association in the minds of the buyers. It is also unfortunate that any person should breed from any but pure-bred sires, owing to the tendency to revert to types of ancestry that are anything but desirable.—ED.

Weights of Sheep.

FR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

SIR, I would have liked if you had put in Mr. Eckert's statement, regarding Oxford downs, in full, your quotation referring to it, showing as it did that the cross from the Oxford downs gave a much larger sheep than that from the Southdowns, or even the Shrops. At 15 months old you won't get 100 of these latter breeds to average 160 to 170 lbs as in the case of the Oxfords. Yours, etc,

PETER ARKELL.

Teeswater, Jan. 20, 1885.

Only lack of space prevented.—ED.

Percheron-Norman Horses.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

SIR,—As these horses are becoming plentiful in our country, it would be well to inquire whether they are likely to improve our horses by crossing with our cross-bred mares. Stonehenge is looked up to as the father of writers on the horse; writing of the French horse he says, "The Norman charger has been celebrated for ages as the type of horse for the purpose of show and utility combined, with a fine upstanding forehead, he unites a frame of the most massive proportions, and this is moulded in a form as elegant as is consistent with his enormous power. Their legs and feet are so sound that they are able to trot over the paved roads at a pace that would speedily lame our English horses of similar size and strength. Now the superiority of the Norman horse over the English is not the result of chance, seeing England is a far better country for propagating good horses, therefore we must look for other causes. First the admixture of Eastern blood. It is a conceded fact that the Norman horse is mixed with the Arab; we believe from a fair historical deduction this view may be sustained. When the Saracen chief Abderame was defeated by

Charles Martel; history informs us that 300,000 infidels were killed, and the horses they rode were of pure Eastern blood. On division of these horses the larger portion went to the men of La Perches. History also furnishes abundant proof of the Crusaders returning from the Holy Land with their Arabian steeds. In 1830 Lord of Montdowbleau, Jeffrey II, brought a large number from Palestine.

"These Arab stallions, crossed with the stout Norman mares, together with the extraordinary care in breeding their horses by the Government, as discarding all blemished horses of either sex, and thus preventing them from perpetuating their own species, they have arrived at such a state of perfection that ring bones, spavins, curb, side bones and many other diseases that our horses are subject to are not known there. Conjoining this careful supervision with in-and-in breeding, they have produced a horse for general purposes that cannot be excelled."

In "Stock Doctor's Encyclopedia," by Russel Manning, V. S., he says, "The writer had much to do with the formation of the Clydesdale stud book, and gives the Clydes a good send-off, but he recognizes the infallible effect for good of the mingling of Arabian and Norman blood, giving bone and muscle on the one hand and spirit and activity on the other." Summing up their qualities, he says, "The back is short, they are well ribbed up, and round in the barrel. Their legs are short from knee and downwards, their sinews are iron like, and their feet are hard, sound, and apparently insusceptible to disease. For hard labor on ordinary fare the Percheron is unequalled. He will keep his condition when another horse would die through hard labor and neglect. Though full of spirit, yet docile. For quickness of movements at heavy draught, he has no rival. For the improvement of our draught in the United States no other horse is to be compared with him. A second cross would give us a race of horses for all work that would so far excel the ordinary scrub as to seem almost like a different species of animal."

Now, sir, almost every township in Ontario has a representative of these horses, and they fully corroborate Stonehenge's description. In weight, symmetry, soundness, spirit, docility and action they deserve the highest number of marks. Stonehenge's axiom, and supported by other writers of note, and proven by the performance in the race course, in order to secure a bit of success, there must be affinity of blood, a relationship though remote.

The English blood horse is made up of Arab, Turk and Barb. The Percheron Norman horse has a strong effusion of the same blood. Our mares, except Clydes and Suffolk Punch, have more or less crosses of thoroughbred blood in them, establishing a relationship between our mares and the Norman Percherons, the mares getting their Oriental blood through the blood horse. The same author assures us that crossing the English blood horse with the small Norman mares; the French have established a cavalry horse superior to the British cavalry. This admission on Stonehenge's part should settle the question of the advisability of using the Percheron Norman blood. Had it not been for the affinity of blood, the cross might have proven too abrupt, and a mongrel the result, although the upper cross is not so likely to produce a mongrel as the downward cross; that is, crossing a large cold blooded horse with a comparatively small cross bred mare, she has no room for young foal to properly develop, nor is she capable of nourishing it while she is carrying it; nor can she sustain it after it is foaled, hence the result is a big, loose, slab-sided, loose jointed animal; fit for no earthly use but to convert provender into manure.

It is admitted on all hands that the Canadian horse is a descendant of the Norman or Percheron Norman. Robt. Jennings, V. S., in his historical review of horses speaking of the Canadian horse as a desirable one to cross with the American mares, with a view to improving their horses, whether upwards by the mare to a thoroughbred stallion, or downwards by the stallion, says, "He has hardly any equal. From the upward cross there has been produced some of the fastest trotters and the best gentleman roadsters and saddle horses in the country. His legs and feet are admirable, the bone large and flat, the sinews being nervous as steel springs. His feet seem almost unconscious of disease." R. Manning, speaking of our Canadian horse, remarks, "No race of horses has sounder limbs, and none can equal him in fact, these being tough, hard, iron like, and free from disease; nothing in the bounds of reason seems to affect his feet."

Stonehenge, Hubbard and others holds the same view. Beg pardon for occupying so much space.

OWEN ROBERTSON.

Mansewood, Jan. 17th, Halton Co.

Red Aberdeen-Angus Polls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—For the information of "A Subscriber," writing from Yarmouth, N. S., December 2, 1884, in your issue of this month, who makes enquiries about Red Aberdeen Polls, I would say I was on the farm of Mr. Geary, of London, Ont., in September, of 1883, at which time he had on the farm 268 head of Polled Angus cattle. I saw one heifer of a dark-red color, all the rest were black. He assured me that she was as purely bred as the others, and that they sometimes came of that color. This, from a breeder's point of view, would indicate the possible evolution of a new variety, or a breeding back to the red color. When the breed was first established, which is some eighty or a hundred years ago, it was done by crossing the old Galloway breed with a Shorthorn or a horned bull, and then judiciously selecting, so as to produce an ideal type in shape and color. The Sussex Red Polls would appear to have been produced by a cross from a horned bull on Galloway cows, and then bred to each other. The Galloway cow almost invariably produces a polled calf when bred to a horned bull, and this produce, if female and bred to a horned bull, will for many generations produce polled calves. The Galloway blood, being pure for so many years, some historians making them a pure breed for many centuries, some as much as eight or ten, is very strong, both in males and females.

I have a pure-bred Galloway cow that this year gave me a red polled heifer calf from a Durham bull. I am breeding a pure-bred Galloway bull to pure Galloway females, to pure-bred Shorthorn females, and to common Canadian cows. The calves are just commencing to be dropped, and I am proposing to myself to make an exhibit at Toronto in September next of the bull, the cows, and their calves; which I hope will be interesting to just such men as your Yarmouth subscriber.

If I have trespassed too much on your space, Mr. Editor, say so.

Yours truly,

WM. KOUGH.

OWEN SOUND, Jan. 13, 1885.

(We are greatly pleased with the experiments Mr. Kough is making, and shall watch them with much interest. Never fear, they will draw attention from many more than our "Yarmouth subscriber." We shall be glad to hear as to results from time to time.—ED.)

Ensilage as a Food.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the protest of the *Popular Science News* against the using of ensilage, as harmful alike to animals and customers, in the January number of *LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL*, will you permit me to give my own experience during the winter of 1882 and 1883?

I made in the fall of 1882 five tons of ensilage—green oats, barley, wheat straw and southern corn. (The first ensilage made on the north shore of New Brunswick.) At the end of August I cut it and filled my silo in a week, with the help of a hired man. Opened the silo to feed early in December. I found, after the second day's use, that my cattle looked for their daily ration of ensilage, and eagerly devoured it. I had a cow giving milk, and in two days found a marked increase, both in quality of cream and quantity of the milk. The cow came out in the spring in better condition than ever before. My family suffered no injury from the use of the milk. I never saw, on any former spring, stock in better condition. In a word, there were no cattle in the vicinity in such good order. We had never better butter, nor better milk, than while I was feeding the ensilage once a day to my stock.

I ask the attention of farmers to the following: From observation, and my own personal experience during the past three years, I feel assured that the preservation of fodder, especially *corn fodder*, in silos will be largely adopted by intelligent, skillful farmers. Several advantages are justly claimed for it, namely:

1. Comparatively small space, required for storing a given quantity. 2. The great ease with which the fodder may be cut short, soft and green. 3. Avoiding the great labor and greater risk of curing in shocks in the field. 4. The readiness with which the stalks may be harvested in all weathers, except in pouring rains. 5. The whole of the stalks being eaten by cattle, and the advantage of green or succulent food through the winter. 6. Increase in the flow of the milk, some ten or twelve per cent., with improvement in the quality also.

JAMES C. QUINN.

BATHURST, N. B., 16th Jan., 1885.

Clyde Horses.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—In January number I noticed a communication signed "John Brown," in reply to "Young Farmer," in which he speaks of a monster Percheron trotting off at a three minute gait, and says, "Try that with a Clyde." For J. B.'s information allow me to state that I have driven a Clyde, though I never tamed him, which I feel convinced could trot a mile in three minutes without trouble, along the banks of the Clyde at 20 years of age, and as a draught horse allow me to refer Mr. B. to Powell Bros. of Shadeland, Pa., who import Percherons, English draught and all classes, even to the tiny Shetlander. I think he will find the Clyde proclaimed by them, as well as by many others, the king of draught horses. And now, Mr. Editor, I greatly admire your *JOURNAL*, but as your readers are not all importers or breeders of Shorthorns and Polls, may I take the liberty of stating that I think a little less bovine and more equine information at times would prove satisfactory to many, as well as to

CLYDESIDE.

Tiverton, Jan. 23d, 1885.

(Thanks for the suggestion.—ED.)

Enquiries and Answers.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Would you kindly inform I. C. through the *LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL* the nearest address of a raiser of pure-bred Bronze Turkeys, or where I can procure eggs of that breed.

I. CRAWFORD.

Dundville, Ont.

James Anderson, Springfield Farm, Guelph. His card is in the *JOURNAL*, under the style of P. Anderson, the firm being the same.—ED.

PRIVATE REGISTERS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR: Please explain how a register is kept of grade stock, as spoken of in the November *JOURNAL*, page 287.

E. & O. CHASE.

Port-Williams, N. S.

Exactly the same as for thoroughbreds. Books can be made purposely to suit the tastes of individuals by stationers; or registers already made can be purchased. The entry forms for registration in the herd books will give one a good idea of drawing up a form to occupy the left hand page of the book, the right hand one being reserved for remarks.—ED.

YOUNG BULLS.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I would like to ask through your *JOURNAL* how early in 1885 may a Shorthorn bull, calved in May, 1884, be allowed to serve cows, and how many cows in the season, and not impair his future usefulness? Please answer through your paper, and oblige,

E. H.

Any time after this, but very seldom until 18 months old. It is always safe not to use much under a year, and to not more than say 20 to 30 cows under two years.

RINGING BULLS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR: I have been trying to get an instrument made at the blacksmith's for ringing bulls, but thus far the result is rather clumsy. Perhaps you could give a few

hints in your next *JOURNAL* as to the best mode of performing the operation, the best instrument to use to make the hole in the nose, and where one can be procured. Yours truly,

F. A. FLEMING.

The Park, Weston.

ANSWER BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON.

The instrument I use for ringing a bull, though not designed for that use, answers the purpose so satisfactorily that I can recommend it as the best thing I have seen. It is what is called in veterinary terms a trocar, and is intended for puncturing the paunch in case of hoven or tympanites in cattle. The trocar, a sharp pointed instrument, passes through a tube called a canula, both of which are forced through into the paunch in case of bloat, the trocar being removed and the canula left in the opening to admit of the gas escaping. I use the same instrument for ringing a bull. Catching the bull by the nose with the finger and thumb (after tying him securely to a post) I force the trocar and tube through the gristle of the nose, removing the trocar and leaving the tube in the nose. Then entering one end of the open ring into the end of the tube I slowly remove the tube and the ring follows into place without any difficulty. Without the use of a tube there is often great difficulty and annoyance to the bull in getting the ring through the puncture. This obviates the difficulty. With this I can ring a young bull in five minutes without any assistance. Indeed I don't ask anyone to help me. I am not prepared to say where the instrument can be procured, but have no doubt any V. S. can give information where it can be obtained. A cut of it is given in a list of instruments in "Dodd" on the diseases of cattle, page 391. I believe Mr. Stone, of Guelph, uses a punch which cuts a piece out of the gristle of the nose large enough for inserting the ring. I have not seen the instrument but have been told it is a very satisfactory thing for the purpose. I am not aware whether these punches are on sale in this country or not.

The Farm.

PROF. HARE, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, stated at the Institute held in Hamilton, that he and others of the professors would go any reasonable distance to address a meeting of farmers held on a Saturday, with no other charge than that of travelling expenses. Farmers, do not allow so munificent an offer to go unaccepted. Profit by your opportunity. The professors, any one of them, will give you a rare treat—too good by far to miss.

OUR respected contemporary, *The Farmer's Advocate*, offers \$5.00 for the best essay on the subject, "How can its editor best spend \$100 for the benefit of the farmers." One of our subscribers in Frontenac county suggests that the money be spent in sending copies of our *JOURNAL* to poor stock raisers in his own neighborhood. An admirable suggestion. Friend Weld, this man has fairly won the \$5.00. Shall we forward his name and address?

THE lack of capital amongst the farmers of Canada is perhaps more than anything else at the root of much that is suicidal in their practice. When monetary engagements are looming up at a certain season, the grain must be moved off to meet these, regardless of the price. In very many instances farms are lying under the encumbrance of mortgage. To pay the interest ever and anon accruing upon these is a heavy tax, and one which sorely cripples the agriculturist. He is not only cramped in resources by this difficulty, but following in its train comes the further drain of high wages for labor, which, along with the interest drain sweeps away the entire available crop, including hay and even straw, leaving the farm shorn of its producing resources, to be followed by diminishing crops. The extent of this unfortunate position in circumstances is very great, and the remedy is not easily perceived so far as past entanglements are concerned. The

coming farmer, however, may easily steer clear of this reef. If numbers who purchase would just wait a year or two longer till their capital accumulate a little more, they would find it a course attended with very many advantages.

THE prices of grain are so uncommonly low that farmers are feeding it in unusual quantities, which is so far right, but it should not be overdone. We have more than once expressed the fear that owing to its abundance there would be not a little waste. We again desire to drop a word of caution. The world will not always repeat the crop of 1884. Perhaps the generations living will never see it again. In this respect, as in others, the thing that hath been is that which shall be. A great plenty will sooner or later be followed by a scarcity. We are greatly mistaken if twelve months ahead there will be so much grain in our granaries. We do not wish to turn croaker, but a prudent warning is not croaking. There may be waste unconsciously. Feeding large quantities of grain to cattle already ripe is wasting it. When the carriage horses get enough to make them dangerous in driving it is worse than wasted, and when old animals are kept over another year just to beat neighbor so-and-so at the show next season, because feed is cheap, the wisdom of the course is very doubtful. Farmers, take care of your grain. Do not waste a handful of it. Make sure that even the rats and squirrels do not gnaw their way into it. You will doubtless want it all next year. We do not say hold it for higher prices, it is not the province of an editor to give advice in this respect, so much as that of the conscientious grain speculator, where such can be found; but we do say, look sharply after it that none of it is wasted. The wanton school boy only throws away his bread or shares it with a useless dog when he has more than he wants, and schoolboy propensities often follow us long after we have left school.

Agricultural Education.

Not long since, in the neighborhood of the beautiful little village of Delaware that nestles in the valley, we saw a constant stream of water running out of a well that had been drilled years ago, and into the river Thames, bearing upon its bosom considerable quantities of oil. We turned away from it along with the respected clerical friend who was with us, feeling that it was a never-ending waste. But after all it was only oil, and very probably there will be enough left for the wants of the world notwithstanding. Since then we have frequently thought of that continual waste of golden opportunities which is allowed by many a promising young man of the farm—the waste of precious moments which in the long winter evenings are allowed to be frittered away in what is often worse than absolute idleness. O, young men, why is it that ye are content to be like "dumb driven cattle;" why with anything short of being "heroes in the strife."

The council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario are again offering certificates to those who come up to a certain standard in their examinations, which are held at the same time and places as the examinations of applicants for teachers' certificates in our public schools. Prizes are also offered for those obtaining the highest number of marks both in the third and second class examinations. As yet no first class certificates are granted.

That our young men may be up and doing, we publish again the list of books that may be read with advantage in preparing for the examinations. The list is as below: For all candidates—First Principles of

Agriculture, (Tanner); Hand Book of Agriculture, Embracing Soils, Manures, Rotation of Crops and Live Stock, (Wrightson); Canadian Farmer's Manual of Agriculture, (Whitecombe); Soil of the Farm, (Sir J. B. Lawes and others); Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, (Johnston); new edition by Cameron, etc.

For those intending to write for second class certificates: New American Farm Book, (Allen); Talks on Manures, (Harris); Chemistry on the Farm, (Warrington); Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, (Johnston & Cameron); Stock Breeding, (Miles); The Complete Grazier, (Youatt & Burn); American Cattle, (Allen); Manual of Cattle Feeding, (Armsby); The Shepherd's Own Book, (Youatt, Skinner & Randall); Treatise on the Pig, (Harris); Veterinary Adviser, (Law); Insects Injurious to Vegetation, (Harris); Insects Injurious to Fruit, (Saunders). Full particulars will be furnished by applying to the secretary, H. Wade, Toronto.

If young men cannot get sufficiently over the course to justify an attempt at undergoing examination at its first approach, get ready for that which will come a year hence, as no doubt this work so happily inaugurated by the Agricultural and Arts Association, and which we take to be of great utility, will be continued. Even though you have no intention of undergoing an examination, please read the books. It will be time well spent.

Our county (Wentworth) last year furnished but one candidate or two at the most. This year we know of five hard at work and trust there may be many more. If every county furnished even this number what a glorious work would be accomplished!

Young men of the farm: banish sloth; bury care; dig a deep grave for inaction; sing the funeral dirge of contentment with present attainment; deny yourselves a little frivolous enjoyment if need be; and let the lamp-light of winter evenings fall only upon your course of study. In this way you will the better equip yourselves for future life work and pave the way for enduring success.

The Farmers' Institute at Woodstock.

The series of meetings held in the town hall, which were so happily presided over by Mr. H. Parker, of the Provincial Fair Board, through all the different sittings thereof, opened on Friday, 16th January, at 1 p. m., and closed on Saturday. Every attention was given to secure the comfort of the visitors by the chairman and the secretary, Mr. Craig, who were aided by all identified with the movement.

On Friday a most excellent address was delivered on the "feeding and management of dairy cows," by—who dwelt upon the unwise course of continuous grain growing, and showed that it must tend to deterioration of the soil. In winter dairy cows should be housed early, as cold was disastrous to milk production. Ventilation had a very direct bearing on the health of the animal as well as on the sweetness of milk. Evenness of temperature was also important. Owing to climatic conditions it is impossible to adhere rigidly to any stereotyped course of feeding. Different kinds of feed were well adapted for feeding in certain proportions at particular seasons. The right kind should be fed to secure milk of good quality and at the same time sustain the flesh. The system of feeding was then detailed, for which we very much regret we have no space.

Mr. F. Malcolm, Blandford, read a paper on "A Few Mistakes of the Common Farmer." He thought one mistake was, *not sufficiently valuing the fertility of the soil*, as what was not properly valued was sure

not to be well cared for. A second mistake was the *treatment of pastures*. These should not be eaten close. The law of equilibrium between top and root requires this. Our hot summer suns also require it. A third mistake was indulging in a *distaste for scientific farming*, forgetting that all good farming is scientific. It meant working in harmony with the laws of nature. Mistakes were made in the *management of stock*. All suffering in stock is at the expense of feed. The cow turns beef into milk when the supply of food is deficient, which is waste. He said that profit in dairying arose not from the first 3,000 pounds per season, but from the second 3,000 pounds. During the concluding nine months of 1880, seventeen of his cows had averaged 6,067 pounds of milk. In future, he thought 7,000 or 8,000 pounds might be reached, but food was quite as important a factor in the process as the breed. Peculiar excellence in any direction is attained by the sacrifice of something else, hence the ideas of great beefers and great milkers at the same time is antagonistic. Cold water could only be drunk at the expense of feed in winter. It was a great mistake not to keep pigs comfortable and cleanly, and not to have them ready for market at ten months old.

The evening was spent in listening to short and pithy addresses by various gentlemen present, notably Prof. Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, whose happy faculty of putting an audience first in good humor and then of instructing them, is sure to render him a favorite on the platform.

17th January.

Mr. G. H. Cook, of Ingersoll, read a profitable paper on "Farm buildings," which cannot be disjointed and summarized without giving a very imperfect idea of his ideal of a dairy barn.

The paper of Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Embro, on summer fallowing, was concise. It favored turning thistly fields over deeply before bloom, and then keeping them from showing themselves by the use of proper machinery, working near the surface. He also thought a good crop, if properly worked, one of the best forms of summer fallowing. He was strongly of the opinion that farming could be successfully carried on without summer fallowing as ordinarily done, that is, by the three-ploughing system, as by ploughing once, turning over clover or some other substance that heavily covered the ground, the object aimed at was better accomplished. He was strongly supported in his view by Prof. Hare, of the O. A. C.

Regrettably we were necessitated to take the train at this stage of the proceedings, but from what he had already seen and heard we were more than convinced of the great value of these institutes, and of the wisdom of the Ontario government in countenancing them as it has done. We look for a rapid awakening amongst the farmers as the result, and a consequent improvement in every department of farm work.

Encouraging from Nova Scotia.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Our file of your JOURNAL is now complete for 1884, and we desire to offer our best wishes for its future success. As an advertising medium we consider it excellent, as a journal for the general farmer well worth the price of \$1. Every stock owner who has any pretension to the name should not be without it.

Yours truly,

JOHN & J. N. CAMERON,
Prospect Hill Farm, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

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

Quebec Farming on a Large Scale.

The farm buildings of the Messrs. H. T. and P. Spencer represented in the accompanying engraving are situated three quarters of a mile from the village of Frelighsburg, P. Q. The large barn is 45 by 100 feet, with 24 feet posts, and has storage capacity of 160 tons. The drive ways are all in the rear from the hillside; one of which is partially shown in the engraving. The stables accommodate sixty-four head of cattle, in two rows facing each other, with a broad feeding-alley; and water troughs, with running water from a never failing spring. In the rear there is room to pile up several months' manure, but it is not suffered to accumulate, except in very severe weather. The inside is bricked up, and the outer walls being double boarded makes this stable warmer than very many houses.

not farm it all themselves, some of it being rented out in thoroughly equipped farms. They pursue a system of mixed farming; dairying and stock-raising predominating. They winter, usually, about 100 head of cattle on the home farm, and their annual sales of three-year-old steers are about 50 head.

The length of this article will not permit of a description of the farm, composed as it is of almost all kinds of soil, from the rich alluvial river bottom to the somewhat rocky highlands; suffice it for the present to say, that it took first prize at the Missisquoi County Agricultural show last year, of which H. J. Spencer is the newly elected president.

"We take nine periodicals, and the JOURNAL is the most welcome of them all."—THOS. NICHOLSON & SONS, SYLVAN.

Western Dairymen's Association.

The dairymen of western Ontario met in convention in the town hall at 2 p. m. on the 14th of January, L. R. Richardson, Esq., the president, in the chair.

Mr. H. Wade, secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, read a very interesting paper on "The dairy cow." He said that in rearing dairy cows size was important to those who had an eye to the return for butchers meat, but less so to those who are looking only for dairy products. The dairy breeds he looked upon as the Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, and crosses of these. He held that in crossing the Shorthorn and Ayrshire it should be a cross of sires of the former with cows of the latter.

The editor then read a paper on "The possibilities of the dairy cow," which will perhaps be given in some future issue.



The Farm Buildings of Messrs. H. T. & P. Spencer, near Frelighsburg, P. Q.

The smaller barn is 30 by 50, with a storage capacity of between 50 and 60 tons of hay, and room for 32 head of cattle, in two rows, with the same facilities for feeding and watering as in the larger one.

The shed and horse barn is 35 by 60, with stalls for 7 or 8 horses, and a hayloft above, and running water in trough a few steps from the door. There is also another horse-barn of brick with stone basement beyond the house, consequently it does not show in the engraving. The house is 36 by 36, two-story brick with slate roof. The L, containing kitchen and woodshed, is 24 by 28, also of brick. The piggery and granary are large and commodious, and suited to the requirements of the farm.

All the outbuildings are covered with good hemlock lumber, vertical boarding, there being no attempt at display, but all are most thoroughly built, the two larger barns being roofed with iron, and the shed and horse-barn with slate. All are comparatively new, the house being the oldest, and the cost of the set, in round figures, was \$20,000.

The Messrs. Spencer own 700 acres of land, but do

The Dairy.

To Make a Soft Cheese.

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER.

Would you make a soft cheese? Then I tell you how;
Take a gallon of milk, quite fresh from the cow;
Ere the rennet is added, the dairyman's daughter
Must throw in a quart of the choicest spring water.
When perfectly curdled, so white and so nice,
You must take it all out of the dish with a slice,
And put it 'bout breaking with care in the vat
With a cheese-cloth at bottom; be sure to mind that.
This delicate matter take care not to squeeze,
But fill as the whey passes off by degrees.
Next day you may turn it, and do not be loth
To wipe it quite dry with a fine linen cloth;
That this must be done you cannot well doobe,
As long as you see any whey oozing out.
The cheese is now finished, and nice it will be
If enveloped in leaves from the green ashen tree,
Or, what will do better, at least full as well,
In nettles just plucked from the bank of the dell.

Dr. J. claimed to be the originator of vaccination.
—COM.

Mr. Craig, of Woodstock, and Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., of Stratford, commended the addresses that had been made. The latter regretted that some capable party had not taken in hand the common cattle of the country, to improve and perpetuate the breed for dairy purposes.

At the evening session Prof. S. M. Barre, Montreal, delivered an address on the subject, "What should we do to improve our butter-making?" He was strongly in favor of introducing the centrifugal system of creameries, especially in dairies of some size. It had given satisfaction where introduced in several sections in the neighborhood of Montreal. The speaker looked hopefully on the future of the creamery business in the Dominion.

Mr. M. Moyer, of Walkerton, spoke strongly and warmly in favor of creameries. They had proved satisfactory to the farmers and remunerative, comparing well in this respect with the cheese factories. Where creameries had not succeeded, there had not been the best of management. He did not wish to have cheese factories and creameries looked upon a

antagonistic, as there was abundant room for both in this fine country.

Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, was of opinion that the best butter would ultimately be made at private dairies possessing a large number of cows, as then the milk and consequently the cream would be uniform in quality. The discussion of this subject was carried on far into the evening and with great animation.

Thursday, 15th.

Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., editor of the *Farmer and Dairyman*, read a paper headed, "Some hints on dairying in the west." He laid much stress on the propriety of having all the surrounding conditions right in order to ensure duplicate results. The temperature of the curing rooms was a matter of great importance. It should be uniform, and vary in degree according to the object aimed at. He thought it marvellous that more attention had not been paid to curing rooms.

In speaking of rennet he said he looked upon it as second in importance to no other feature in cheese-making. Good rennets should be secured a year old. They should be soaked and rubbed in a weak brine made of one pound of dairy salt to 20 pounds of water, and when the strength of the rennet is exhausted, settle and skim the liquid, and add to it sufficient dairy salt to make a saturated brine. It should then be kept in a cool place. The old practice of souring the curd in the whey has had us day.

In speaking of the injustice of the associated system of dairying, while 113 cubic inches of cream should produce one pound of butter, the cream gauge showed a variation of from 8 to 24 ozs., caused, of course, by a difference in the quality of the milk. In cheese-making there was less variation. Modes were explained that had been successfully adopted in order to ensure equity.

Mr. Ballantyne, in a very earnest and forcible manner, called attention to the importance of giving the utmost attention to the method of curing the cheese.

In the absence of Mr. Robert McAdam, of Rome, N. Y., a very excellent paper was read by his son George on cheese-making. Mr. McAdam, we believe, is the gentleman who wrote the first essay on cheese-making in America, some 40 years ago.

He regarded it as exceedingly important to patrons that they produce milk of the very best quality, that noxious weeds that in any way taint the milk should be uprooted from the pastures, and the autumn and winter feed should be selected with the same object in view. The advance that had been made in dairying was very wonderful when we consider that 40 years ago not four pages of practical matter could be found on the subject.

The paper dwelt much on practical topics. The writer thought the cool nights in Canada had something to do with the excellent product of cheese made. Much loss often resulted from rash breaking up of the tender curds. It was a mistake to try and run a factory with an insufficient number of hands. The frequent change of these was to be deprecated, and beginners were to be carefully supervised.

A series of very important queries bearing directly on the practical management of the milk curds, etc., were then dealt with, but for which we have no room. In answer to a question from the editor, Mr. McAdam stated that where living water could not be secured it would not be wise to enter largely into dairying.

Prof. Arnold, the veteran dairyman, of Rochester, N. Y., read a very able paper on "The value of cheese as a food." In the United States the product per capita was about five pounds, or 300,000,000 pounds for the whole country. In Canada the production per head

was three times as large, thus the magnitude of our cheese interest made it a matter of great importance as a factor in sustaining human life. Nearly the whole of the life sustaining properties of milk resided in the curd, which gave cheese a towering importance over any of the other products of milk. Much of indigestibility often attributed to cheese arose from unfortunate methods of production.

The Professor dwelt at length upon the importance of careful attention to the health, and the wise adjustment of the relations of the different articles of food used. The entire paper throughout will well repay a most careful perusal.

The address of Mr. J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, on dairying in Scotland, handled the subject well. The conservative way of doing things in the old country was in dairying, as in other things, giving way gradually but surely. That of Mr. B. Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y., on dairy production in Canada and in the United States, was full of valuable statistical matter. He urged effort to improve the dairy cow, which was warmly supported by Mr. R. Craig, of Woodstock.

Very many valuable questions were put and answered. That raised by the editor on the advisability of offering a prize for highest attainment in milk production in one dairy for the season, with a given number of cows, feeding, etc., to be considered, was on motion, referred to the board of directors.

A resolution was passed asking the Government to amend the law relating to parties who adulterate their milk intended for the factory, and also one disapproving strongly of the Saturday evening cheese work, that necessitated labor on the part of the attendants on the Sabbath.

While the new president, Mr. Ballantyne, M. P.P., was speaking on this point, he remarked that if one institution was more sacred than another in this country, it was the Christian Sabbath, and every effort should be made to secure its unviolated sanctity. The remark was warmly applauded.

January 16th.

Mr. P. Blue, of the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, read a paper on the Growth of the Dairy Industry, with suggestions for further development. It is filled full of carefully prepared statistics relating to the progress made by the cheese and butter industries, in which he made it very clear that while the cheese industry had grown from non-existence in 1867 to one of the most gigantic industries in the land, that the butter industry, in its foreign relations, had made no progress. It had gone backward. The export in 1869 was 10,853,268 lbs., while the amount exported in 1883 was but 8,106,447 lbs.

He regretted that Canada had in this way lost a golden opportunity to supply a want in the British market that might never come again to the same extent. Reference was made to the systems of imparting instruction in various Governmental schools in Germany and other countries. He thought that notwithstanding what the Ontario Experimental Farm was doing, unless the agricultural societies bestirred themselves the major portion of the farming community would remain in ignorance of the principles that underlie successful butter-making.

Prof. Brown's paper treated of creameries, with special reference to the *Experimental Farm Creamery*. He described its workings with some minuteness. He favored the more general introduction of creameries, as they insured the production of a better quality of butter and very much lessened the severe labors entailed upon the inmates of the house by private dairying. So convinced were their patrons at the Farm of the advantages of the creamery, that one

party had offered to furnish the product next season of 200 cows. Another party wished to know if the duration of the Farm creamery would justify his adding 30 head of cows to his present number. He then read letters from leading merchants in Boston, Montreal, London, Glasgow, and other leading markets, speaking very highly of the quality of the butter manufactured at the Farm creamery. He dwelt upon the dairy tests being conducted at the Farm, which we hope to speak of again. One conclusion that he drew, prominent amongst others, was, that as yet there were many things that we did not know in regard to milk and cream, a fact, we imagine, that perhaps some very practical and successful dairyman would do well to bear in mind. This valuable paper was abridged in every department owing to lack of time.

Prot. Hare stated, in reply to a question, that there was as much flesh-producing qualities in the butter-milk as in the skimmed milk, but not so much of the carbohydrates or heat-producing properties.

Prof. Brown remarked that the present experiments were to be continued and repeated indefinitely in the hope of making a nearer approach to certainty in undetermined points.

It is a matter of regret that the attendance at the convention was not more full. The papers read were, on the whole, interesting and profitable. The preparing of them gave evidence of much care, and it is certainly unfortunate, in such a case, that more of the class for whom they are intended do not profit by the opportunity thus brought within their reach. As these papers are to be printed, as usual, in the report, it would be money well spent in sending 50 cents for a copy to the secretary, Mr. C. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoll, and time well employed in reading them carefully; especially by parties who are at all interested in dairy matters. We venture the remark that in one of these reports more information can be gleaned by careful perusal in regard to advanced dairying than can be learned in a life-time within the walls of the ordinary private dairy.

It is universally conceded that the remarkable progress made in the cheese interest in Canada is more largely due to the calling of their conventions annually, where the dairymen can interchange ideas and profit by the strong points in the experience of one another.

We hope that next year when the usual good resolutions for the coming months are made, every dairyman desirous of gaining useful knowledge, will include in the list the duty of attending the convention of the dairymen.

The officers deserve much credit for the pains taken to secure the comfort of the visitors. Nothing, so far as we could see, was left undone on their part to promote the interests of the association.

Poultry.

We are frequently receiving inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Silver Spangled Hamburgs. The only ones we know of in Ontario are those owned by our townsmen, John Eastwood & Co., and Thomas Wilkinson, Renton Station. Why do not the owners of these beautiful fowls not make them known?

East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

Not long since we paid a hurried visit to the east Hamilton poultry yards, where we were much gratified with the appearance of what came under review. Mr. Gain, the proprietor, does not write one thing and practise another, as his poultry houses are kept trim

and neat, and the birds, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks have a fine thrifty appearance which at once proclaims to the visitor that they are well cared for. Were particularly pleased with the Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks.

As regards the construction of hen houses, see June number of the JOURNAL, under the head of "Poultry Architecture." The shipping boxes pleased us very much. They consist of a light box, as a tomato box sawed longitudinally near the centre after the top has been taken off, the lower part of which forms the corresponding part of the shipping crate, and the top part the upper rim of the same. Strips of lath tacked in the corners, separate these from one another to the distance of say 10 inches, which space is enclosed by a piece of factory cotton tacked to the upper and lower rims, which run around the four sides. The top has on slats of lath across it. In shipping a strong string should be tied around the box, which is 18 inches high, 16 inches long, and 12 inches broad. It is very light, well ventilated, and secure, and is cheaply made. It pleases us to notice that Mr. Gain is still going to continue breeding fowls.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Poultry and Its Management

In looking over the reports of the many fairs and exhibitions which take place during the fall of each year, such items as the following have several times attracted my attention, and I resolved that one of my letters to the JOURNAL should be on this subject. The item reads as follows: "The poultry was fairly represented, and some meritorious birds were shown." In comparison with other things, and the importance of the poultry interests in this country, this branch of rural industry should be better represented at all our fairs. Any one who has taken an interest in the various exhibits at the shows must have noticed that very few entries in the poultry department are made by farmers. Were it not for the fanciers and amateurs, our poultry exhibits would be almost nil. This is not as it should be. The poultry department on a farm, if given the same judicious, careful management that is given to thoroughbred horses, cattle, etc., will pay just as large returns, in proportion to the amount invested, and there is no product of the farm that at all seasons of the year commands so ready a sale as hen fruit. The great trouble is that the majority of our farmers have kept a set of miserable mongrels and scrubs, that eat about four times as much as birds double their size, and lay very few eggs; also, the house and yard provided for them are, to use a slang phrase, only in their minds. To-day there are few industries that show a healthier growth, or yield so vast a return in proportion to the amount of capital invested, as poultry. But still it seems strange that our farmers, who have all the facilities on their farms for profitably prosecuting this branch of their business, should so neglect it. True, there has been some improvement during the last few years, and we do not see so many farm-yards disgraced with the miserable lean-to and tumble-over fixtures, ridiculously called hen-houses in olden times; still there is much room for improvement, and to those who care to make the needed improvements, the pleasure and profits are certain. In this industry, as in all others, *start right*. Build a comfortable house, or, if you have a building, or can partition off a portion of barn or outbuilding, now is the time to be getting things in order. If you require to build, see plans in June number of JOURNAL. These plans can be altered to suit your fancy, or the amount you wish to invest in a poultry house. Don't neglect to fence in a good-sized yard, so that

when gardens are made and crop in, you can keep the fowls securely and comfortably enclosed, and save yourself many violations of the third commandment. There are times of the year when you can give them full range of the farm, with profit to yourself, such as early in spring and after crops are harvested; at these times they will require little if any food, as they can pick up enough in the fields. When penned up they will appreciate a basket of fresh grass thrown in their yard each day.

Then, as to the matter of breeds. If you have a lot of worthless mongrels, get rid of them, and purchase from a reliable breeder a pair or trio of some good breed of fowls. There are many good breeds to choose from, both among the Asiatics and lighter breeds. Still the experience of the majority of breeders is that the Plymouth Rock, as a general purpose bird, stands at the head of them all, and is par excellence the farmer's bird. Should you not care to buy fowls, then invest in one or two settings of eggs, at as early a date in the year as you can get a clucking hen to cover them. I will not touch on the modes of setting, care of hatcher, chicks, etc., etc., as I fear I should be trespassing on ground already occupied by friend Bartlett, in his useful and timely poultry notes for each month.

In conclusion let me say, poultry will pay, and pay well, if you use common sense and judgment in the keeping and management. When small flocks are kept, and well cared for, they will pay from two to three hundred per cent. profit per annum. In large numbers, kept in small flocks, there is also a large profit. A very great saving in the cost of keeping may be made by a little care and forethought in preparation of the food, time and manner of feeding, time of the year to lay in stock of food, etc., of this I will treat in another letter.

As regards show-birds, no matter how good the stock you purchase, you cannot count on having all their progeny show birds; still you should have a few good ones to show, and to sell at good prices as show and breeding stock. Bear in mind, however, that it is the early-hatched, properly-cared-for birds that win the red tickets at our fall and winter shows; and if you are hankering after glory as a prize-winner, you must get Bidly to work on a setting of eggs during the months of February and March; and if it is only stock birds you wish to raise, the same rule holds good with them also, as regards early hatching, for the early pullets will commence laying about the 1st October, and lay all winter, at a time when eggs are a high price.

THOS. GAIN,
East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

Poultry in Halifax, N. S.

BY THOMAS GOUDGE.

I notice in the December number of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL some notes upon poultry, which comment upon the laying of early pullets, and mentioning especially the Asiatic family and Plymouth Rocks. Now, having kept thoroughbred poultry for upwards of twenty years, in which time nearly all the leading varieties have come under my supervision and care, not omitting the Asiatic and Plymouth Rocks (the latter having a good drop of Asiatic blood in their veins), I have come to the conclusion that neither one nor the other of these breeds can hold a candle to my brown Leghorn pullets in laying at an early age. I have eight chickens of this variety hatched June 17, 1884, which commenced to lay November 19, 1884, just about five months old. Here in December, I am getting from these eight pullets four and five eggs per day. The birds look fine, are in full health and seem to enjoy the sun. I frequently get eggs before 8 a. m.—hardly daylight. This is the second time in my poultry experience I have kept brown Leghorns, and I

have no reason to speak unfavorably of them; indeed quite the contrary, for I do not believe there is another breed of fowls extant as prolific as the above variety. I should be glad to hear through your columns from other brown Leghorn breeders and I venture to say that this breed stands pre-eminent so far as precociousness and beauty are concerned.

The Apiary.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Who Ought to Keep Bees?

This question requires a word of explanation. Those who ought to keep bees are bound by obligation irresistible, whose conscience is sound. To know duty and resist it is, to a religious man, to take hold upon ruin. Religion, from Latin, *ligo*, to bind, where it is genuine, has a binding power which is absolute. We propose not the question in its moral aspect, but with reference to material advantage. Not all may hope to keep bees advantageously. Many may, and many more than do. The present writer did. Other people got wind of it and spread exaggerated reports. When bees discover honey or other sweets accessible, there is a rush to find where, and get a share. One comes into a hive with its sac full, and begins to unload. Others, with their wonderful keenness of scent, quickly surround the lucky one, and mentally, if not articulately, begin to shout, as if with the eagerness of starvation, or the greed of the miser, "Hullo! What's up? Where did you get that? It smells good! Let's have a share—we must—we shall." And out they rush on sounding wing and scour the country side. Bees teach us many lessons—mostly beautiful: but this we must set down to their discredit—they are misers, hoarders, and, in consequence, sometimes thieves and robbers. When they fail to find the incoming honey outside, they suspect it comes from a neighbor's hive, and proceed to steal; and, if strong enough, to commit open robbery. Our experience was, in a measure, like that of the victimized. We were reported—truly—digging the luscious stores from barrels. Where these reports came, numbers began to say to themselves, "Well, now, what a happy man! He complains of tired hands and arms in digging. Blessed tiredness! Only give me the chance! He eats his fill! It makes my teeth water; my lips to smack. Tons of honey! And 15, 20, 25 cts. the pound! He's making a fortune!" Forthwith we are beset with questions, oral and written. We speak and write enough to make a fortune were we lawyers. Our remuneration is—"Thank you"; perhaps not that; or the purchase of a hive at the lowest figure. And once, for many hours of instruction, which went in at one ear and out at the other, a fat goose.

In attempting to answer the question, we may deal with it, as the preacher says, in the first place negatively. Stupid people need not begin. Ignorance is a disadvantage in any business, but fatal in some kinds. Stupidity in the lawyer, doctor, or minister, is an unpardonable sin, and should be regarded as opening wide the door of exit from the profession, where the holders of the keys have been so unkind and unfaithful as to open the door of entrance. A neighbor of ours, not usually stupid in other matters, got a large swarm of bees put into a hive which she shut up closely, leaving space for the exit of only one or two at a time, hoping that the smallness of the fly-hole would help to keep them in. One might have reflected that the bees needed breath as much as the victims in the "black hole" in Calcutta, and that the fly-hole, in the circumstances, was, as inadequate for the bees as the small aperture was for the perishing prisoners. And there are hundreds of errors to

be avoided in bee keeping by intelligent forethought and consideration. We don't mean that bee-keeping is properly open only to intellectual giants; but in order to success it requires such intelligence as is essential to success in most occupations. Ordinary gumption must be used, otherwise after bees have given honey the first year, or, by accident, even the second year, there will come a series of disasters ending in disgust and abandonment. Such has been the result in the majority of cases within our knowledge. People who knew nothing of bees before, and most irrationally expect success without informing themselves of what they should do. And they deserve the chagrin which comes upon them. We have minds given to be used, and not using them is contrary to His will who gave them, as well as inconsistent with our own interests and self-respect.

And lazy people should not begin. A great part of the year bees require no attention, but another part they do; and indolence must not hinder. In the honey and swarming season, in any fair sized apiary, there must be activity and constant, multitudinous work, if not heavy. But the constancy and multiplicity of the work have often made our back ache. Self-indulgence cries for respite; but, if given, honey is unextracted and therefore ungathered, swarming becomes excessive and uncontrollable, bees are lost as well as honey, and our beautiful Italians or Syrians become mixed with meaner blood. Then self-reproach and disappointment find quarters in our breasts and emptiness in our pockets and our barrels.

So also the procrastinating are disqualified. The dallying and self-indulgent are unfit for any business, and especially where promptitude is so necessary in affording the bees all needful accommodation and service.

The fickle are likewise unfit for the business. When one is turned aside from his purpose by small discouragements, he should not begin. For it is not a little trying to meet with such disasters as come in greater or less measure upon all beginners. Well do we remember the chagrin and disgust of the first breaking down of our comb under the hot sun. How mortifying to have been so stupid as to leave it, full of brood and honey, so that the heat and weight bore it into a dripping, sticking mass of bees and brood and stores, and possibly the queen, too. And how meanly we felt when, passing a hive one morning, we saw its honey streaming down, and recognized that, the previous morning being cold, we had shut up the bottom board, not observing that the fly-hole was closed. The result was that a splendid stock was half smothered and the other half smeared hopelessly, nearly all the beautiful new comb melted down, and the queen herself gone the way of all the earth. And again, what an affliction to find a severe and prolonged winter, together with poor food and shelter, enfold the last of our twenty or thirty stocks in the arms of death. But we persevered, and our next two stocks multiplied so that in a few years we were amply rewarded, and saw that by making a business of it, we could become rich.

We may add, that the over-busy are disqualified, *i. e.*, those who cannot spare the time to attend to two or three or half a dozen stocks at the proper season. But we think there are few thus disqualified. By intelligence, activity and promptitude, bees can be so managed as to do very well with the attention of leisure and recreative moments. And to the busy professional man, the laboring mechanic, and the pallid storekeeper, few things could form such beautiful, interesting and profitable recreation.

And, finally, the over sensitive should not keep

bees—that is, those who are over-sensitive to the poison of the sting. It is ridiculous to see people terrified at a little bee, as if they were about to fall into the mouth of a roaring lion. The pain of the sting is a terror only to the physical coward. But there are some—one in a hundred or thousand—to whom the sting is serious. Even death has been known to ensue. A gentleman who dabbled in bees, and got himself even into the position of editor of a bee journal, related in the same how a sting in his chin put him *hors de combat* for some time, and so terrified him that he decided, should certain questions emitted by him not obtain satisfactory answers, to abjure the business for ever. A certain other clergyman related to us how his better-half was, by a sting, brought in fifteen minutes, apparently, almost to her last. At a later time our own "guid wife," who had formerly been proof against bee-poison, was stung on the end of her forefinger. The pain went up the finger, the arm, the neck, and having a slight cold at the time, her throat and windpipe became irritated, her chest tightened and her breathing almost impossible. In fifteen minutes her body was covered with a red rash and she had relief. Again, two or three years after, she was stung without any dangerous symptoms. We have had many stings, always pretty bad in their effects, if not at once corrected. But we learned to regard them with comparative indifference as we could always, by an immediate application, counteract the poison. First, pull out the sting; then apply baking soda wetted with ammonia. Alcohol and raw onion are also very effective, but not so convenient or speedy.

Having thus shown who should not, on account of personal attributes, engage in bee-keeping, we have virtually shown who may. Let them be intelligent, laborious, prompt, persistent, having some leisure, and a physical hardihood. And there are many possessing these who may most advantageously become beekeepers on a small scale.

December 30, 1884.

J. F.

Horticultural.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.
Poisonous Plants.

BY D. NICOL, CATARAQUI.
(Continued from January.)

Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*) has perennial, thick, long-branching roots, sending out strong, upright, round, branching stems from three to six feet in height, frequently tinged with purple; the leaves petioled, four to five inches wide, eight inches long, dusky green above and pale green beneath, a little hairy on both sides, and fattish to the touch, changing to a purple color in the autumn. The flowers are large, bell-shaped, podding, of a dusky purple color, and streaked with a yellow variegated base. Berries are large and green at first, but when ripe are of a beautiful shining black color, full of purple juice, with roundish, dotted, channeled seeds immersed in the pulp, and a glandular ring surrounding it. When this plant was found to differ from solanums or nightshades, it received the Italian name of *Belladonna*, which was given to it because it was used by the ladies as a wash to take off pimples and other excrescences from the skin. The qualities of this plant are malignant, and it is extremely deleterious in all its parts. Numerous instances have occurred of the berries proving fatal, after delirium and convulsions. The symptoms are said to occur in less than half an hour after the berries are eaten, and consist of vertigo, great

thirst, swelling and redness of the face. The general sensibility of the system is weakened to such a degree that the stomach will bear a far larger dose of emetic medicines than it otherwise would have done.

Vinegar liberally drunk, has been found efficacious in obviating the fatal effects of this poison.

It is noticeable that nature has been more parsimonious in her warnings with respect to this plant than to others of the same natural family. Neither the smell nor the taste are offensive, and if the color of the flowers are somewhat repellant, that of the fruit is attractive and inviting. This plant is a native of Europe, but is not common here. By whom it was introduced is not known. It is frequently found skulking in uncultivated places. It loves a shady situation. It should never be admitted into gardens, nor suffered to grow where children or ignorant people resort.

Woody Nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*) is a perennial running vine, which smells like the potato; it yields small scarlet berries, which are very juicy and bitter. They resemble red currants, and have frequently been mistaken for such by children; they are rank poison. Floyer says that thirty of them killed a dog in less than three hours. The roots and stalks on being chewed, at first are of a bitter taste, which is soon followed by a considerable degree of sweetness, whence the plant obtained the name of bitter-sweet. Whenever they have been eaten, it is advisable to pour down as much warm water as possible to dilute and weaken the poison, and to provoke vomiting, until medical aid can be obtained.

Monk's Hood, or Wolf's Bane (*Aconitum Napellus*) is now so common in gardens as to be known by almost every person. Few, however, are aware that it is one of the most virulent of vegetable poisons, one drachm of the root being sufficient to kill a strong man. It is nevertheless used by the different schools of medicines as a powerful remedy in some of the most troublesome disorders incident to the human race. There are several varieties of this species, cultivated for their spacious appearance, with their long spikes of showy flowers. The blue-flowered is said to be more potent than those of the yellow or whitish color. It thrives on any soil or situation, and multiplies greatly by the roots. Numerous fatal cases have been recorded from its deadly effects, which are, first, tremor, chilliness, stupor, followed by delirium; violent purging, cold sweats, convulsions, death. Being one of the bitter poisons the proper antidotes are, spirits, acids and astringents.

Poison Ivy, or Trailing Sumach (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) is a plant which all who have experienced its effects will sedulously study to avoid. But although common in many parts of Canada, it is not very generally understood. The Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) is often mistaken for this plant, on account of the resemblance of their leaves; yet on close observation they are easily distinguished. The leaves of the former are ternate, *i. e.*, three leaflets on one stem, while the leaves of the latter are digitate or palmate, having five leaflets on each stem. Although its stem is rooting, the poison ivy is not so rapid a climber as the Virginia creeper, which will climb fifty feet in one season; it also bears a much larger cluster of berries than the poison ivy, and is not at all poisonous.

The poison ivy is highly poisonous, and it has this peculiarity, *viz.*, that the poison is communicated by the touching of, or smelling any part of it. In a few hours afterwards inflammation and large blotches will appear on the skin, principally on the extremities and glandular parts of the body; small pustules soon

arise in the inflamed parts, and fill with watery matter, occasioning a burning and itching. In a few days the eruptions suppurate, after which the inflammation subsides and the ulcers heal in a short time. It operates, however, somewhat differently on different constitutions, and some are not liable to be affected by it in this way. It appears that irritable persons are more easily affected by it, and are often seriously affected by going near it, even without touching it; especially is it effective with a person in perspiration.

Nearly all plants of the sumach family are useful, and some of them have very valuable properties, but this one seems to have no redeeming qualities, and should be eradicated wherever found. It grows chiefly on waste places, by fence sides, and around stone piles.

Ranunculus Sceleratus—Marsh or celery-leaved crowfoot—is a native annual, with a root composed of many whitish fibres; the upper part of the stem and flower-stalks are occasionally hairy; its flowers are numerous, peduncled, small, of a palish yellow, like the buttercup. This species is easily distinguished by its broad, shining bottom leaves, thick stalk, small yellow flowers, and smooth, oblong seed-heads. It is one of the most virulent of native plants. Bruised and applied to the skin it soon raises a blister and creates a sore by no means easy to heal. When chewed it inflames the tongue and produces very violent effects. Grows chiefly on moist or watery places, flowering in July.

Bane-Berry, or Herb Christopher (*Actaea Spicata*) is another dangerous native plant, with flowers of a pure white, growing in ramose spikes. The foot-stalks of the leaves arise from the root; these are divided into three smaller foot-stalks, and are so divided again that each leaf is composed of twenty-seven lobes or small leaves; the flower-stem has leaves of the same form, but smaller. It flowers in June and in autumn ripens its berries, which are shining white and about the size of peas. They are very poisonous; indeed, the whole plant is of a poisonous nature, and though a powerful repellent, and having a root useful in nervous complaints, it must be very carefully dealt with.

Here I must stop, for I fear this article is already too long. Be it observed, however, that all the umbelliferous plants, except parsnips, carrots, and celery, are poisonous. Euphorbiaceae Solanums are generally poisons. Euphorbiaceae should be avoided; and many of the fungi are poisonous, and are often mistaken for mushrooms.

Welcome Visitors.

For this month these are: A copy of the "Report on Agriculture, 1883" from New Brunswick, which is very full and well compiled.

A copy of the "Report of the Central Board of Agriculture, 1883," from Nova Scotia, containing a large amount of useful information on agricultural topics.

The handsome illustrated seed catalogue of W. Rennie, seedsman, Toronto, for 1885, forwarded free on application. (See advertisement.)

The beautiful illustrated seed catalogue of John A. Bruce & Co. (34th annual edition), also forwarded free of charge. (See advertisement.)

The tasteful illustrated seed catalogue of Pearce, Weld & Co., London, Ont., also forwarded free of charge. (See advertisement.)

The Rural Canadian and the Canadian Farmer and Grange Record, now incorporated into one, office No. 5 Jordan street, Toronto. We wish them success.

The Sunbeam, published monthly by the Literary

Society of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, filled full of gems of happy thought from youthful, hopeful pupils of this well managed institution.

W. W. Hilborn's annual descriptive catalogue and price list of small fruits, Arkona, Ont. The handsome catalogue of the Lakeside herd of Holsteins, owned by Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., and their very beautiful lithographs of some of their cattle.

A little work on Dublin and Wicklow manures, containing amongst other things a list of fairs in Ireland for 1885 and dates. Office, No. 1 College street, Dublin.

Creatia Raising, by the Centrifugal and other Systems, by J. M. Barre, Montreal, consulting dairy specialist of the Danish school and author of "The Construction of Ice-houses," and "Essay on Butter Making," etc.

Winter edition of Ormge Judd & Co's list of standard publications on agricultural topics, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

Any of the books can be procured through John Eastwood, & Co., of this city.

Price list of Gurneys & Ware, containing drawings of standard scales, railroad trucks, etc., corner of James and Colborne streets, Hamilton. (See advertisement.)

Jottings.

THE American Hereford Breeders' Association now numbers 150, having increased by 66 during the past year.

To ensure publication of correspondence in the JOURNAL, the name of the writer must always be communicated.

MESSRS. THOS. SOTHAM & CO., of Flint, Michigan, have secured a full brother of the Hereford Experimental Farm bull Conqueror, for the sum of \$5,500.

FARMERS and stockmen while visiting Stratford, Ont., will find every attention paid to them at the Albion Hotel, and accommodation in every way comfortable.

EACH subscriber can tell by the address tag on his copy of the JOURNAL, or on the wrapper enclosing it, just when his time expires. If any mistake has been made in this, let us know at once, that it may be corrected.

MR. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont., has sold six Cotswolds, three rams and three ewes, to Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., and Frank Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ont., who will exhibit them at the New Orleans Exposition.

BREEDERS of Holstein cattle in the United States have resolved to keep a record of butter manufactured from Holstein cows during the coming year. This is a wise step, and might be profitably adopted by owners of other dairy breeds.

ON receiving this copy of the JOURNAL we trust that those of our readers who have not done so already will immediately renew their subscriptions. We shall be pleased to forward an extra copy of the JOURNAL to every person who wishes to use one in securing new names.

THE practice of branding cattle to the extent to which it is practised in ranch countries is deprecated in many quarters. It is computed that from this source alone \$5000 is lost in a single day in the Chicago market at certain seasons, owing to the injury done to the hides by branding and the depreciation which follows.

A DAIRY is being established on a huge scale by Messrs. Lumsden Bros., of our city, at Sumas, B. C. They have purchased there the Veddar farm, consisting of 1200 acres, and placed upon it 50 head of Ayrshire Cattle, which are to be increased to 500 or 600 head. The object is to supply the butter market of the Province beyond the Rockies.

PLEASE notice the following auction sales of Short-horns are advertised in this number: J. R. Kiteley, Bondhead, 17th February; S. Heacock & Son, Kettleby, Feb. 18; R. Collicott & Sons, Tyrone, February 24; under the auspices of the British-American Short-horn Breeders' Association, Toronto, Feb. 25; Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, March 4.

A MOVE is being made to establish a Live-Stock Dealers' Association in Montreal. This is a step in the right direction, and one that should have been taken up long ago. Any parties having suggestions to make that are likely to add to the effectiveness of the organization, will please let us hear from them through the columns of the JOURNAL.

IT gives us much satisfaction to notice that H. Wade, Esq., Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, has received the appointment of Commissioner from our Government to represent Ontario at the New Orleans Exposition, that is now being held in the land of the citron and the orange. We endorse the wisdom of the selection.

BREEDERS of improved stock find that they can increase the demand for it by extending the circulation of the JOURNAL among their neighbors. This they can do by making up clubs, or by using their influence to have a suitable person get a few subscribers from their locality. In this way they can benefit their neighbors, and at the same time help their own business.

CANADIANS, who can spare the time and money, should not fail to visit the Exposition at New Orleans. It comes at a season when work is not so pressing, and the exhibits will, in many respects, be novel sights to those who have never visited the sunny south land. Special rates are being issued from time to time. Apply for further information to H. J. Hill, Secretary Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

THE well-known Berkshire hog Lord Liverpool 221 died at Sedalia, Mo., on the 26th ult. He was eleven years and three months old, and was the sire of 173 animals from 83 different litters recorded in the American Berkshire Record. He was bred in England, imported in August, 1874, by John Snell's Sons, of Edmonton, Ont., Canada, and sold to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., in November, 1875, for \$300.

MESSRS. B. B. LORD, of Sinclairville, N. Y., the celebrated importers and breeders of Holstein cattle, have favored us with the following: "We are much pleased with the JOURNAL as an advertising medium in the Dominion, and shall be glad to give you our advt. at any other time that we require it on your side. The quarantine for our American cattle at Point Edward makes it bad for us selling stock to Canadians."

THE Agricultural institute held at Hamilton on the 20th and 21st January was a decided success. A sketch of the proceedings will be given in March JOURNAL. The most gratifying outcome of the meeting was the organization of the Wentworth Farmers' Institute, with our townsman, Valancey E. Fuller, at its head; J. Jardine, vice-president; Thos. Shaw, sec.-treas., and H. P. VanWagner, J. Weir, Geo. E. Tuckett, J. H. Smith and E. D. Smith, committee of management.

DURING the holding of the Institute in this city, we were honored with a visit from some of the professors of the college and other prominent stockmen, both in the United States and Canada, all of whom evinced an unmistakable interest in the work the JOURNAL is doing. Such visits are not only very profitable by the interchange of ideas which they elicit, but they very much encourage us to persevere in a work that is somewhat arduous, and yet not arduous.

FROM the reference to the lecture of Dr. B. W. Richardson in the *Farmer and the Chamber of Agriculture Journal* on "The painless extinction of life in the lower animals," we learn that it is quite feasible to prepare sheep and other small domesticated animals for a painless death, the narcotic state being in no way conducive to a retention of blood. Carbonic oxide is the anesthetic used. Nearly 7,000 dogs had been sent through the gateway of unconscious sleep to the land of non-existence at the dogs' home at Battersea during the past season.

WE understand the Farmers' Club in Dover East is doing good work. In the item of salt alone last year they purchased seven car loads. This year the amount is to be doubled. This club is officered as below: R. J. Morrison, Reeve of Raleigh, President; G. Dolson, first Vice-President; P. Dolson, second Vice-President; H. R. Pattinson, Secretary; John Johnson, Treasurer; M. Bachus, Editor. Farmers will find the time well spent that is given to the support of farmers clubs and institutes. It is when trees are brought together that they tower upwards.

AT the Birmingham Fat Stock Show, the famous challenge cup, offered by Messrs. Elkington & Co. of that place for the best fat beast in the show and valued at £700, has been won five times by a pure-bred Short-horn, twice by a Hereford, once by a Polled Aberdeen-Angus heifer, once by a Devon and

three times by crosses between the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeds. The last winner was Mr. Clement Stephenson, Sandyford Villa, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a beautiful little heifer, essentially Aberdeen-Angus, but not quite pure-bred. Since 1880 Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus blood have carried the day in competing for this handsome prize

THERE seems to be a good deal of discussion in Ireland over the practice of dishorning cattle intended for feeding purposes, which has become almost universal in that country. We cannot yet see why this practice, which we regard as a cruel one, should be found a necessity in Ireland more than in other countries. Of the many thousands that are fattened annually in this country we have never yet heard of one instance of dishorning. Ireland in this matter is either behind the age or ahead of it. Which is it? In the rectangular blocky bodies of the Aberdeen-Angus Polls and the plump, fleshy carcasses of the Red Polls, cannot Irishmen find their heart's desire, and without any horns?

THE sales of pure-bred stock in England during last year were, on the whole, what may be termed satisfactory. For 1,631 animals, old and young, an average of £47 16s. 9d. was obtained, which is £4 per head above the average of 1883, and £15 10s. above the average of 1882. The Hereford men have had the best year in the history of the breed. Besides doing a wonderful trade privately, they have the most extraordinary public sale of Herefords on record, that of the late J. Carwardine. In both Scotland and Ireland the year's trade has not been so encouraging. The sole cause assigned is scarcity of money, as parties there seem even more anxious than ever to keep their herds well stocked with first-class animals.

THE retrospective volume of the Cleveland Bay Stud-book is now published. It contains the pedigrees of 567 stallions foaled previously to the 1st January, 1880, with an admirable historical account of the breed. The pedigrees are, without exception, compiled from old bills and cards of stallions. The first part comprises the pedigrees of horses of known purity of breed, and in many cases with as many as five or six crosses. The second part consists of horses of a comparatively recent date, the pedigrees of which are as yet not sufficiently detailed to justify admitting them to the first part. The third part consists of horses, some of which are of nameless pedigree, of sires wanting, etc., and yet, in regard to which, the chances are that they were pure. Mr. Scarth Dixon, the editor, looks upon them as the descendants of the ancient British war-horse.

DR. A. P. AITKEN, an eminent old country authority, states that, in feeding cattle, "when the nutrient ratio is 1 of albumen to 5 or 6 of carbo-hydrate, it is found to be the best for most purposes. When an animal is neither adding nor losing weight, the ratio might be made pretty wide - in oxen, 1 to 13; but in order to put on flesh, this ratio must be greatly narrowed, say 1 to 8, with which a long-continued out-put of flesh is possible. Only when flesh has been put on largely can the fattening process begin, and that is produced by still further narrowing the ratio until it reaches about 1 to 5. During the last four weeks some experimenters have found that it is beneficial once more to widen the ratio to say 1 to 7, the enfeebled circulation of the animal causing it to eat less food and to burn less in its blood. At this time also it is advisable to make the food as palatable as possible, that the animal may eat more of it, because the more food eaten, the more flesh will be put on. Sheep require a more nitrogenous diet. To maintain them in ordinary condition the ratio should be 1 to 7 or 8, and to fatten them, 1 to 4."

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

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

CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.

- h. Lady Macdonald (vol. 9), by Victor 2d [10581], S. Kerr, Rockwood; Robert Brown, Acton.
b. Brigade Major [12492], by Earl of Goodness 5th [6514], Wm Douglas, Caledonia; James Deans, Paris Station.
b. Zorra Chief [12507], by Oxford Duke 2d [10712], Wm. Gould, Woodstock; H. Shadwick, Woodstock.
h. Cora B. (vol. 9), by Booth King, [6662], Wm. Paddon, St. Thomas; John C. Burke, St. Thomas.
b. Captain [12506], by Wellington [10596], Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; George Taylor, Rockwood.
h. Florence 3rd (vol. 9), by 2nd Duke of Winfield [8492], J. R. Martin, Cayuga; Richard Fegan, Jarvis.
b. Gladstone [12514], by Young Duke of Bedford [9579], Alex McLeish, Springbank, Robt. Hopper, Springbank.

- b. Lord Dufferin [12513], by Young Duke of Bedford [9579], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; A. McLachlan, Lamont.
b. Hilbert Duke [12509], by Duke of Kent 4th [11909], George Sprout, Seaford; Thomas Fell, Stratford.
c. Lady Havens (vol. 9), by Louth Chief [12516], Wm. R. Havens, Homer; Jas. R. R. Secord, Homer.
b. Grantham Chief [12517], by Louth Chief [12510], Wm. R. Havens, Homer; Jas. R. R. Secord, Homer.
b. Louth Chief [12516], by Fillagree Duke [5244], John Carroll & Sons, St. Catharines; John Nihan, St. Catharines.
b. Chancellor [12521], by Duke of Bedford [8369], John C. Evans, Hespeler; John I. Hobson, Mosborough.
b. Enterprise [12516], by Marquis and [10216], Thos. Ormiston, Delaware; Ed. White, Colpoys Bay.
h. Gentle Belle (vol. 9), by Enterprise [12516], Thos. Ormiston, Delaware, Alex. Laylor, Kemble.
c. Hattie Napier 2nd (vol. 9), by Lord Blythwood [13484], B. B. Oiler, Dundas; Robert Burt, St. George.
c. Florence 2nd (vol. 9, page 406), by 8th Duke of Clarence [4990], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
c. Lady Jane 3rd (vol. 9), by and Duke of Winfield [8492], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
h. Lady Dimple (vol. 9), by Orpheus 17th [11962], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
b. 3rd Duke of Arross [12549], by Duke of Arross [11531], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
b. Duke of Wellington [12533], by General Havelock 3rd [7118], John Bruce, Barnett; Robert Dow, Barnett.
b. 10th Duke of Hillhurst [12537], by Duke of Oxford 8th [9893], Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Que.; James Bellwood, Woodburn.
b. Prince [12543], by Blake [9697], James Johnston, Orangeville; John Hoar, Orangeville.
b. Dick [12541], by Blake [9697], James Johnston, Orangeville; Wm. Cornelius, Orangeville.
b. Duncan [12540], by Blake [9697], James Johnston, Orangeville; Duncan Connell, Orangeville.
b. Christopher [12534], by Statesman 1st [4096], W. J. Isaac, Harwood; George Keith, Toronto.
c. Red Rose (vol. 5, p. 520), by Prince of Halton [5957], Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; Wm. W. Scott, Milton.
c. Princess Beatrice (vol. 6), by Duke of Middlesex [5049], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; John A. Brown, Rapid City, Man.
c. Marurka Lass (vol. 9), by Marurka Duke [5703], Lieut-Col. C. A. O'Malley, Wardsville; A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville.
b. Korti [12547], by Ramsden's Earl [12546], A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville; James Winter, Botany.
b. Ramsden's Earl [12546], by 3rd Earl of Darlington [7025], James Thompson, Masonville; C. Priddy, London.
h. Pride of Elm Grove (vol. 9), by Alfred [8071], J. L. Bourrice, Porter's Hill; John W. Yeo, Holmsville.
h. Miss Abia (vol. 9), by Highland Chief [8703], Henry Reed, Glanford, Craven Bros., Exeter.
b. Beach [12555], by Hanlan [8076], James Wallace, Granton; David Johnston, Granton.
b. Duke of Dufferin [12556], by Prince Bloom [9129], William Cornelius, Amaranth Station, F. Hill, Waldemar.
b. Governor Wood [12559], by Lorne [10187], Thos. Chisholm, Mansewood; F. Chisholm, Milton.
c. Roxey (vol. 9), by Halton [7159], J. D. Abbott, Everton; John Simpson, Nassagaweya.
b. President Garfield [12560], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; Jas. Osmand, Niagara.
b. Lincoln Chief [12501], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; A. Fry, Jordan.
b. Grantham Chief [12563], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; A. Staunton, Jordan Station.

New Advertisements.

- Peter Arkell Breeder's Card.
James Hazlewood Breeder's Card.
William Rennie Seeds, etc.
James Boyd Seed Grain
A. C. Hallman & Co. Holstein Cattle.
J. J. Kately Auction Sale.
Jno. Miller & Sons Clydesdales, Shorthorns, etc
John A. Bruce & Co. Seeds.
R. Collacott & Son. Auction Sale.
Edward Jeffs Bulls for Sale.
James Gibb Breeder's Card.
Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co. Cattle Condiment.
Hugh Thomson Auction Sale.
W. C. Brown Stallion for Sale.
T. C. Patteson Shorthorn Bulls.
Bedson Bros. Breeder's Card.
C. H. Warrington Pigs.
Francis G. Jemmett Farm Account Book.
Joseph Sharman & Sons Breeder's Card.
R. Ballantyne & Son Stock for Sale.
Thos. Ballantyne Shorthorn Bull for Sale.
J. R. McQueen Breeder's Card
John Dimon Poultry.
Savage & Farnum Percheron Horses.
American Co-operative Dairy Co. Commission Merchants.
R. Beith Horses for Sale.
A. Jeffery Jersey for Sale.
A. Y. Hull Fruit.
C. M. Simmons Breeder's Card.
Pearce, Weld & Co Seeds.
T. Shaw Eggs.
W. J. Fenton & Co Canadian Land Advertiser.
J. E. Brethour Shorthorns for Sale.

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Amongst Our Friends.

Mr. James H. Reid, Mimosa, writes: "I would feel very much lost without so valuable a paper as your JOURNAL. Success to your undertaking."
Mr. I. Guy, of Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, of Ayrshire fame, writes: "We look for the JOURNAL with increasing interest. It sustains its reputation well. May it go on and prosper."
Mr. J. T. DAVIS, of Glanworth, mentions: "Am well satisfied with your paper; it will establish for itself a reputation second to none in the estimation of the stockmen of Canada, notwithstanding the appellation (scrub editor) which has been given by a rival sheet."

"I AM very well pleased with the STOCK JOURNAL. If thoroughly read by the farmers of this country it would open their eyes to the importance of improving every kind of stock kept on their farms, and thereby enrich themselves as well. Yours truly, LEONARD BURNETT, Greenbank."

Stock Notes.

We desire to call attention to the following new advertisements:
Holsteins, by A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, Ont.
Clydesdales, etc., by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.
Clydesdales, by R. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.
Cleveland Bays, by W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, Ont.
Percherons, by T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, Ont.
Dimon Creepers Fowls, by John Dimon, Walkerville, Ont.

Shorthorns.

Mr. John Ballachee, of Bradford, reports: "Our stock is wintering nicely, and have some rare bargains for some one."
Mr. Daniel Robertson, of Ivan, Ontario, reports that his shorthorns and Berkshires are making good progress.
From R. Gibson, Delaware, we learn that his imported cow Lily 4th has lately given birth to a beautiful red bull calf, by imp. Duke of Oxford 60th (4265).
Mr. Peter Arkell, of Tecumseh, Ont., has bought Mr. J. C. Snell's young Shorthorn bull Knight of Waterloo-3479-, by imp. Waterloo Warrier-1055-, dam, Knightly Blanche.
Messrs. J. & R. McQueen, of Salem, Ont., report the sale of Shorthorn calf Blythwood Hero, half brother to the steer that took the silver service at the late fat-stock show, to Charles Head, of Eramosa.

Stock Notes.

The weight of the young Shorthorn bull Soldier Boy, which was but 12 months old when purchased by Mr. Hagar, of Plantagenet, from J. Dryden, M. P., should read 1,080 lbs., not 1,980, as stated in last JOURNAL.

Mr. Hugh Crawford, of Canboro, Ont., who breeds heavy draught horses, Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, has we understand but recently sold six ewes and one shearing ram to Mr. C. Lint, Attercliffe, Ont. His Shorthorn cow Violet dropped a fine c.c., Dec. 1, got by Highland Chief.

Messrs. R. Irvine and J. McGill, Jr., of Janetville, Ont., mention the purchase of the fine young imported bull Prince Bishop from Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont. We are pleased to notice that so large a proportion of stock imported now remains in the country.

Messrs. F & R Robinson, of Rydal Bank Farm, Algoma, give the following report: "We have started a herd of Shorthorns in this back of the woods country, with a splendid young two-year-old bull, Duke of Buccleugh - 2169 - at the head. We have also a heifer the same age, due to calve in a month, both of which were bought from the herd of Mr. Joseph Thomson, of Salem, Ont. They are both doing well, and are the first pure stock that has been brought into this section of country so far."

Mr. C. G. Davis, Freeman, informs us that he has just sold the one-year heifer Daisy Dean, got by Viscount (10685); and the heifer calf Rosebud, by the same sire, to Matthew Hall, Gill, Co. Haldimand; and also a one-year heifer got by Prince James - 95 - to John Fothergill, Burlington.

We desire to call attention to Mr. Hugh Thompson, of St. Mary's, who, in speaking of his sale on March 4th, and advertised in this number of the JOURNAL says, the cattle are the finest lot he has ever offered for sale, and particularizes as very extra the lot of young bulls. Catalogues will be ready in season.

Mr. Elwood Howell, Jerseyville, Ont., a new breeder of Shorthorns, writes that his bull, which weighed 1,200 pounds when 18 months old, won first prize at the township show; also got same on a cow coming four years, bred to Mr. Wm. Temple's bull, 13th Earl of Goodness, of Bow Park lineage. Mr. H. adds: "Am very much pleased with the JOURNAL."

Mr. Edward Jeffs, of Bond Head, writes: "I have sold the Shorthorn bull Young Statesman, by British Statesman (42847) and Dam Oxford Belle, by Fidget's Oxford 1th (17085), to Mr. D. L. Lepard Sharon. Also 'What's Wanted,' by British Statesman (42847), dam Myra, by Filligree Duke - 355 - to Mr. Joel Rogers, Bradford. I regret Mr. Linton having sold his young bull Royal Irwin, as I wished to mate my British Statesman heifers with him. Just such mating produced Mr. Hinstow's prize bull - a British Statesman bull on a Sheriff Hutton heifer."

LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, HAMILTON.

DEAR SIRS.—We take great pleasure in informing you of the increase in our Rose of Strathallan family by the birth of a red bull calf from Rose of Strathallan 3rd, both heifer and calf doing well. Young Strathallan, now 12 months old, son of Rose of Strathallan ad, whose portrait appeared in December number of JOURNAL, has all the appearance of making a grand show bull. We have several very fine bull calves on hand and for sale, all reds. Stock all doing well.

Yours truly,

T. & A. B. SNIDER.

P. S.—We appreciate your paper very much, especially as an advertising medium.

The imported heifers Mysie 14th and Clara 40th, the property of Messrs. Green Bros., the Glen, Innerkip, Ont., have both calved red calves by their well-known stock bull the Earl of Mar (47815). Mysie 14th was sired by Lord Chelmsford (45073), dam Mysie 14th by Bentick (2978), dam Clara 15th. They have also sold their yearling bull Loyalist, sired by Cavalier - 100 - dam Lily, by Royal Bampton, imp. (19096). Cavalier was also by Royal Bampton, out of the imported cow Columbia. Loyalist is half-brother to Lapwing, mentioned in our January number as sold to Messrs. Smith & Mr. McLeod, of Embro, in the county of Oxford, Ont., is the purchaser of Loyalist, and we congratulate him on becoming the owner of such a good animal.

We understand that Messrs. John Hord & Son, of Park Hill, Ont., began their herd of Shorthorns in 1881 by the purchase of a heifer from Mr. George Shipley, Falkirk. They have since purchased two heifers from Mr. William Heady, Lobo. Dam sired by R. Gibson's Duke of Rutland. They also purchased one heifer from the herd of Mr. J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge. The stock bull Duke of Rothsay, now at the head of herd, was recently purchased from Mr. William Douglas, Caedonia. The herd now numbers 12 head. They have also been very successful with their Yorkshire pigs, taking twenty first prizes and one sweepstakes at five shows. The imported boar Major heads the herd. They very kindly say to us: "We appreciate the STOCK JOURNAL very much. It should be in the hands of every farmer and stock raiser in Canada."

Mr. Joseph D. Davidson, of Belhaven, Ont., writes: "I have recently purchased from Mr. John Isaac Bomanton, Ont., for the head of my herd of Shorthorns, the bull calf Stanley, got by Liddesdale (4816), imported from the herd of A. Cruikshank Sittynon; dam Nonpareil 35th, bred by Mr. Campbell, Kinellar. He is doing well, and gives promise of a grand beefy bull. I like the JOURNAL very much, and think it would be a valuable addition in the household of every farmer in the country. I am using the numbers you sent me among the neighbors to induce them to subscribe. I intended to ask you to publish a scale of points for judging Shorthorns, but notice a writer in January number asks for scale for different breeds, which you promise to give, so I will patiently wait until it appears. No room for scale this month.—E."

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A few Berkshire pigs from imported stock, 4 months old. Good pedigrees. Price reasonable. THOS. ROBSON, Brantford, Ont. ja-21

FOR SALE.—Shorthorn Bull; color, red, calved 10th January, 1884. Also one Thoroughbred English Shire Colt, 15 months old. Geo. F. LEWIS, Winona, Ont. ja-21

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

FOR SALE.—One two-year Shorthorn Bull; color, red. One half-bred Percheron Stallion, coming two years, by imported Lenoir 462. Also the imported Percheron stallion Lenoir 744, in French stud book; or half-blood Percheron mare by imported Cesar (856), in foal by imported Miard (1960). Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, Winona, Ont. ja-21

FOR SALE.

FOUR Shorthorn Bulls, from 1 to 3 years old. Good pedigrees and prices reasonable. Also 6 Berkshire Boars from 6 to 9 months old, bred from imported stock. Orders taken for spring pigs. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont. fe-21

REGISTERED SWINE. Thoroughbred Chester Whites, Berkshires. True pedigree given with every animal. Strong, healthy stock only. Purity guaranteed. Seid stamp for illustrated catalogue. C. H. WARRINGTON, Box 624, West Chester, Chester County, Pa. fe-61

10 Shorthorn Heifers

Good ones at reasonable prices, and four bull calves. JNO. D. PETTIT, Paris, Ont. ja-31

FOR SALE.

THREE DURHAM BULL CALVES between eight and nine months old. Color and pedigree good. Apply to BILTON SMARY, Croton, Ont. ja-31

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE.

5 good young boars, six to eight months old. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont. fe-11

FOR SALE.

THE imported bull LANCASTER ROYAL - 321 - bred by A. Cruikshank, Sittynon, Aberdeen, Scotland, and the yearling bull BUTTERFLY'S ATHELSTANE - 4710 - also a two-year-old heifer with calf to Athelstane, and a number of high-graded Shorthorn cows and heifers. Apply to R. BALLANTYNE & SON, Sebringville, Ont. fe-11

2 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

A 3-year-old (red), and a yearling (roan), registered in B. A. H. B. Bowmanville, Dec. 7, 84. Arthur W. Burk.

Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

A very superior lot, consisting of 1 two-year-old bull, red; 1 bull, ten months, roan; 1 bull, nine months, red. First-class pedigrees. Inspection invited. Prices reasonable. JAMES McNAUGHTON, Gourock P.O., near Guelph, Wellington Co., Ont. fe-11

SHORTHORNS.

If you want a good young Shorthorn bull, address J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

Important Auction Sale of Shorthorn Cattle

Comprising about 20 head of highly-bred cows, heifers and bulls, on TUESDAY, FEB. 17th, 1885. J. J. KITELEY, N.B.—Catalogues on application. Bond Head, Ont.

THOROUGHbred JERSEY BULL,

3 years old, solid color, of the blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, the greatest Jersey cow in the world. Also two Jersey cows of similar breeding, due to calve in March. Pedigrees and prices, with full particulars, on application. A. JEFFREY, 130 Bloor Street West, TORONTO.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

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

Stock Notes.

Mr. Matthew Hall, of Gill, sends us the following: "While on a recent visit to Mr. John Fothergill & Sons, at Balsam Lodge Farm, Burlington, I found their stock of Shorthorns in good shape, looking well and very comfortable in their winter quarters. Prince James, the stock bull, is really wonderful, such a weight of flesh, and so evenly put on, yet so active and useful and perfectly gentle. His stock are second to none in Canada. I also called on Mr. W. G. Pettit, who has some very fine young stock from Prince James. His Shorthorns are looking well. I purchased a calf Baron Hill, eleven months old, a very fine animal, from Mr. Pettit, and from Mr. Chas. Davis, of Burlington, two heifers, aged one and two years, both give promise of being very fine cows. They were bought at good prices, and arrived home all safe."

Robert Akins, Knatchbull, Ont., reports the following: "My herd of twelve Shorthorns are doing well. I have made some good sales recently, and have some young stock yet on hand for sale. I find the raising of pure-bred stock to pay better than any other branch of farming at present. Lord Hadda which took diploma at Nassagaweyz show stands at head of herd." Mr. Akins also adds, "I am doing all I can to circulate the JOURNAL, and I enclose a club of ten subscribers. It is just what farmers need to stimulate them to greater exertions in the improvement of their stock. I am well satisfied with the JOURNAL, especially with the moral tone of its editorials. It will aid the farmer not only in the improvement of his stock, but will also aid him in the building up of a useful man and Christian character."

Messrs. H. & M. Chisholm, Montrose Stock Farm, Paris, Ont., write as below: "We have purchased from Bow Park Roan Duke 13th, by Duke of Oxford 2nd (38532), from Roan Duchess 21st, by Duke of Oxford 38th (38172), g. d. Blanche 14th, by 24th Duke of Oxford (31002); g. g. dam Blanche 12th, by 4th Baron Oxford (25580); g. g. d. Blanche 3rd, by 10th Duke of Oxford (17749). He was calved 4th April, 1883, and is a remarkably fine animal. We are starting a small herd of Shorthorns of the Waterloo Booth strain. Have one cow 4 years, two 2-year heifers and two calves. Some may conclude that a Booth bull would be better, but I satisfied myself while I was at Bow Park. I saw there as fine a young heifer calf from Wave Crest, by an Oxford bull, as any one could see in any herd in America. Bow Park is a good place for a beginner to visit if he has any taste for Shorthorns. He will find there different families and different crosses of these, and so can judge for himself. I am more than satisfied with the JOURNAL. It should be found in every farmer's home in Canada."

Messrs. Thos. Nicholson & Sons, of Sylvan, Ont., have favored us with the following: "Our Elmdale herd of Shorthorns was commenced in the year 1858, by the purchase of the 2-year-old heifers Fanny 5th and Rosette, from the herd of George Robson, Esq., London township. In 1878 the yearling heifer 6th Countess of Brant, from the Bow Park herd, was added. She was got by imp. Royal Tudor, dam by imp. King of the Ocean. She was a remarkably fine heifer. In 1881, hearing of the fame of the Queen of the May family and of their victories in the showing, we paid a visit to "Bunnyside," the home of the Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, and, sir, I can truthfully say the one-half had not been told, for a finer lot, all of one family, cannot, I believe, be found in Canada. We succeeded in securing one of them, the yearling heifer Leanne 2nd, got by The Baron - 90 - dam by imp. Knight of Warblay, being in calf to imp. Socrates, giving birth in due time to a heifer calf, a grand one, like her sire, long, low and level, since which she has dropped two more heifers, all doing well. From these sources our herd now numbers 51. Our present stock bull is Prince Albert, winner of the first at London and Guelph in 1883 as a calf, and first at London, 1884, as a yearling. He was bred by Messrs. J. & W. Watts, Salem."

Pedigree of bull Vice-President, dark roan, calved March 24th, 1884, bred by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported by A. Johnson, Greenwood, Ont., and the property of Jos. Watson, Greenbank, Ont.

BREEDER OF SIRS.
 Got by Vermont (47193).....A. Cruikshanks
 1st dam Lady Ythan 3rd by Novell (34923).....S. Campbell
 2nd " Lady Ythan 2nd by Royal Duke (33556)
 3rd " Lady Ythan by Marm (20284).....A. Cruikshanks
 4th " Duchess 5th by Lord Ythan (14852).....Geo. Shepherd
 5th " Duchess 2nd by Prince of Coburg (15100).....A. Cruikshanks
 6th " Duchess by Duke of Clarence (9040).....Mr. Wetherell
 7th " Agness by Angus Hero (6745).....Mr. Millar
 8th " Rosebud by Darlington, etc., etc.
 Mr. Joseph Watson but recently purchased this bull from A. Johnson, Greenwood, and placed him at the head of his herd.

BREEZE LAWN STOCK FARM, SOURIS, MAN., December 23rd, 1884.

DEAR SIR.—Our purchases of Shorthorns and Southdown sheep were shipped at Burlington, Ont., October 25th, and landed at Breeze Lawn November 15th, just three weeks on the way. What with delay at Samia waiting for boat, and then a long rough trip on the lakes, the journey got to be rather monotonous before reaching home. The stock came through in splendid shape, with the exception of Southdown ram lost on the way. The cattle are doing well; all have gained in condition on prairie hay and a little chop and bran. They eat the hay as if it had been specially prepared for them. Prince James ad has made a wonderful growth in the short time he has been at Breeze Lawn. He gives promise of being a particularly fine bull. A few days ago we had quite an addition to our stock of Berkshires, seventeen pigs from two sows, Lady Winsome and Knight's Gem, by Lansdowne, a fine boar purchased a year ago from J. G. Snell & Bros. Were particularly pleased, with your article in December number, "Where does Canada get her Shipping Cattle?" With such men at the head of our agricultural papers, Canada will stand where she should in the eyes of the world. SHARMAN & SHARMAN.

Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., the very extensive importer and breeder of Cruikshank cattle, reports as below:

CLEVELAND BAY STALLION FOR SALE!

KEYSTONE, 3 yrs. old, sound, gentle, and sure getter; took second prize at Provincial, 1883, third at Industrial, 1884; bred from noted prize-winners; and for sty's and breeding this strain of Cleveland Bays cannot be surpassed.
Reasons for selling, two younger ones
Come and see or address,
W. C. BROWN,
Meafowlvale P. O. Ont.
Farm, 2 mls from Meafowlvale Station, C. V. R.



FOR SALE. - No imported Shorthorn Bulls. The pure Bates Lull Furbeow Duke, roan, aged one year and nine months, sired by Loughton Duke 2nd (45555), dam Queen of Geneva. Ly Grand Duke of Geneva 2nd (31289), bred by John Evans, Uffington, Shrewsbury, Eng.; also the one-year-old red Scotch Shorthorn bull Wallace, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeen-shire, Scotland, and got by Elocushire, Scotland, and got by Elocushire (47832), half-brother to 'the Meesa Green Brca' Earl of Mar (47815), and from a Jam of the Missle Family.
Apply to
THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

Messrs. R. Collacott & Sons,
Cedar Grove Farm, Tyrone P. O.,
7 miles from Bowmanville on the G. T. R., and same distance from Burgton on the C. P. R., will sell without reserve, on **Tuesday, 24th February, 1885,** the following high-bred stock: 22 head of Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 17 females under four years old and five bull calves. These include descendants of the imported cows Gola 4th, a Cruikshank "Fancy Roan" of the Syme strain; and Emerald, of Lord Polworth's breeding, are all descended from imported stock, and all but one were bred by Imp. Baron Camperdown -1203-, or Barmpton Champion -406-.
Two entire Clyde draft colts, one and two years old, also 9 Shropshire ewe lambs.
Catalogues furnished on application.
Sale to commence at 1 p. m. sharp.
Terms. - 7 months' credit.
Mr. Collacott is handing over two-thirds of his lands to other parties, hence the extent of the sale.
Baltimore is 40 miles east of Toronto. Parties will be met at all trains on day of sale and previous evening.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell by Public Auction at my residence, one mile east of the Town of St. Mary's, on **MARCH 4TH, 1885,**

30 HEAD OF DURHAM CATTLE

Among them a number of fine young bulls. Many of the cattle are imported, and were very successful at Western Fair at London this fall. As I have rented my farm for a term of years,

EVERYTHING WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
Catalogues will be sent on application to the proprietor.
Hugh Thomson, Prop.,
Alex. Brown, Auctioneer.
"Drawer D."
St. Mary's P. O., Ont.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
-AT-
Oakland Farm, Kettleby, Ontario,
ON FEBRUARY 14th, 1885.

The subscriber will offer for sale at the above farm about 25 head of cows, heifers and bulls, including specimen descendants from the stock of the Hon. Samuel Campbell, of the New York Mills great sale of September 10th, 1873, also from Campbell, of Kinellor, and other eminent breeders in Ontario. Also about 30 head of Southdown ewes, ewe lambs and rams, bred direct from imported stock. The rams used have been bred from Webb's, Walsingham's and Prince of Wales stock. Oakland Farm is 4 1/2 miles from Aurora Station, N. & N. W. B. R., 20 miles north of Toronto. Teams will be in waiting at Aurora on morning of sale.
Catalogues on application to
SETH HEACOCK,
KETTLEBY, ONT.

Stock Notes.

"Mr. Editor, I have sold 23 Shorthorns, which only leaves 29 of the 52 which I imported last year. Sold to Col. W. A. Harris, Kansas, 1 bull of the Townly Butterfly tribe, and ten heifers, three of them of the Duchess of Gloster tribe, Lady of the Meadow, Lavender 38th, Barmpton Violet 2nd, Lovely 41st, Stephanotis Victoria 76th and Wood Violet strains. Col. Harris has the largest collection of Cruikshank cattle in the States. Wm. F. & Geo. A. Hays, Md., bought Victoria 75th and Sunflower 2d; C. Northing, Iowa, Cloudberry; Messrs Irving & McGill, Janetville, Ont., the bull Prince Bishop, his sire Dumbiane, dam 24th Duchess of Gloster, also the dam of Double Gloster, for which Col. Hickingbottom, Manhattan Kan., paid Col. Harris \$1,000 last year; John Adams, Esq., Ambleside, Ont., Sultan Selam, of the Secret tribe, an animal of great promise. Seldom his like is seen. Messrs. Swan & Son, Indiana, bought Lovely 40th, one of a family that descended from Anthony (1640); and Gentianella, of the Brawith Bud tribe, which Mr. Cruikshank marked at the Edon sale, his estimate of her worth being 92 guineas pure gold. Mr. J. J. Moffatt, Pau Pau, Ill., bought the Duke of Athens, of the Victoria family, which has produced bulls good enough to head Col. Harris's and Messrs. Pott's herds. Mr. John N. Coldron, Iowa, bought Troubadore and Cranberry, of the Crocus tribe, which is the largest tribe at Sittytton, and Golden Rod, of the Brawith Bud tribe. Mr. A. Crawford, of Iowa, bought Golden Locks, full sister to Golden Thistle, of the Brawith Bud tribe, sold at Mr. Wilson's sale for 170 guineas. She and her sire, Sir Walter (5639), were useful at 16 years, and Bud at 18 years."

Devons.

The distinguished breeder of Devons, Mr. Geo. Rudd, of Guelph, gives us the following report: "My herd of Devons are doing splendidly this winter. The two-year-old heifer that won first prizes at the Exhibition this fall has calved and is doing well, making 8 lbs. of butter per week and feeding her calf. The following is the success of the herd at the Industrial, Toronto, and Provincial in Ottawa, where there was a large exhibit of Devons: At the former show with twelve head we took seven firsts, two silver medals, one for herd and bull of any age, five seconds and one third. At the latter, 8 firsts, 1 gold medal for herd, 1 silver medal for bull of any age, and 4 seconds. In Guelph we obtained all the prizes offered in the Devon class."

Jerseys.

Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the Island of Jersey, owner of the "Perry Farm" Herd, informs us that he intends shortly sending over to America a few of his young heifers, some of which are in calf to Queenie's Boy, the said bull combining the strains of Coomassie, Young Rose, Orange Peel, Noble, Sultan, Prince of Wales, etc. This being Mr. Desreux's first consignment, he has taken great pains in selecting the cattle, so as to give to those who wish to start a first-class herd of Jerseys the opportunity to purchase at reasonable prices. We shall inform our readers when the cattle arrive.

Holsteins.

Mr. H. M. Williams, Pictou, Ont., mentions: "I have now at my farm over 40 head of Holsteins and 9 bulls, same breed, at Point Edward, which will be released 1st April."

Messrs. Lord, Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont., announce the following sales of Holstein cattle during the month of December: Bull calf Brilliant and heifer calf Maid of Osnabruck to Caleb Cotton, Sweetburg, Que., for \$400; yearling heifer Helen Mar to A. D. McNeil, Gananoque, Ont., for \$500; also bull calf Baron Lisgar to same gentleman for \$225. Their new importation, just out of quarantine, includes the famous cow Beek Wout, with a milk record of 921 pounds in one day, and a first prize winner at the World's Fair, Amsterdam, Holland, 1884. This is one of the finest milkers that ever crossed the Atlantic, and is undoubtedly without a peer in the Canadian Provinces.

Messrs. B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville Stock Farm, N. Y., have written, saying: "While at Quebec we sold 53 head, of which 21 went to Mr. H. Williams, Pictou, Ont., and 14 to M. Cook & Son, of Aultsville." This famous herd is headed by the bull Barrington, 278 N. H. B., 2103 H. H. B. His dam, Hamming, 3851 H. H. B., has a milk record of 99 pounds in a single day. Here also are the cows Trjnjic, 370 N. H. B., 2943 H. H. B.; and Bejje, 1318 N. H. B., 6340 H. H. B.; the former with a milk record of 88 1/2 pounds per day and a butter-record of 18 lbs. 9 oz. in seven days, and the latter with a milk record of 93 1/2 pounds per day. Here are some 150 head at present in the herd, many of them having splendid milk records.

Ayrshires.

Mr. John Johnson, Port Hawkesbury, C. B., reports: "My thoroughbred Ayrshire bull Champion took the red ticket and first prize at our Baddeck Exhibition this fall."

From Mr. Joshua Knight, of Elginburg, we learn that "the majority of the thoroughbred stock in this vicinity are Ayrshire. This being a dairying section, we find them to answer our purpose best, as our land is rocky and pretty rough. Southdowns are leading the way in the sheep line here."

Mr. Joseph Youill, of Carleton Place, Ont., the well-known breeder of Ayrshires, has sent the following list of sales for 1884: The one-year bull General Grant, sire Carrick Lad, 1238, dam Annie Laurie, to James Grant, Forrester's Falls; the four-year bull Sultan [1238], sire Mars 1st [803], dam Lucy [906]; the cow Primrose [610], sire Prince of Wales [366], dam Marigold [262]; the two-year heifer Lady Bell [774] vol. 2, sire William Wallace [19] vol. 2, dam Oshawa Bell, Susie Jane [1123], sire Ramsey Chief [526], dam Ramsay Lass [527]; Annie Laurie [1639], sire General Brock [1237], dam Violet; all to Mr. T. G. Nankin, Merivale; the one-year bull Carrick Lad 2nd, sire Carrick Lad [1236], dam Primrose, to W. H. McNish, Lyp, Ont. the one-year cow Bessie Lee [46], sire Carrick Lad [1236] dam Nellie Grey [734]; one bull calf Emperor [1557], sire Sultan [2-8], dam Portianna [996], one Berkshire sow, to R. W. Brown, Prospect, the one-year heifer Lady Jane Grey [1702], sire Carrick Lad [1236], dam Alice [1231]; the bull calf

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



HAMILTON, - - ONT.

Send for Price List.

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



Our Shorthorn Herd is composed of cattle imported from the celebrated herds of W. Duthie, W. B. Marr and A. Cruikshank, Aberdeen-shire, Scotland.

Imported Earl of Mar (47851), winner of the Gold Medal at the last Grand Dominion and 39th Provincial Exhibition, heads the herd. Several young imported Bulls and Heifers for sale.

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

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

STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.
GREEN BROS.,
The Glen, Innerkip.

HILLHURST HERDS!

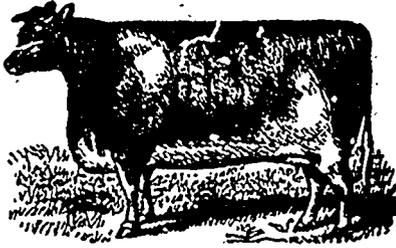


HEREFORD,
ABERDEEN-ANGUS,
SHORTHORN,
AND
JERSEY CATTLE.

H. COCHRANE,
Hillhurst, Compton County, Que.

A NEW ISSUE OF "CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER," containing Maps of Ontario and Manitoba, and of each county in Western Ontario (30 in all); besides best list of Farms and other properties ever published, on receipt of \$5. W. J. Farrow & Co., 40 Adelaide St. east, Toronto.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont., Can.



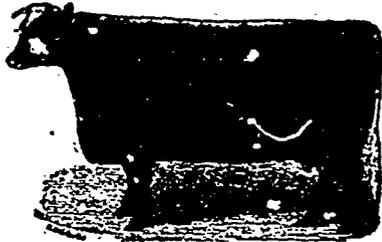
Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE
AND OLYDESDALE HORSES.

Will sell at the Shorthorn Breeders' Association in Toronto, on February 25th, 1885, 3 first-class imported Shorthorn bull calves, and 3 first-class home-bred bull calves—all fit for service.

Claremont Station of the Ontario and Quebec R. R.
Pickering Station on the G. T. R. R.

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



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth Bull, Lord Monrath—2208—is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aysmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Storkerry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilla, Lady Day, Roan Duches and Princess strain. Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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



Importers and Breeders of

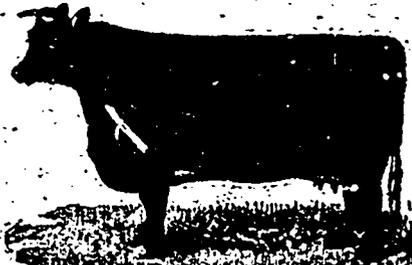
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

STOCK FOR SALE. TERMS REASONABLE.

Bates Shorthorns.

THE BELVOIR HERD.



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

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

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

Richard Gibson;

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

Stock Notes.

Ottawa Lad (1885), sire Sultan (1238), dam, Ramsay Lass (827), to W. F. Taylor, Skead's Mills; the one-year heifer Lady Bell (1701), sire Carrick Lad (1286), dam Maple Leaf (1856); the bull calf Robbie Burns (1688), sire Sultan (1288), dam Annie Laurie (1659), to James Beattie, Brougham; one bull calf Ramsay Boy (1689), sire Sultan (1288), dam Alice (1231); one Berkshire sow to John Hay, Lachute, P. Q.; one Berkshire sow to John Grant, Kinburn; one Berkshire sow to Wm. Blair, Packenham; one pair Berkshire pigs to Thomas Erskine, Rosetta; one pair Berkshire pigs to A. McFavish, Beckwith; one pair Berkshire boars to Mr. Fruld, Renfrew; one Berkshire boar to McLaren's Mills; one Berkshire bear and Leicester ram, two shears, to R. Serson, Antrim; one Berkshire boar and one Leicester ram lamb to John McDermid, Beckwith; one Leicester ram lamb to Wm. Paul, Almonte.

Aberdeen-Angus.

On page 293 of Nov. issue we inadvertently stated that Mr. Pope's bull Proud Viscount (1264) was awarded first prize at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa. This was a mistake. The first prize was awarded to Chivalry (1765), owned by M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, Proud Viscount getting second. Chivalry also won the silver medal for best bull of any age.

Horses.

The Messrs. T. & A. B. Snider, of German Mills, report that their Percherons are all wintering well, and are in fine, healthy condition. They have lately sold to Mr. Isaac Train, Centre Co., Penn., one half-bred yearling mare colt. The same gentleman has also purchased entire spring colts from different parties in the neighborhood, sired by Bordine, one of their stock horses. He wishes them for breeding purposes.

Mr. P. O'Hare, Woodburn, Wentworth county, has just purchased from Mr. David Annan, Pickering, a three-year old Clydesdale stallion, but recently imported from Gallowayshire, Scotland. In color, he is a bay with black points, and is the choice of nine imported stallions. We are much pleased to notice that Mr. O'Hare is introducing so fine a horse into a section where he is so much needed, and trust the farmers will give him that encouragement which his enterprise deserves.

Mr. W. C. Fleury, of Belmond, Iowa, has just purchased the young 2-year Clydesdale stallion Donald Dinnie, from our townsman, H. H. Hurd, to take home with him. This fine horse, bred by Green Bros., of the Glen, Innerkip, was sired by Donald Dinnie, which was bred by John Thompson, Rusby, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and from the dam Blossom, bred by Lieut.-Gov. Howland, got by (imp.) Old England. Donald Dinnie was a prize-winner at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton, as best agricultural stallion, and well deserved his honors. He goes into a region where his services are needed, and we hope that his new owner may find him a profitable acquisition.

Mr. George Shaw, of Bowmanville, Ont., who has been dealing in heavy draught horses for the last 20 years, and who has made two importations, informs us that his present stock of five Clydesdale stallions, four of which were imported in August, are doing well, and that the outlook for the business is still fair. They are all good pedigree horses, three of the three-year-olds and the other two two-year-olds. At the former sale of Mr. Heron, of Ashburn, a considerable portion of the stock sold was of Mr. Shaw's importation. Frank R., a son of Mr. Shaw, now settled in Menard, Saline county, Iowa, has been uncommonly successful in Clydesdales. He is doing business there in live stock, and also farming on a large scale.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. J. H. Hoiser, of Canboro, Ont., and Secretary of the Agricultural Society, is breeding Chester White pigs. His boar of this breed has won 16 prizes, 12 of them firsts, at township and county shows. He mentions: "I take four papers, and look for none of them so eagerly as for yours."

J. Jackson, Woodside, Abingdon, January 6th, 1885, sold to Mr. Andrew Teller, Paris, two imported Southdown ewes, being the third consignment to this gentleman this season. Mr. Teller was quite a prominent breeder of Southdowns a number of years ago, but quit them and went into the long wools; and now, with his matured experience, has returned to the Southdowns again.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL:

Dear Sir: We just commenced our herd of Suffolks last fall, by purchasing from Mr. A. Cameron, Ashburn, an imported sow and a sow from imp. stock. We took 1st prize at Whitby and 1st at Port Perry fairs in 1884.

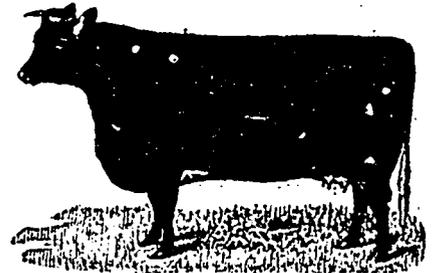
Have just received the January number of the Live-Stock Journal, and are highly pleased with it. Just the paper for stockmen.

Yours truly,
BENSON BROS., Myrtle, Ont.

Mr. Smith Evans, of Gourock P. O., Ont., writes as follows: "I have had great enquiries for Oxford Down sheep this season. Have recently sold 1 ram lamb to Mr. Alonzo Norris, M. D., of New York; 1 ram lamb to Mr. Andrew Boyle, St. Catharines; 1 ram lamb to William Jackson, Peel; 1 ram lamb to Mr. Laycock, Pauline; and 1 ram lamb to Mr. T. S. Armishaw, Guelph township. I think the Oxford Downs are going to be just the sheep for Canada. I took five first prizes at the Western Fair, London, and diploma, five first prizes at Aberfoyle, and diploma; and the stock prize at Guelph Central Exhibition. Also sold a number of Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs."

John C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., reports: "Our stock is doing well this winter. Sales have on the whole been moderately good this season of my importation of 1884. Of my Clydesdales I have sold to H. H. Hurd, of Hamilton, one yearling stallion and one yearling filly. We have still two two-year-old stallions. We have sold also to Mr. Thos. Shaw, Woodburn, 6 imported Shropshire shearing ewes; Mr. George Ingersoll, Founda, N. Y., U. S. A., one imported Shropshire ram lamb; Mr. W. H. McNish, Lyra, Ont., 6 Shropshire imported shearing ewes;

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.
R. R. STATION, LONDON, P. O., WHITE OAK.



—BREEDERS OF—

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

Have several choice young bulls for sale, including a roan bull calf imported in dam, bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittiton; sire, Perfection. First at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, 1883. One yearling and sire bull calves, sired by the Cruickshank bull Prince of Northumberland (46911). Some of the dams imported and of Cruickshank and Campbell strains. A few heifers of similar strains, also Silver-grey Dorking and Brown Leghorn fowls.

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.

Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Bred and Imported by



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

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

LORD GLAMIS (48182).

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WESTON, ONTARIO,

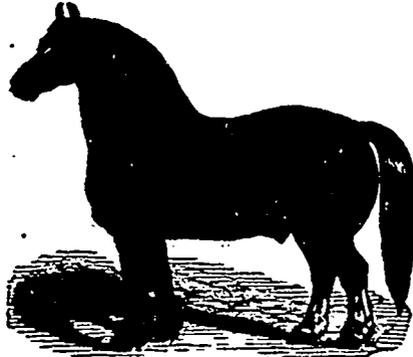


My herd consists chiefly of imported stock from the well known herds of Messrs. T. Myddleton, John Hill, E. Grassett, Thomas Fenn and Wm. Taylor. My cattle are sired by some of the best bulls in England, such as Captain Jacob, Commander, Fairy Prince, Thoughtful, Antelope, Downton Boy, Royal 11th, and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

F. A. FLEMING.

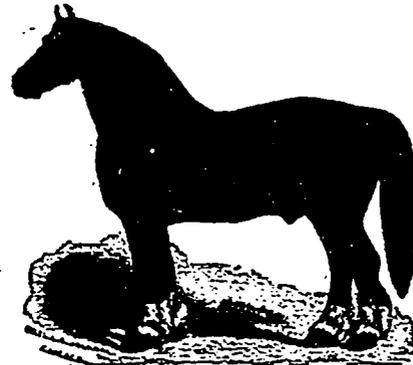
—COME TO—

Keillor Lodge Stock Farm, Bothwell, Ont.



And buy one of the newly imported Clydesdale Stallions, quality and color good. Six of them are grand horses and for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited. THE GEARY BROS. CO., Bothwell, Ont. dec-31.

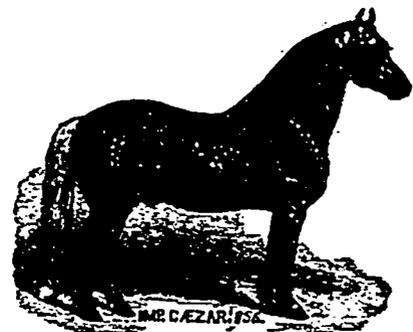
Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires, Cotswolds and Berkshires.



THE oldest and most extensive importing and breeding establishment in Canada, have on hand a very superior lot of registrable and prize winning Clydesdale stallions. Stock of all kinds and both sexes for sale at all times. Our station is Claremont, C. P. R., 30 miles east of Toronto, where parties will be met at any time by notifying us. Stock of all kinds for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Correspondence invited.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. fe-y

GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of



Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

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

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

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

Stock Notes.

also to the same two Berkshire imported sows; Mr. Albert E. Young, Wilsonville, Ont., one Berkshire boar. My Cotswold lambs are all sold but one. Mr. Ross adds, "I like the JOURNAL very much, and hope to send you some subscriptions."

Mr. T. G. Nankin, of the Shade Park Stock Farm, reports the following sales of swine, viz.: To A. Oswald, Kelvin, Ont., 1 Chester White boar, fit for service; to Geo. Hawlin, Newmarket, Ont., 1 pair Chester Whites; to John Hord, of Parkhill, Ont., 1 Yorkshire boar; to W. N. Bell, general manager Bell Farm, N. W. Territory, two Chester Whites; to David Hart, Fleetwood, Ont., 1 pair of Chester Whites; to E. B. Eddy, Hull, P. Que., 1 Chester White boar, fit for service; to Jos. S. Musselman, Conestogo, Ont., 3 Jersey-red swine; to T. L. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont., 3 Chester Whites. Mr. Nankin has added to his choice herd of Ayrshire cattle by purchasing from Messrs Thomas Guy & Son, Ottawa, the cows Queen [1509] and Sunbeam [1725]. He has also added to his stock of breeding swine a large importation of Chester Whites, White Lancashire, and the smaller breed of English Yorkshire. His poultry stock are all doing well, orders coming in lively for spring stock of the various breeds.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, reports the following sales of Berkshires and Cotswolds since January 1st: To W. J. Smith, Angus, Ont., 1 boar; R. E. Lane, Lanes, Ont., 1 boar; Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., 4 ewes and 1 sow; W. A. Hamilton, Ottawa, Kan., 1 boar; Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., 3 rams and 3 ewes, Frank Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ont., 1 ram and 1 ewe; Wm. Irwin, London, Ont., 1 boar, I. L. Sims, Delphi, Ind., 1 boar. Since above was in type, we learn that Mr. Snell has purchased from James Young, Malton, Ont., the Shorthorn heifers Solway Duchess and Grand Duchess of Solway, and has sold to Mr. Young the roan cow Lady Havelock, bred to imp. Waterloo Warbler—1055. He has also purchased from Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., the young Shorthorn bull Royal Irwin, red and white, calved November 22nd, 1883; sire, imp. Aurora Lad (49025); dam, Lady Irwin, by British Hero (30506); grandam, imp. Rachel. This young bull is full of quality and has great substance, and is connected by manifold relationships with the great champions of the Sheriff Hutton herd, which have made records so remarkable at the Royal shows for the last 15 years.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Renton Station P. O., county of Wentworth, who resides near Glanford Station, on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, importer and breeder of Southdown sheep and Berkshire swine, reported to us in January, 1884, his sales in Southdowns and Berkshires during the fall of 1883, the same appeared in the February number last year. Mr. W. reports to us again his sales during the fall of 1884, to the following named gentlemen: Wm. Tredway, Highland Creek, Ont., 3 head; Duncan Robertson, Milton, Ont., 1 head; John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont., 2 head; Thos. Winter, Ludsay, Ont., 3 head, Alvin Hammond, Sheridan, Ont., 5 head; John Bushby, Malvern, Ont., 1 head; Hamilton Kennedy, Millbrook, Ont., 3 head; David Beranger, Waterloo, Ont., 3 head; Fleming Jones, West Lorne, Ont., 2 head; Albert M. Wilson, Norwich, Ont., 1 head; George Bentley, Kirkton, Ont., 1 head; David Clark, Renton Station, Ont., 7 head; James A. Smith, Binbrook, Ont., 1 head, Hamilton McKibbin, Caledonia, Ont., 1 head; Wm. Watts, Bond Head, Ont., 1 head; Marcus Merritt, Smithville, Ont., 1 head; G. Legart, Tottenham, Ont., 1 head; James Jonson, Garnett, Ont., 1 head; Archibald Jarvis, Woodburn, Ont., 1 head; Robert Kelly, Alton, Ont., 1 head; Craven Bros., Exeter, Nebraska, 3 head, Dr. John Sager, Warren, Penn., 4 head; Robert S. Smith, Renton Station, Ont., 1 head; Joseph Sharp, Basingstoke, Ont., 8 head; George Clemens, St. George, Ont., 1 head; Charles Lott, North Warren, Penn., 17 head. This last lot, including several winners of first prizes, among them a ewe, one of the first prize pen at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and at other English shows, also winners of 22 first prizes in Ontario; a pair of Canadian-bred ewes, winners of first prize at the Great Central Fair, at Hamilton, 1884; and a shearing ram (out of a Royal Society of England prize ewe by Coleman 47), winner of five first prizes in Ontario, 1884. Mr. Wilkinson, as usual, was quite successful in the show ring of 1884, having, in addition to many prizes at prominent shows, won every first prize at the Western Fair, London, except one or two, and carrying away \$104 in prize money on sheep alone.

Poultry.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of Lambeth, Ontario, writes: "I have sold a great many birds through advertising in the JOURNAL."

Mr. James Anderson, of Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ont., is now devoting his attention very largely to poultry, as his son is now running the farm and giving much attention to Southdown sheep, having imported a nice lot last season. We are glad to see Mr. Anderson write: "I intend to stick to the poultry department and go in stronger than ever for first-class stock. I gave \$10 recently for a young gobbler weighing 28 pounds when eight months old. I have a Toulouse goose that has taken the first prize wherever shown, and my Roan ducks and Light Brahma fowls are A 1. I intend to keep nothing more than the 4 varieties, so that they will be sure to be pure. I intend to import some next season. I appreciate the JOURNAL as much as ever, and may send you some poultry notes of my experience by and by." Mr. Anderson writes further as we go to press: "You missed one of the best poultry shows ever held in Canada, or even in the United States. There were over 1,000 specimens of the finest birds ever shown in the Dominion. The prize pen of Light Brahmas, cock and three hens, cost a Mr. Finch, of Beaufort, \$100, imported from the States. I secured first prize on Toulouse gander, first on Mammoth Breeze turkey and second on Light Brahma cockerel, which secured 93 points and weighed 10 pounds. The first prize bird was bred by your townsman, Mr. McKay, and scored 92 1/2. The Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks are my favorites, and are, I think, the best for a farmer, as they lay fine, large eggs, and are good mothers. I hatch all my duck eggs with them, and often early goose eggs. Am mating my Brahma cockerel with eight of the best pullets

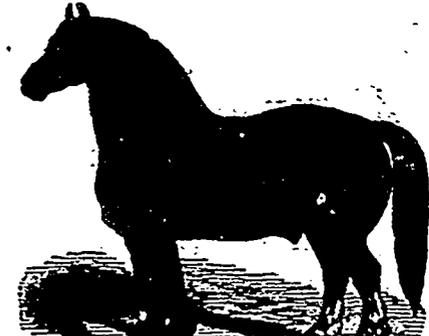
I could procure, will therefore expect good results, as I can now devote my whole time to poultry and fruit. Made some first-class sales at the show, shipping to-day one pair very fine M. B. turkeys to Hon. C. Clark, Elora. The Messrs. Borby's Clyde horses are doing first-class. They are going only into Clydes, and will enlarge their premises this winter to accommodate 60 or 70 head. At present they have 10 imported ones."

C. M. SIMMONS AND JAMES QUIRIE, IVAN P. O., DELAWARE P. O. Breeders of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Dealers in cattle. Young stock for sale. Orders solicited. fe-y

FOR SALE.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS (McKAY'S STRAIN.) PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS (GAIN'S STRAIN.) \$2 PER SETTING OF 13. THOMAS SHAW, WOODBURN, ONT.

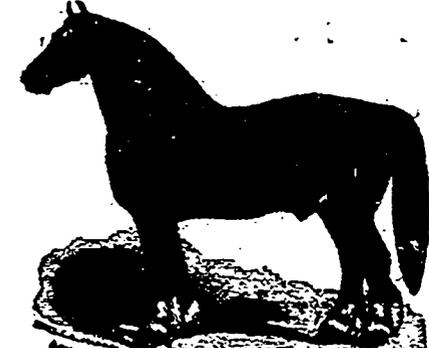
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23 Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of superior quality and breeding, principally 1884's importation; mostly prize-takers; also some choice Shetland Ponies. Stock warranted as represented; prices low; terms easy.

dec-31 JEFFREY BROS., WHITBY.

FOR SALE.



10 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, including first prize aged horse, first and second prize 3-year-old horses, first prize yearling colt, first prize yearling filly, and gold medal for best horse of any age at Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1884. Apply for catalogues to R. BEITH, Bowmanville. fe-21

FOR SALE.



A FEW SHROPSHIRE DOWN RAM LAMBS, bred directly from imported stock; also a few Berkshires, bred from the stock of Mr. Harold Sorby, Gosrock, Ont., and from the dam Harball, first prize winner at Provincial Fair, 1883. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn, Ont.

Blk 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.

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 Ro ker (41687) in service.

WM. MURRAY,

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Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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

COWS with well-ascertained test of from **14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week,** and from **81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days** are in this herd.

YOUNG BULLS (registered in the above herd book) **FOR SALE** from \$100.00 to \$500.00 each.

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

VALANCEY E. FULLER,

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FREE TO ALL

Circulars of newest, improved, most productive, hardy and popular varieties of SEED GRAIN.

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AULTSVILLE

Premium Herd of Imported Holsteins.



LORD BYRON

Exhibited during the season of 1884 at the three leading Canadian fairs at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.

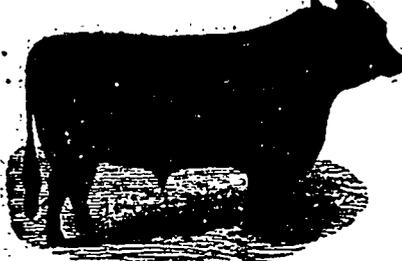
Awarded 28 First Prizes (including Gold Medal, Diploma and 2 Silver Medals), six second and five third prizes.

The largest as well as oldest established herd of Holsteins in the Dominion. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

LORD, COOK & SON,

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

KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM,
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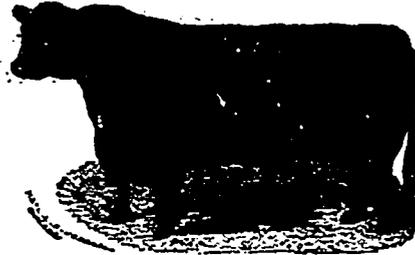
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

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

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM,
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Polled Aberdeen-Angus

—AND—

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

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

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

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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

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SHADE PARK FARM

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THOROUGH-BRED SWINE EMPORIUM.

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



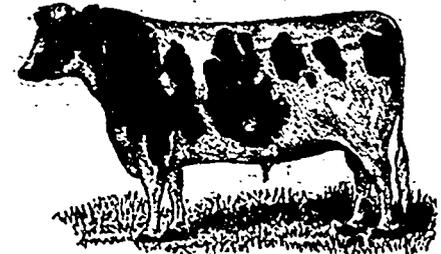
Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

CHOICE AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

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

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H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now 18 head at my farm, and 20 head at Quarantine at Quebec, which will be released Dec 20th. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter producing qualities in their native country, by B. E. Lord & Son, of Sincerville, N. Y., whose long experience and wonderful record animals that they have imported place them at the head of American Importers.

oct-61 All stock for sale. No reserve.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.

The Oldest Established Herd of



HOLSTEIN CATTLE
IN CANADA

Herd Headed by the Bull Nabob 719, whose dam has given over 10,000 lbs. in the year.

All animals selected with regard to individual merit rather than to price. Prices given upon application. Correspondence answered promptly. Young stock for sale.

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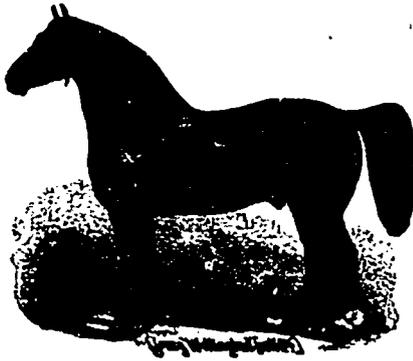
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CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON-NORMAN,
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Our collection of Trotting-Bred Roadsters includes a large number of very promising youngsters, of the finest and most desirable trotting blood, of large size and perfect conformation, combining style, elegance, endurance and speed.

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Our Shetlands are direct from the Shetland Islands, and are the finest and choicest to be found.

Our herd of Holstein Cattle is large and fine, and stands unrivalled in individual excellence and deep milking qualities, having made the highest records considering ages, yet produced.

The "Shadeland" Herd of Devons has no superior anywhere, each animal being a model of the perfect family cow for which the breed is noted.

Summary of Advantages Offered to Customers at "Shadeland:"

Many years' experience in importing and breeding; immense collections; variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits; the best of everything; a world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, close proximity to all the great through railroad lines; low prices, consequent upon the extent of the business, low rates of transportation, and general facilities, which are unsurpassed. In all our collections we aim to combine

HIGH QUALITY, CHOICE BREEDING, HARDINESS AND VITALITY.

As an evidence of the superiority of our stock, we will say that wherever horses that were imported by or bred at this establishment, whether Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman, or English Draft, were exhibited, both at State and Local Fairs, they were either victorious or compared favorably with those from all other establishments with which they came in competition. We believe that more horses bred at this establishment made records the past year below 2.30 than were made by horses bred and raised at any other one establishment in America. Our HOLSTEINS have also proved themselves superior. One of our heifers, when only about 25 months old, made the largest daily and monthly record, according to her age, of any animal in the world.

Visitors Welcome. Circulars Free. Correspondence Solicited.

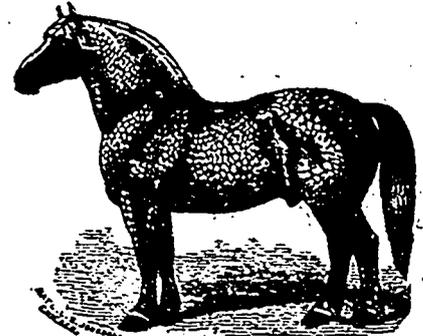
POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro', Crawford Co., Pa.

When you write, say you saw this advertisement in THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. 12-3

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.

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Stock Farm,
Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.,
SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS.



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—IMPORTED—

PERCHERON HORSES

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

ISLAND HOME

is beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 52 Campan Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich. 16-41

FOR SALE.



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

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

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

THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

FANCIER'S GAZETTE.

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