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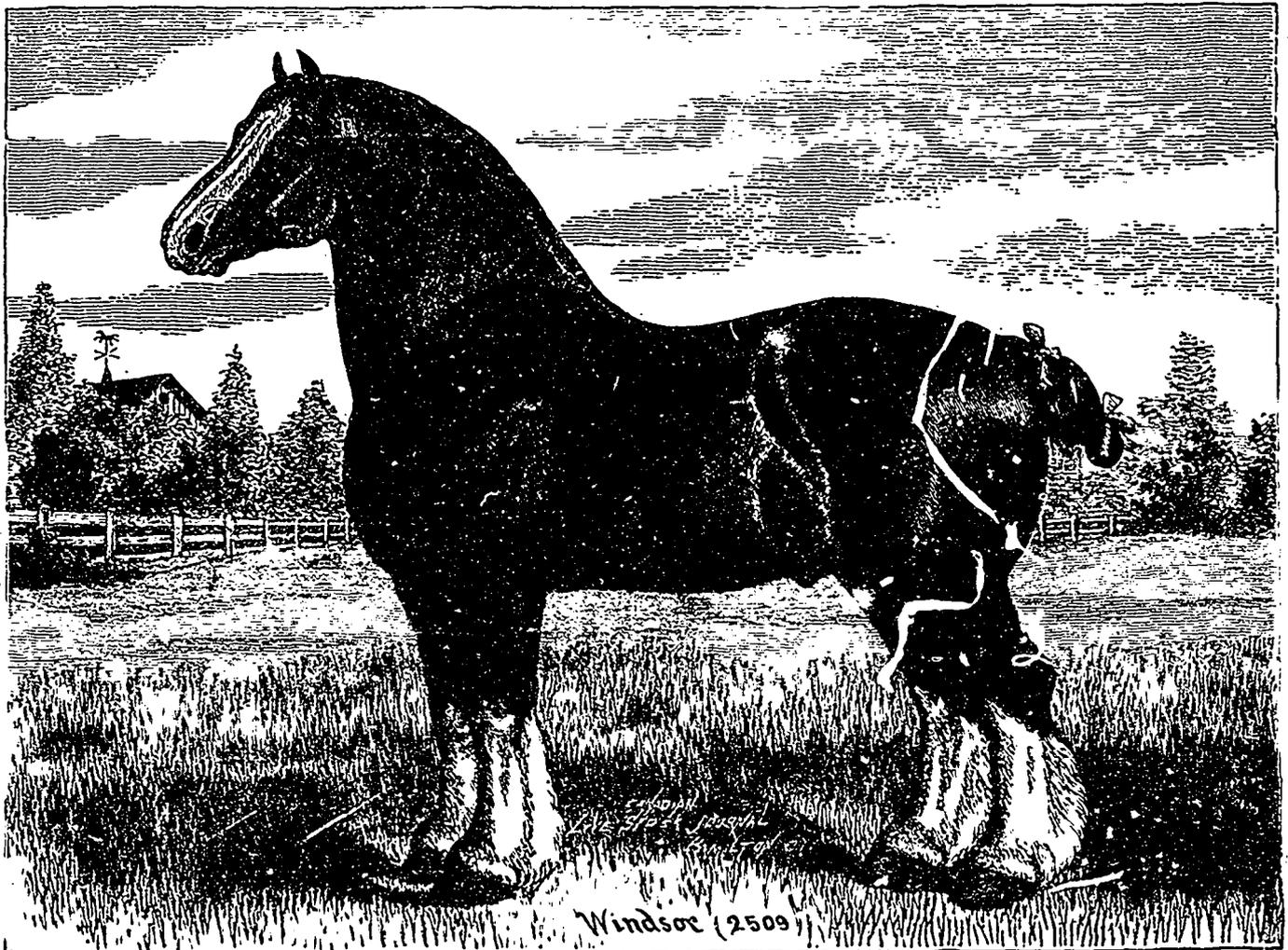
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. III.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JANUARY, 1886.

No. 1



THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION WINDSOR (2509).

Imported by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont., and sold to Mr. John Clark, Ottawa.

The Clydesdale Stallion Windsor (2509.)

This majestic five-year-old Clydesdale stallion was bred by Mr. James McAlister, Rothesay, Scotland, and imported by the Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont., in the summer of 1885, who purchased him from Mr. Peter Ferguson, Rock Cottage, Renfrew, noted in Clydesdale circles throughout Great Britain. He was sired by General Neil (1143), dam, Bell (formerly Jess) (1530), by Young Lofy (987). It would not be easy to say as to whether the sire or the son reflects more honor on the other, as both have become distinguished, the former in his own land and the latter on both sides of the Atlantic. We are indebted to the importers of Windsor for a magnificent painting of Gen. Neil, shown in the sketch as one of the most perfect of the Clydesdale type, and which shall henceforth adorn the walls of our office.

Windsor was fully described in the October number of the JOURNAL as being a very large, active, stylish, and clean-made horse, weight 2280 lbs., and a splendid mover, who seems to give his whole

attention to his work while in the show-ring. While in Scotland he was drawn in the short leet at Glasgow show in 1883, 1884, and 1885, and was given the East Lothian £100 premium in 1883 as a season horse, and a similar premium for the Mackers of Wigtonshire and the Strathearn Central districts in 1884 and 1885. At the Toronto Industrial of 1885 he was awarded the coveted red in competition with splendid horses that had been first prize winners on both sides of the Atlantic, also the medal as best Clydesdale of any age. As already announced in our columns, he has since been sold to Mr. John Clark, Township of Nepean, near Ottawa, for the handsome sum of \$3,700. We are much pleased to know that a horse with the great merit of Windsor is to remain in the country, which is fast becoming a breeding ground for other lands. This, instead of creating uneasiness to those engaged in the same line lest the market should be overstocked, should tend to dispel their fears, as a country cannot be overstocked with first-class animals of a useful type. It has been the experience of the past that the larger the number of really good beasts in any one

center, the greater and steadier has been the demand for them.

Clubbing Rates.

The favorable season is now upon us when clubs for the ensuing year may readily be secured. A little effort at municipal meetings, farmers' institutes and other gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent for one year in clubs of five for four dollars. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents. The names may belong to different offices.

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

Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,
48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

To Subscribers.—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 20 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.25.

Clubs.—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of *five* copies to any address, for one year, \$1.00. Clubs of *ten* copies to any address, \$1.50.

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

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

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

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

HAMILTON, CANADA, JANUARY, 1886.

ANY subscriber who will forward three new names and three dollars to our address will receive his own copy of the JOURNAL free for one year, from the expiration of his present subscription.

THE number of horses that should be kept upon a farm should be carefully considered. Not to keep enough will soon entangle one in the meshes of arrearage of work, with the loss that is always its accompaniment, while, on the other hand, keeping too many is great extravagance, owing to the large supply of valuable food required to keep a horse. It is always economy to feed well those which are kept, that they may be able to work quite up to the average every day they are in harness, as when the team is not able to perform a full day's work, the time of the drivers is lost in equal proportion with that of the team. The number of horses required to be kept on a farm must be determined by the exigencies of each individual case. Much depends upon the nature of the soil, the system of farming followed, the length of the rotation, and the distance from market. While it is of the utmost moment to keep a sufficient number of working horses to enable the farmer to keep abreast of his work, every additional head of this class is to be placed on the Dr. side of the profit and loss account, owing to the expense of keeping it. A surplus horse is worse than a surplus waggon, as the latter does not consume any food.

AS is made abundantly clear in another column of this number under the heading, "The wonderful little island," that Britain has given to the world a great portion of what is worth having in the shape of live-stock, yet we find her agricultural writers urging the stockmen to higher effort in the direction of perfecting the breeds. Our Aberdeen correspondent in the December issue writes, "An encouraging feature of the recent sales, dull as they have been, which I would emphasize, has been the satisfactory demand experienced for the best class of stock, showing that it is only those that are likely to pay the breeder." Again, "It is good advice to urge upon our farmers to strive after the improvement of the local breeds

"of cattle. Further improvement is not beyond their reach." If this be true in regard to the stockmen whither so many countries have gone for long years to draw materials for stock improvement, how doubly true must it be in regard to Canada, with its hundreds of thousands as yet unimproved! Everyone should look in the direction of improvement, and though the advance be slow, as it is sure to be, we should be thankful providing there is an advance. It is only the self-satisfied in this line whose condition is hopeless.

OUR Scotch correspondent makes the very sensible remark, amongst others, which we give below, in the last number of the JOURNAL in reference to our export trade. In speaking of the large trade done by Canada in shipping lean cattle to Britain to be fed there, he says, "Is it not more likely that the American trade will soon develop into the exportation of fat cattle instead of the cattle being sent over here in a lean condition to be fed? Would it not be more economical to have the trade conducted in this way?" Certainly, we answer, and this is what we have advocated all along. It is strange to us indeed that our farmers have not been able to see the matter in its true light. A fat beast can be sent to Britain for about the same cost as a lean one, with the advantage to this country that there is no cost for freight of feed, and that the manurial product remains with us. The only way in which we can account for the large shipments of lean cattle to Britain is by surmising either that the farmers do not look into the matter, or they are short of capital. If, while so many of the nations have been pouring into the lap of Britain for long years materials for producing fertility, and yet the lands are not over-fertile, how must it not fare with the countries which deliberately rob their own lands? They cannot but fail to respond in time to the call of the husbandman.

WE feel quite sure that the series of articles in the veterinary department of the JOURNAL from the pen of Prof. Grenside have been read with much interest. Especially would we desire to fasten attention to his remarks in reference to the very common practice of feeding more provender than the beast will eat, and then replacing fresh upon the top of the old. He says, "Most kinds of food become stale when even left for a short time in the manger after being moistened and breathed on, and animals object to finish such remains. * * * Apart from the loss sustained, this plan is a bad one, interfering as it does in many cases with a proper consumption of provender." This slovenly practice is very common, especially when the work is done by other hands than those of the master. There is no reason why it should be so. It would be to the ultimate advantage of all feeders to adopt a different course, to say nothing of the benefit accruing to the master. It does not take long to remove the residue from mangers, and the satisfaction to feeders of knowing that by doing so they are doing what will tend to preserve proper relations between themselves and those who employ them must be considerable, which feeling would be strengthened by the increased improvement in the stock that would follow close attention to this particular item of the feeder's work.

THE new year has dawned upon us with a smile so cheerful that surely every one has caught up the inspiration, and is commencing life again with the strong impulse of revived hope. What a blessed gift is hope, without it we would look upon every good gift of a beneficent Creator with a jaundiced eye. The flowers would bloom in vain, the brooks would run in vain,

in vain would the birds send their glad songs to heaven, and in vain would the earth profusely pour into our lap her overflowing gifts. The first-born of renewed hope is renewed effort. Surely there is not a man upon the earth who has not resolved to make the year 1886 the best, the noblest of his years, if life is only given him, as he listened to the bell tolling the funeral march of the dead old year. Along with the other resolutions of the farmer and the stockman we can believe that their determination to go forward in their respective lines was strong and deep. The ground unoccupied in advance of the foremost in attainment is wide and waste, and surely every one of us will join the forward march and take possession. We shall hope that every stockman will do his utmost to have the best herd that he ever had this present year, and that every farmer will till his farm better than ever he did before. The power of human attainment is in a great measure hemmed in only by human effort, so that most men never rise to a knowledge of their full strength till it is too late to know it. We shall try and make the JOURNAL for 1886 the best in its young life, and we commence with the present number. What say our readers?

A SOMEWHAT amusing narrative appeared in that excellent English agricultural weekly, the *Mark Lane Express*, in an October issue, which contains a moral for many of us in Canada. It appears that Oudorp, North Holland, had not hitherto been visited by American buyers, to the chagrin of some of the cattlemen there. One of these, a long-headed Dutchman, hit upon a happy plan for bringing them. He bought a good, first-class bull, The Brave Hendrick, used him for a time in his herd, showed him at the Amsterdam exhibition in 1884, and won a first prize. He soon found an American purchaser, who won many prizes on him, after taking him to the United States, when at once the country around Oudorp was scoured by Americans in search of the offspring of The Brave Hendrick, to the great satisfaction of his previous owner. Now human nature is much the same in North Holland as in Canada. The objection is very common in neighborhoods where pure-bred stock is rare, that it will not pay to invest in it, as sales cannot be made at satisfactory prices. We know to our cost that there is much truth in this objection; but this thoughtful Dutchman, the former owner of The Brave Hendrick, has shown us what to do. Good animals should be purchased at the first, and they should be shown at the local shows if we wish to awaken a local demand. We must win prizes on them and in this way demonstrate their superiority over the old-time stock. It will not be long till some one will want to purchase of their get or to get animals as good elsewhere; and the pay day, when principal and interest both come back becomes only a question of time.

IN Great Britain the farmers have been considerably exercised of late over the large profits hitherto enjoyed by the butchers, and in some instances have taken the matter of slaughtering and marketing into their own hands. While we do not blame the farmers for thus trying to take their own part, we could suggest to them a simpler way of getting out of the difficulty, which is to insist on selling their butcher's stock by weight. We hope that good will result from this effort of the farmers; but it should be remembered that generally speaking farmers cannot be successful in their calling and successful butchers at the same time. The grand idea is to concentrate one's energies on his own particular calling, and endeavor to have its rights properly recognized, without being

necessitated to take upon him duties of another calling. It is not a commingling of occupations that is wanted, but a better understanding of the rights of each calling. If those of one calling are inclined to oppress their fellows of another, representative remonstrance is the first remedy to ply, unless there is some simple mode of check-mating, as in the present instance. When British farmers generally sell their stock by live weight, the butchers cannot fatten unreasonably at their expense. Whether our Canadian butchers are building enormous dwellings and swelling their bank deposits at the expense of the farmer, it is not for us to say; but it is for us to say that they should not be allowed to do so by the latter. Unless for shipping purposes cattle in this country are usually sold by the lump, and rest assured the butcher is usually a better judge of weights and prices than the farmer. The butcher kills and weighs them every day, the farmer once a year. The scarcity of weigh-scales often tempts farmers to sell by the head, but the remedy for this is in their own hands. Weigh-scales are largely manufactured, and one scale will suffice for the wants of a neighborhood (see advertisements in our columns), where villages are not at hand. We have more than once already called attention to this matter, and shall continue to do so till the practice of selling stock intended for the block by weight becomes generally practised. We would like to see our butchers prosperous, but we are equally anxious to have the farmers' rights conserved, or we might more correctly say, to have them live within the dwelling of their privileges and not upon its threshold.

Retrospect and Prospect.

During the two years of the past the JOURNAL has been weighed in the balances of public opinion, a scale where the adjustments are so exceedingly delicate that the slightest variation will send the beam up or down, but where the equilibrium is sure to be restored, and a weight scored that is infallibly correct. By this stand we wish to be weighed—and what is our weight? why, a much larger subscription list than was ever given to a farm paper in Canada in a similar period; an advertising patronage quite ahead of any farm paper now in the Dominion, and numberless expressions of the estimate of the valuable work we are doing for the agricultural interest of the country, and the way in which we are doing it, from the ruler to the hard-working farm servant, for all of which we have abundant reason to be thankful and grateful.

During the bright new year upon which we have entered, we shall leave no stone unturned that our patrons may enjoy even a better repast than hitherto. In the departments of stock, the farm, the dairy, veterinary, poultry, the apiary, horticulture, and the home, we shall continue to give *original* articles, readable, intensely practical, and of that high order that will stamp some of them with the brand of permanent literature.

Increased attention will, if possible, be given to the departments of the *farm*, the *dairy* and the *home*, without detracting from the interest of the other departments, through more careful simmering of subjects. Scotland, England, the west and Northwest, and the Provinces will still furnish their correspondents, and the agricultural doings of the eastern and western worlds will still be given in nutshell dimensions in the *jottings* page.

While remaining neutral in politics, we shall advocate with increased earnestness agricultural education, and the gathering of statistics by whatever government may be in power. The former, properly done, elevates agricultural life, and by the aid of the

latter the great pulse of the nation's health may at any time be felt.

We shall importune all our patrons to excel, whatever their line of agriculture, furnish them repeatedly with best methods, do our utmost to complete the union of the Shorthorn herd books, continue the war against scrubs with unremitting ardor, and view with disgust the adoption of any retrogressive advocacy, because it may please a majority of the people lagging away behind in the ranks of the rear.

Encouraged by the past, and hopeful for the future, we set to work to redeem the promises that we have just penned, with the pleasant thought that most of our patrons will accompany us throughout this year, and also a large company gathered by means of the efforts they are making in the direction indicated.

Stop the Leaks.

On the voyage to a distant port the ship does not make nearly so good speed when a portion of the crew must be continually at the pumps. Once stop the leak and the vessel not only becomes lightened, but the hands required to work at the pumps are released for other work. So is it in farming, in all the branches thereof. Unless the greatest industry and economy are used, the little leaks will run away with the profits. Let the leak be ever so small, but ten cents a day in any one line, and in a single year this amounts to \$36.50. If half a dozen of these leaks are going on at one and the same time, the loss amounts to \$219 which would be a nice little profit for an average farmer to put in the savings bank at the end of the year. On most farms it would not be difficult to find several of these leakages running away with the farmer's gains, and leaving him to wonder why he does not make more progress.

The *manure* leakage is one of the commonest, and at the same time one of the greatest on many farms. Almost every one of us must plead guilty here. In not one instance in ten is manure kept under cover, and where it is not so kept it is too often left lying in the yard till toward the close of the season, when from the leakage through oft repeated rains its value is very much impaired. Some of its best properties have gone into the air. Some have eaten up themselves from over-heating, and others have run away in streams to waste fertilizing agencies that are so much required on the farm. Providing a cover for the manure would obviate this difficulty. Though it necessitates outlay, it is outlay that would refund itself in a reasonable time. English experiments have demonstrated the superiority of covered manures, in the greatly increased returns from its use as opposed to manure not kept under cover.

Another method of obviating the difficulty is drawing to the field and applying as soon as possible after it is made. When intended for top dressing this is easily done, but if wanted for ploughing under, there are certain times when the weather and the state of the land preclude the possibility of applying it thus.

A third remedy is to pile it up, throwing that made on each successive day on the top of the pile, which is kept flat, and with a basin throwing back upon the heap daily the liquid that exudes from it.

In any case, inattention to the manure heap is a source of great loss. It will not avail though much stock be kept and of the right kinds, unless the manure is cared for when it is made, the land will not become properly enriched. One might better rob the farm by selling all the grain and putting the proceeds in the bank than to turn it into manure through stock-keeping and then allow it to lie and waste, an eye-sore

and a source of serious inconvenience. No, the air of Ontario is sufficiently strong for every one of her inhabitants to breathe without the intermingling of large quantities of ammonia escaping from the manure heap, and its waters are sufficiently pure without the comminglings of filtration from the manure heap.

Then there is the leakage from the *exposure of stock*. Very few of us are aware of the extent of this leakage. Mr. Moscrop, in England, has stated that under cover in that climate, animals fed separately gained as much in weight in a given time on one-eighth less feed than those not so protected. If such is the case in England, the loss from exposure in this sterner climate must be much greater. But putting the leakage at one-eighth of the feed given to every animal in the country not properly housed, and in the aggregate it must run up into hundreds of thousands. It may not be possible for farmers brought up differently or struggling amid financial difficulties to have protection to their liking for stock, but with proper exertion surely some form of protection may be provided, even though it should only consist of a shelter made of logs or slabs. If the loss of the feed were the only evil, there would not be so much room for regret, but the suffering of the exposed animals from privations arising from exposure are such as could make one wish the passive creatures had been given a tongue to proclaim their wrongs.

The leakage from the needless exposure of *farm implements* is a serious one. One man will run a mower for half a dozen seasons, and will then only make a change because some improved machine has been invented, which, it may be, lightens the draft or does more effective work. Another will use a machine from the same shop but two seasons, and it is done. The difference may arise in part from the greater care which the one man exercises in using the machine, but usually it is caused more by the difference of the treatment, when not in use. Implements required on the farm now-a-days take up a good deal of room to keep them housed, but those who will not provide it must suffer greater loss in the corroding and decaying influences of the weather on their implements. The leakage from this source is very considerable on many farms, and, like most other forms of leakage, it is in the power of the farmer to prevent it.

The leakage of *disorder* is a very vexatious one. Time upon the farm is often very precious, and is always valuable. No other calling, perhaps, provides labor so constant and unremitting, so that time can be employed to good advantage at any season of the year. When there is no fixed place for keeping the implements of the farm, especially the minor ones, in case of emergency or during any one of those sudden changes that recur so frequently on the farm, from the veering of the weather vane, an implement is wanted on short notice, but its whereabouts is wrapped in mystery. No one can tell anything about it, and so it may be, several men are kept waiting while the search is being prosecuted. There should not only be a place for every implement on the farm, from a reaper to a pruning-hook, but the provident farmer will do his utmost to see that everything is put in its place when not in use. In some instances there are grave difficulties in the way. While some work-hands are orderly and observe the instructions, others are negligent in the extreme, and will take no pains to put a thing in its place. When the farmer, however, does his own work mainly with the aid of his family, he is quite inexcusable if he cannot at any time tell just where to get any implement that he may require. Where these are not kept in order, there must be loss of time in searching for them, which means loss of

money, which, on the whole, often amounts to a serious drain.

Then there is the leakage of waste from keeping *improper kinds of stock*. Scrub cattle either will or will not progress as fast in flesh as high grades on a given amount of food. We say they *will not*; and we venture to affirm that every one who has kept the two kinds of stock side by side will agree with us. We have at present a calf, referred to in these editorials before. He is the offspring of a pure-bred cow and a scrub bull, a calf that we did not want. Indeed, we would have given a good deal if he had never shown himself. We have christened him "Buffalo Bill." Well, Buffalo Bill has had precisely the same treatment as the other calves, and is very much the inferior of a score of his fellows reared along with him. We shall try and keep our readers posted regarding the career of this calf, as we propose to keep him till three years old, to see what he will make. We repeat it again, scrub cattle will not progress equally with pure-breds on a given amount of feed, and therefore can only be kept at a loss alongside of the beefing breeds or high grades of the same. And if any one in all the land thinks differently, we are ready for a tilt with him, if he will only let us know.

One of the most serious items of leakage on many farms arises from keeping scrub stock, and the saddest feature of the case is this, that like the dying consumptive, unconscious of his danger, very many of them will not believe there is a leakage in this direction at all, though the constant tinkling of their gold and silver falling through this open aperture is distinctly heard by their neighbors, who keep a better class of stock.

One secret in gathering money by the many, is not so much making happy hits now and then, at long intervals, as adding little by little at short ones. Not so much bringing in large sums, as the result of laborious effort, and then allowing much of this to run away, as by gathering little by little and stopping all the leakages that there may be no waste.

The Death of the Beast.

The great beast, the scrub system, is sickening of late, and shows symptoms of ultimate dissolution. His great physician in the west is feeling his pulse every half hour, and with a long face and perplexed countenance gravely shakes his head. It has been wounded sorely of late, and as it tosses its unwieldy bulk, roaring in its agony, let every man strike in his dart, to make sure that he will die. For twenty years past the great defender of the beast, Goliath of Gath, the "champion scrub organ," has been stalking up and down through the Dominion, saying, give me a man to fight me; but we believe the stone has already left the slugs which will lay him on the earth—beside the dead beast. He is frantic in his efforts of late to defend the beast, and his cries of fear are absolutely resounding. Like Rhoderick Dhu in his contest with FitzJames, he is showering his blows like wintry rain," but in his mad haste he does not wait to see where they fall. The doom seems inevitable, inasmuch that we cannot but recall the prophetic words of the poet, who refers to its end in the following mournful refrain.

"The day shall come, that great avenging day,
When on the ground the huge dead beast shall lay;
And by its side the champion Editor dead,
Who all his life upon scrub beef was fed.
Who dealt the same, and with no stinted hand,
To all his patrons throughout every land;
Yet charged what those who shipping beef do send,
And thus he proved their Advocate and friend.

Beware of Evil-Doers.

In the last number of the JOURNAL we mentioned that a Texan ranchman was in the neighborhood of Burlington purchasing three car loads of young bulls with which to stock his ranch. No money was paid on the bulls, and they are still in the hands of those who bred them; but as for the Texan, who had a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars which he scarcely knew how to invest—where is he? We hope that none of our farmers were taken in when the attempt was made to negotiate that fourteen hundred dollar check in the Bank at Hamilton.

Stockmen, before you spend a week or two of your precious time in driving wealthy Texans around the country, look well into their credentials, and when you sell bulls to a stranger, politely ask for a deposit when you close the bargain. How is it that when demons in the garb of men have laid some fiendish scheme of roguery, they attempt to spring it on hard-working, honest, UNSUSPECTING farmers?

The West Dereham Abbey Herd.

We are not a little gratified to notice that during the last twelve months or more, sketches of herds and flocks are not unfrequent in our English exchanges, written on something of the same plan that we adopted in the first number of the JOURNAL, in making known to the world the merits of our Canadian herds, and that we have kept up, in every number that has appeared since. We look upon these sketches as containing considerable historical worth, in addition to any considerable advantage they may be at the time to the party whose herd and flock is the subject of the writing, especially if pains is taken to have the dates and names correct, which we in no instance neglect. In this way useful materials are gathered that will be considered valuable by the stockmen yet to be.

It encourages us to notice that the able editors of those old country exchanges have taken this view, and all the more so as one of the leading American exchanges has made it a proud boast that no articles of this nature can find a place within its columns. With British stamina in sympathy with us in our view, we take fresh courage, and will try and make the future of the JOURNAL more interesting than ever.

In *Bell's Messenger*, of November 9th, we notice a sketch of the West Dereham Abbey herd of Booth Shorthorns, from the able pen of Wm. Housman, and as some of our Canadians have drawn freely on this herd, notably the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, and James Hunter, Sunnyside, Alma, Ont., we deem it fitting to give a resume of what we would fain print in full.

Mr. Housman compares it to the herd of Mr. Wm. Torr, dispersed at Aylesby ten years ago, at the average of £510 19. for 84 animals. Mr. Aylmer's herd was founded 40 years ago, while the Aylesby herd had been but 30 years in existence at the time of its dispersion. Some time since Mr. Aylmer's herd was reduced by the sale of seven entire families, which, together with some young bulls, made a total of 73 animals, and brought an average of £70. Six tribes were still left in the herd, viz., the Broughton and Fame tribes of Mr. Richard Booth; the Calomel tribe of Mr. John Booth, of Killerby; the Flower and Golden tribes of Mr. Wm. Torr, and a tribe descended from Mr. John Woodhouse's Milkmaid, whose family was in the Bridge Hewick herd more than half a century ago. Riby Lady, of Mr. Booth's Anna tribe, has since been added.

Prize-winning bulls from this herd have led in many a show-ring, both in Britain, Canada, and the United States, wherever these have appeared. Mr. Housman

says they are characterized "by a sameness of type which shows how persistently and how successfully Mr. Aylmer has bred to one model."

The bulls now at the head of the herd are King Rudolf (48110), sired from Warlaby and Sir Benedict (43388), bred by Mr. Aylmer, used at home, then for eighteen months at the Prince Consort's Show Farm, Windsor, and again at West Dereham Abbey. King Rudolf was sired by King Roderick from the dam Scottish Queen, both the get of Royal Stuart. Sir Benedict is described as a bull of "imposing appearance, with the characteristic Warlaby lines." Then there is a young roan yearling bull, Royal Fame, by King Roderick, from Castenet 4th, which is full of promise.

Of the cows the Calendula (Fame) tribe are represented as "really grand; wonderfully grand; so broad-built, deep, massive, of true symmetry, and true Shorthorn character." Beautiful Star, a grand roan cow by Hyperion, has realized for Mr. Aylmer 1,000 guineas for her calves s. l. d.

Cheviot Sheep.

A writer in the *North British Agriculturist* gives the following as the principal points of a well-bred male of this breed:—Ears, well covered, thinnish, and cocked; nose, high in the bridge, or Roman, long between the eye and lip, end of nose black; from back of head to top of shoulder should be arched and without a hollow, and from top of shoulder to tail-head should be straight, and not too long; hind legs should have good quarters, well developed at the knee and pastern joint, and not knock-kneed; hoofs should be a good size and black; head, legs and cod should be covered with white hair, free from wool; generating organs well developed; teeth, sound and even; ribs should be moderately sprung, well covered below; fleece should be straight, close and fine in the staple, with no hairs amongst the staples; a good carriage, active on his legs, and of a medium size, as big, soft sheep are not wanted either for the market or the show yard.

The ewe should in all points resemble the ram, save with the modifications peculiar to the sex, and that she should possess a straighter nose, thinner neck, wider between the hock bones, well developed udder, heavier in the hind quarters than in the fore, and fuller in the abdominal and placental regions.

The Cheviots have not been imported to any very great extent in this country. We fail to see why, as we have many mountain sides and deep places where they would no doubt gather a livelihood where the heavier breeds would not prosper. In places not a few it would be a boon to have a sure-footed sheep at home upon the hills and steep to gather the scattered herbage. The Cheviots furnish a most excellent quality of mutton.

Chicago Doings in November.

The month of November in Chicago is usually an eventful one in the live-stock lines. In addition to the fat stock show held usually there, where the best representative animals of a whole continent compete for the mastery, this year there was a successful dairy show, and more that ever it proved the meeting place of nearly all the representatives of the various branches of the live-stock industry, who came together for annual conference.

THE FAT STOCK

was a greater success than usual, both in the number of the exhibits and the quality of the same. The Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus exhibits were specially good, and the prizes awarded to the former have

aroused the Shorthorn men from the nap they have been taking consequent upon their victory of last year.

The best Shorthorn steer in the show was Cleveland, 497 days old, weighing 1290 lbs., average gain per day 2.60 lbs., owned by Elbert & Fael. The best Hereford was Suspense, owned by the Indiana Blooded Stock Company, 1266 days old, weighing 2260 lbs., or an average gain of 1.78 lbs. per day. The champion Aberdeen Angus was Benholm, the property of Jas. J. Hill, 1022 days old, weighing 1955 lbs., or a gain of 1.91 lbs. per day. The King of the Grades, as also the grand sweepstakes steer, was Regulus, a Hereford-Shorthorn grade owned by Fowler & VanNatta. Regulus was 1,306 days old, and weighed 2,345 lbs., gaining 1.79 lbs. per day. In the dead meat cattle classes, a grade Angus steer, Turriff, came first as a three-year-old; the grade Hereford, Joe, for best two-year-old, and also the grand sweepstakes; and for one-year-olds Mr. Overton Lea's Sussex Rosy Boy, which also received one vote for the grand sweepstakes. This steer was bred by Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, of Markham, Ont., and Steyning, Eng.

In the sheep awards our Canadians came well to the front. In Southdowns Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, carried first and second premiums for shearings, and first and second for lambs. They also carried sweepstakes for lambs in all middle wool classes, and sweepstakes for best lamb in the show. The same ram also won the premium in the carcass class, and a special premium for best sheep under one year old. Mr. John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont., carried first on best Shrop wether over two years, second on best Hampshire wether same age, second on best Leicester wether over two years, and also for that over one year and under two, and first on that under one year. In Lincolns Mr. Rutherford stood about the same. In grades and crosses he carried nearly all the prizes in the class under two years. He was also first in the aged class, both in pure-bred middle wools and in pure-bred long wools. The grand sweepstakes for heaviest fat sheep went also to Mr. Rutherford's Leicester Curly Jim, weighing 346 lbs., but for best sheep in the show it went to the Shropshire wether of B. Waddel. In the dead meat class for two-year-olds the premium went to an Oxford, and for one-year-olds to a Cotswold.

In the swine classes the grand sweepstakes went to a Victoria barrow, and for heaviest fat hog to a Duroc-Jersey, weight 672 lbs., age 524 days.

THE DAIRY SHOW

was a most interesting feature. In addition to several handsome dairy cows of the different breeds, there was an exhibit of nearly 1,000 packages of butter, in almost every conceivable form, and of every hue to suit the singular tastes of different classes of purchasers and consumers. The display of cheese was not so large. The dairy implement department was brim-full of every requisite required in this line so far as yet discovered. We regret that our Canadian cheesemen, who have more than held our American cousins at bay in Britain, did not try their strength with them in Chicago.

THE CONVENTIONS

of the stockmen, some twenty in number, during the show, and representing a large number of the different live-stock interests in the country, were full of interest, but we can only give the merest outline of the proceedings.

THE NATIONAL BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGG CONVENTION

was in session from Nov. 10th to 13th, and was attended by some eight hundred delegates from twenty-nine states. The president, John J. McDonald, stated in

his address that the total value of the dairy products in 1884 was \$500,000,000, while the wheat crop the same year was but \$400,000,000. The manufacture of oleomargarine was handled roughly, and a resolution passed condemning the action of the board in allowing it to be exhibited at the dairy show side by side with dairy products. Col. R. M. Littler, Chicago, was appointed secretary.

THE NATIONAL SWINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

met in convention on Nov. 11th. In addition to the reading of several excellent papers, the principal business was the decision to petition congress to appoint inspectors of American pork, so that the same might go abroad under certificate of government as being free from disease. The object is to secure the removal of the embargo placed on American pork by Germany and other nations. Failure to secure this, retaliatory measures were recommended. Mr. D. L. Thomas, Rushville, is secretary of the association.

THE AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

met on the 18th Nov. The board of directors reported that during this year Vol. xxvii of the herd book had been completed, 10,693 pedigrees prepared for Vol. xxviii, and 10,994 pedigrees for Vol. xxix; 1,193 pedigrees checked for Vol. xxx, and 494 for Vol. xxxi. Vols. iii and ix are to be reprinted, and the first thirteen volumes to be revised. The sum of \$31,419.38 was received during the year for recording pedigrees. The membership is 568, or 77 more than last year. Col. John Hope, of Bow Park, Brantford, prevailed in carrying a decision to try and raise \$2,000 by private subscriptions to encourage exhibits of Shorthorns at the ensuing fat stock show, and headed the list by putting his name down for \$100, when far more than the sum named was subscribed on the spot.

THE AMERICAN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION met on the 13th Nov. A motion was passed restricting membership to breeders of the American continent. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane was elected as one of the five directors. It was decided that after the first of January, 1886, applications must be made for entry of animals which parties desire to have registered within one year from date of birth; that out of every ten bull calves dropped in any herd only nine be allowed registration, that an entry fee of \$100 be placed upon every animal imported after Nov. 13th, 1885, and that the society duplicate all prizes won by pure-bred Herefords or grades sired by Hereford bulls at the Kansas City and Chicago fat stock shows. This association has a balance in the treasury of more than \$10,000.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA met on the 16th Nov. One of the principal items of discussion related to a new herd book, which an importer, Mr. Archibald, was establishing in Mississippi. It was resolved to caution the public against being misled by the similarity of names.

THE AMERICAN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION met in convention on the 12th Nov. The first volume of the American Angus herd book is to appear by 1st March. Price to members, \$3; to non-members, \$5. The membership numbers 105, an increase of 25 during the year. Premiums taken by Angus cattle at Kansas City and Chicago fat stock shows are to be duplicated by the society. James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q., and John Geary, London, Ont., are on the executive committee, and Chas. Gudgeon, Independence, Mo., is retained as secretary.

THE AMERICAN DEVON CATTLE CLUB held its second annual meeting on Nov. 17th. Sixty-four members were added during the year. Premiums for Devon cattle are to be restored at the American

fat stock show. The executive committee were instructed to prepare a scale of points for judging animals at fairs and shows. F. W. Reed, Leesville, Ohio, is the secretary.

THE RED POLLED CATTLE CLUB

came together on the 13th November. The membership is more than twenty—a considerable increase during the year. The membership fee is \$10. Premiums are to be offered at the Fat Stock Show of 1886 for this breed. The secretary is J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Ia.

THE AMERICAN COTSWOLD ASSOCIATION

convened on November 17th. The delegates reported an encouraging sale for Cotswolds during the year. Lambs are to be accepted for record at 50 cts. per head up to 1st January of each year, after they are dropped. Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., is one of the Vice-Presidents, and C. F. Mills, Illinois, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION met on November 13th. The executive reported that the demand for this breed of horses had exceeded the supply, which had influenced old country breeders to spare horses only fit for the plough to be sold to the export trade. The attempt to place a registration fee of \$100 on stallions imported from Britain, and \$50 on mares, being stoutly opposed by Col. Holloway and W. G. Powell, of Springboro, Penn., did not succeed for the present.

THE PERCHERON HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

met on Nov. 11th. The association, formed as a voluntary association in 1876, has now become a joint stock association, with a capital stock of \$5,000 in 500 shares each. The fee for registration is \$1. The stud-book, edited and published by Mr. J. H. Sanders, will henceforth prove a source of revenue.

THE NATIONAL NORMAN HORSE-BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

met also on the 11th November. The name of the association was changed at this meeting to that of "The National French Draft-Horse Association." The capital stock was increased to \$2,000—200 shares of \$10 each.

THE AMERICAN SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

came together on the 13th November. The rules for registration were tightened a little. The sum of \$1,800 was voluntarily subscribed toward holding a grand national horse show in 1886, and other associations invited to assist.

THE CLEVELAND BAY HORSE-BREEDERS

met during the fair week and took steps to form a joint stock corporation with a capital stock of \$1,000—shares \$10 each. Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., was appointed president, and R. P. Stericker, of Springfield, Ill., secretary. A stud-book is to be established.

THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION

met on the 17th November. The association, which is flourishing, decided to offer additional prizes to exhibitors of this breed at the Fat Stock Show of 1886. Mr. John Geary, London, is one of the executive, and John Dryden, M. P., Brooklin, holds the office equivalent to that of State Vice-President for Canada; E. Hatch, Jefferson, Wisconsin, is the Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN ASSOCIATION

met on the 16th November. The directors reported the association in good running order. The first volume of its record contains 1,000 pedigrees, with a large number of entries sent in for second volume, not yet closed. It was also decided that the association

offer additional prizes at the next year's Fat Stock Show.

THE AMERICAN OXFORD SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

met on 17th November. The sales of this breed for the past year were represented as very large, and the future outlook all that could be desired.

THE NATIONAL POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

convened on the 12th November. A committee was appointed to prepare a scale of points for the breed. A committee was also appointed to prepare a full and unprejudiced history of the Poland China breed. It was brought out at the meeting that the time had not yet come for the consolidation of the different records.

THE AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION

met on the 14th November. While vol. vii has appeared with its 2,000 pedigrees, vol. viii will speedily follow with over 2,000 more. The suggestion to advance the fee for imported Berkshires was frowned upon. A resolution was passed having for its object the removal of foreign restrictions on American pork.

THE AMERICAN DUROC JERSEY SWINE ASSOCIATION held their annual meeting on the 19th November. The business transacted was not vitally important. Charles H. Holmes, Grinnell, Iowa, is the secretary.

The Wonderful Little Island.

According to the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette* Britain has at the present time no less than nineteen or twenty distinctly pure breeds of sheep, twelve or thirteen of cattle, seven or eight of horses, and five or six of pigs.

Of the breeds of cattle England claims to have originated the Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Devon, the Sussex, the Red Polled, and the Welsh, and Scotland the Kylor, or West Highlander, the Polled Aberdeen Angus, the Galloway, the Ayrshire, and the Shetland. In horses the Shire, Suffolk, Punch, Cleveland Bay, thoroughbred and some other less distinct breeds originated in England, and the Clydesdales, West Highland, and Shetland Ponies in Scotland.

The English breeds of sheep include the Southdown, the Hampshire Down, the Oxford Down, the Shropshire, the Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Dorset, the Exmoor, the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep, the Devon Longwools, the Wensleydales, the Herdwicks, the Louks, and the Welsh; those of Scotland, the Black-faced Highland and the Shetland. The Border Leicester and the Cheviot, though numerous in Scotland, are of English origin, while the half-bred, almost a new production, is likely to retain its place in Scotland. The only pure breeds of swine belong to England, five in number, with some branches—the Berkshire, the Blacks, the Small Whites, the Middle Whites and the Tamworths.

Ireland has no distinctive breeds of cattle at the present day except the Kerry and Dexter, nor of sheep save the Roscommon. All the other native breeds lost their identity in British crosses, and although the country is noted for horse-breeding it has no distinct native breed.

The extent to which our country, in common with many others, has drawn upon those breeds is wonderful, as but few of the breeds that we have named are without representatives here.

The writer of the article from which we have quoted expresses regret that the statistical returns are not of such a nature as to give opportunity of ascertaining exactly the relative strength of the different breeds. So, too, here in Canada, we trust that the untiring secretary of our Bureau of Industries, Mr. A. Blue,

will hit upon some plan of gathering statistics that will enable us to judge of the relative strength of all the different breeds here.

Returns of Pure-Bred Stock.

It is the way of the world to be more exacting of willing workers than of others, and this, it may be, is one reason why we ask of Mr. Blue, the laborious secretary of the Bureau of Industries, to take up more work. It would not only be interesting, but useful, to know from year to year the exact numbers of the different breeds of pure-bred stock in the country. The same thing is being urged upon the authorities in Great Britain, our principal plea urged being this, that the extent of the relative strength of the breeds might be known, which would lead to a more thorough enquiry as to reasons of those fluctuations.

We believe that knowledge of this nature would be very useful to the people. If it could be shown that some breeds during a long course of years had withstood the fickleness of human notions, and weathered storm and sunshine alike with a steady increase in numbers, such knowledge would be very useful. If, on the other hand, it was ascertained to a certainty that some other breeds were continually waning, the attention of farmers would be more prominently drawn to the reasons, and if these were found to rest in lack of merit, then the wisdom of continuing to invest in them would be abundantly clear. The enormous disproportion of the pure-bred to the scrub in numbers would then stand out in bold relief, which would be read to the greater humiliation of the nation, and we would hope to arousing her to greater effort to wipe out the stain upon our agriculture. We could also place a more accurate estimate upon the true value of the live-stock interest in estimating the nation's wealth, as pure-breeds are usually three or four times more valuable than the scrubs.

The additional labor on the department might be considerable, but we think that in time the information would be cheerfully given by the farmers, who are now getting to understand pretty generally the value of such statistics. We hope that next year Mr. Blue will see his way clear to take up the work which we have suggested. The pulses of the nation's condition as regards grain growing he has felt with much accuracy, and we shall hail with much satisfaction a similar achievement in the lines indicated.

The Clydesdales of Coldstream.

The township of Whitby was early noted for the fine class of stock which it produced. Even when the settlers of the more westerly counties were building their log cabins in the wildwood, some of the enterprising settlers of Whitby and the neighboring township, Pickering, were importing the groundwork of what afterward proved, in several instances, herds, flocks and studs of much merit. Notwithstanding the great work that has been going on in stock-breeding in the homes of the west, Whitby, and indeed Ontario county, retains the early prestige which in years gone by gave the latter the designation of the Clydesdale county of the Province.

The firm of Jeffrey Bros., the owners of Coldstream, is composed of two members. They spent their boyhood in clearing the rich lands which they now possess, on which they have bred pure-bred stock since 1841, and Clydes since 1868, of a character which has rendered Coldstream a household word in many a Clydesdale home. Although in former years they were as noted for the breeding of Leicester sheep as they are now for the breeding of Clydesdales, since the date mentioned above they have followed the latter branch

of stock-raising with an unswerving fidelity. They still retain, however, a limited number of first-class Leicesters, and a herd of about a dozen head of good, strong Shorthorns, grounded on the Athelstanes of a former neighbor, the late James Thompson.

The first importation was made in 1881, when Abbotsford (1565) was brought over. He has proved himself a remarkable stock-getter, and is a stallion as choicely bred as ever crossed the Atlantic, having Ivanhoe (396) for his sire, and the sweepstakes and gold medal mare, Garscadden, 41, for his dam. He is now the property of Mr. Boyd, Bobcaygeon. In 1882, 5 mares were imported, and in 1883, 11 head were brought from the native home of the Clydesdale. In 1884 a consignment of 20 head arrived, and 8 animals in 1885. Of the 1883 draft, Kenmure (2189), was sold to Mr. T. D. Hodgins, London. The colt Kilrey Boy 6th (3724), went to Messrs. Graham & Henderson, St. Mary's; Barnscroft (vol. vii.), to a Mr. Graham, near Walkerton, and several others to different parts of the country. These horses have given much satisfaction where they have gone, and it pleases us to be able to state that whereas in former years most of the sales of this firm went to the United States, latterly the bulk of them have been made to parties here.

At the time of our visit, Oct. 13th, 1885, two brood mares and two stout one-year stallions were out roughing it in the fields, although the weather at the time was anything but pleasing. We understand this is a specimen of the treatment the young horses receive, and which no doubt accounts not only for a hardihood, but also a retention of sure-breeding properties which too frequently is not found in breeding studs.

The stallions at present in this stud number about a dozen head, and while there is not a cull amongst them, some of them possess rare excellence. Two of the most famous are Benmore and Ambition, both imported, the stud horses of 1885 in the Coldstream stud. Benmore (1948), four years old, 16.3 hands high, possesses immense flat bone, and well haired short legs, with deep, well-sprung ribs and beautiful head and neck, and a good quarter well muscled down. His sire, Clanalpine (1098) was first when one and two years old at Falkirk, Linlithgow, Stirling and Denny, and as a three-year-old at Kelburn Royal Agricultural Society Show in 1879. His great-grand sire, Prince of Wales (673), is too well known to need any comment here. Benmore, as a sire, has left colts equal to those the get of Dandy and Prince of Wales, though as yet not much known in this country, owing to their lack of age. Ambition (3374), a beautiful brown, is a powerful horse with an immense chest, thick and deep ribbed, with fine style and action, and weighing 2,000 pounds—was a second prize winner at Toronto Industrial and at Ottawa, 1884. He was bred by John C. Ford, of Cuttlehill, Crossgate, Fifeshire, and was sired by Lord Derby 1742, so well known to every horseman in Scotland and England.

Of the two-year olds, Wellwood (4109) is one of the best. He is as good a stamp of a horse as can easily be got. He was third at London and Toronto and gives promise of making a first. He was sired by Baron Renfrew (37), dam, Sally of Wishaw (3102), by Farmer (286), and includes in his ancestry such noted horses as Sampson (741), and Farmer's Fancy (298).

Trumpeter (vol. vii.), sired by the noted Garnet Cross (1662), dam Ann (1185), by Admiral (5), is pushing well ahead. Ettrick (vol. vii.), the get of Gilderoy (1438), dam Maggie by Honest Sandy (387), is a pretty dark brown with considerable style

and action, and like all the rest, clean-cut and well put together, with good feet and legs. Fred (vol. vii.), a three-year-old, is a closely coupled and stylish horse, which catches the eye the moment one sees him.

But it is in breeding Clydes that the Messrs. Jeffrey Bros. have distinguished themselves quite as much as in importing them, and one prominent secret of their success is the care with which they laid the foundation of their breeding stud, choosing mares only that were of the very best stamp, but upon which we cannot now dwell. The females in the stud at present are animals of rare excellence, and are led by the old centennial Medalist, 233 Am. Clydesdale register, so named from the medal she brought to Canada from Philadelphia in 1876. Her sire was the well-known old Netherby, and dam, Diamond, the white-legged mare, never beaten but once, although exhibited at the best shows in the country and against several imported mares; she weighed, when four years old, 1,970 lbs. Her first foal, Prince of the Realm 463, was sold in 1879 to a firm in Pennsylvania, who resold him to a party in Indiana, where his fame as a stock horse was the means of selling a number of others for the Messrs. Jeffrey. Her second, Highland Mary 238, five years old, is a worthy daughter, with a big strong foal by her side after Monkbarns (1492), both of which were second at Toronto last year. Monkbarns was sold to Messrs. Richardson & Son, of Columbus, the firm who took first at Whitby last autumn for best five foals. The Messrs. Jeffrey also took first the year before for best five colts from one horse, the get of Lord Dumfries 2247, which is saying not a little in such a section; he is now owned by Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., of Manilla, Ont. Another daughter, a two-year-old, was first in Toronto in 1884, and wherever shown, and is a thick, deep-set beast, possessing the main characteristics of a first-class brood mare. Centennial Medalist has now a foal by her side which took first at Whitby show, although it only came to hand Aug. 6th, 1885. Then there is the span, Pride of the Mearns (vol. viii.) and Lady Gifford (vol. v.), imported in 1885, and both carrying foal to Benmore (1948). They are both five years old, marked alike, and well mated as to size and in other ways. Along with an imported six-year-old mare which was first in Toronto in 1884, they carried first at Whitby as best three brood mares (imported), which prize has gone to this firm for three years in succession, while the old mare, Centennial Medalist, has taken first several times for best mare and two of her progeny, both at Toronto and Whitby. Then there is a strong mare, 7 years old, that once figured high in the show rings, but has since met with an accident. She has by her side a filly foal, which also took first at the county fair. It was sired by Newmains, 3030, which they sold last spring to Mr. Cameron, of Brooklin. The last that we mention is Martha Jane (vol. vii.), that was never beaten, though shown both at Toronto and Ottawa. She is an imported mare, with great front and loin, and that indispensable requisite in a good brood mare, first-class legs and feet.

So close has been the attention given by this firm to breeding Clydes, that in the first volume of the American Clydesdale Stud Book they were enabled to make by far the largest number of entries of animals bred by themselves of any firm in America. We have met with not a few who have found difficulty in the reproduction of their stock, owing, in part at least, to the inactive manner in which they are kept. Penning this statement calls to mind a remark made by Mr. Thomas Biggar, of Chapelton, Dalbeattie, Scotland, when in conversation with him, to the effect that he not unfrequently unhitched a young brood

mare from the plough to go to some purchaser at £300. The Messrs. Jeffrey neither favor high feeding nor pampering, and give the utmost attention to the exercise of their horses, hence it is not surprising that they should be able to say to us, that they have never sold a horse which failed to give satisfaction as a breeder.

This firm have also seven head of Shetland ponies, and right good ones they are, including a tiny little fellow that a boy could carry in his arms. At the head of this stud stands the proud little stallion, Dandy, first at Toronto in 1884, and from Mars, the first prize, and champion pony in England and Scotland, and for which the owner thereof refused \$1,000.

Coldstream is within the corporation of Whitby, the sidewalk extending all the way. It is well watered, a never-failing stream—oftentimes with stormy volume—running through a valley, in which the Clydesdales love to graze. Numerous majestic old elms, with their gracefully drooping boughs, the landmarks of former years, lend their friendly shade. A strong, vigorous hedge of evergreen trees, the work of Coldstream hands, fringes the leftward bank of the ravine, and protects their driveway in winter to the farther barns. It lies on the western side of the town, which is on the main line of the G. T. R., 258 miles east of Detroit, 30 miles east of Toronto, and 303 miles west of Montreal. Whitby is also the southerly terminus of the Whitby and Port Perry road.

The Former Times Forgotten.

The American Hereford Association passed a resolution at their last annual meeting restricting membership to the American continent, and placing a registration fee of \$100 on all animals imported from Britain after the first of January, 1866. We have never before, in all our records of the doings of men, found an instance in which an ungrateful son has turned about and taxed a father who has set him up in business, charging him double prices for the goods furnished him, just because he was in a position to do so. Never mind, ye brave breeders of England, who have given to the world one of the best of the beefing breeds, the same world is very wide, and though the prairies of the west are vast and fertile, they do not embrace the whole earth. Produce cattle of the right stamp, and those of them who come over to buy their prize-winners will have to give you the amount extra of the registration fee.

A similar proposition, brought up in the American Clydesdale Association, was promptly opposed by such strong men as Col. Holloway and Mr. Powell, of Springboro, Pa. A move in the same direction was frowned upon by the American Berkshire Association.

During the same week that this extremely selfish measure was passed by the Hereford men, the American Swine Breeders' Association met in convention, and solemnly asked of the Government to do its utmost to have the embargo placed on American pork by Germany and other continental nations removed. Here, then, we have one body of Americans importuning the Government to use its influence to remove an embargo on one branch of the live-stock industry, because it is going out, and in the same city another body of Americans is placing an embargo *in degree* on another branch of the live-stock industry because it is coming in. In the former place, providing the Government does not succeed, they propose *retaliatory* measures. Here it, ye Englishmen, who are breeding Herefords. Just breed the right class of Herefords and you have them. Has consistency, hitherto one of the brightest attributes of American national life, completely taken her departure from the domain of the west?

The Hillhurst Cross-Breds at Sherbrooke.

The great ultimate object of all improvement in connection with the beefing breeds is to produce a beast that will best answer the purposes of the block, and the individual who furnishes to the world the animal which best subserves this end should by common consent be crowned king of all the breeders. There has never yet been a consensus of opinion as to whom this crown should be given, and perhaps there never will be, yet it must be acknowledged that amidst the firmament of famous breeders, where so many bright lights have been hung out, some of them shine with most resplendent lustre. The names of Bates and Colling and Tompkins and Booth and Cruikshank and McCombie will never be forgotten while the desires of men have a regard for beef. Indeed, any man whose skill produces a beast that is worthy of a sweepstakes at the great fat stock shows of either the old world or the new is worthy of a place in the long succession of worthy breeders, and though some of them may not deserve a place amongst the foremost "three," they should all have a place amongst the "thirty." It affords us very much pleasure indeed to contemplate that this basis of classification will enroll a number of our countrymen, including the owner of Hillhurst, who is carrying on the experiments about to be narrated below.

In regard to this work of cross-breeding, men have taken the strange ground that such-and-such a cross is useless, and therefore should not be encouraged, simply because it conflicts with their pre-conceived idea of things, forgetting that in stock-breeding it is only by experimenting that results can be fully known, and that although one hundred experiments should fail, if the next one proves a decided success, and is an improvement on all preceding methods, the experimenter has then laid his country under a lasting debt of gratitude.

It was with peculiar satisfaction, therefore, that we noticed the extensive and painstaking efforts that the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, was making in this direction, as witnessed by the many specimens of the cross-breds that were exhibited by him at Sherbrooke, at the Eastern Townships Exhibition held there last October. Some of the various crosses only can we find space to dwell upon.

Aberdeen-Angus—Shorthorn cross-bred heifer. This specimen, a red in color, two years old, was sired by the Aberdeen-Angus bull Northesk A (1578), and out of the Shorthorn cow Belinda, by Prince Arthur (27506). This heifer had an Angus head, nice sloping shoulders, and was pretty in many ways, but we cannot say that we concluded the results of this experiment sufficiently encouraging to justify one in blending two breeds of cattle so pre-eminently useful in this way.

Aberdeen-Angus—Ayrshire cross-bred heifer. Here the Ayrshire color was completely lost in the Aberdeen-Angus black. The sire, Sydney (2360), and the dam the Ayrshire cow Heather Bloom. This one-year was a good beast. The shoulder was thickened, and also the quarter, but yet there was a slackness behind the former, sufficient to dampen the ardor somewhat of the breeder seeking first-class beefers.

Shorthorn—West Highland cross-bred heifer. This two-year heifer from the grand Shorthorn stock bull Lord Aberdeen (52417), and the old fashioned, quaint-like West Highland cow Cruinach Og, ridgy fore and aft, and depressed in the middle, is large and strong, and has a good silky coat, a decided improvement, so far as we can judge, on the hardy West Highlander both in size and symmetry. Mr. Cochrane informed

us that a bull similarly bred sent out to the Calgary ranches had pleased them so well that they had pronounced him the best bull on the ranch for the purpose intended. Two other specimens of similar breeding, a one year heifer and a nine year old cow, save that the cow was sired by the Shorthorn bull Sirius 18336, confirmed the opinion which we have ventured to express regarding the results of this cross. In each instance the red color was retained.

Grade—Aberdeen-Angus Steer. This portly fellow, calved April 1884, was a chunk of beef of prime quality, sired by an Angus bull, and from a small native dam. He was red in color, immense on the crops, and good in all his parts, which brought him the gold medal for best beef animal at the show, and first also as best grade yearling steer. We can speak of this cross with unqualified praise, an opinion borne out by the results of the Experimental Farm tests, by the experience of Geary Bros in the west, that of Mr Rufus H. Pope, Cookshire; Mr. M. C. Pearce, Stanstead, and of others instanced in previous numbers of the JOURNAL.

Aberdeen-Angus—Shorthorn—West Highland cross bred steer. His color was black, calved Dec 3rd, 1883. His weight in the middle of September, 1885, was 1,225 pounds, though not pushed at all. He was just a fine beast, plump and smooth. He was got by Northesk (Aberdeen-Angus) (1578), dam Bride, by Duke of Oxford 35th (Shorthorn) 26350, g. d. Sheila (Shorthorn-West Highland), by Sirius (Shorthorn) 18336, gr. g. d. Crumach Og (West Highland cow) imported from Argyshire, Scotland. A steer calf almost of like breeding was a compact animal, low level, deep, and of fine quality, and took an easy first. While this latter cross may be of great service to ranchmen whose high latitudes require hardy beasts, the great lesson from all this to our countrymen is that for beef-production the Aberdeen-Angus upon our native cattle produces a most excellent cross.

In the meantime we trust that Mr. Cochrane will persevere in this most important work. The results of experiments of this nature will always find a welcome to the columns of the JOURNAL.

Scale of Points for Guernseys.

The following is the scale of points for this breed, as published by the F. J. Yates & Co. Society's book.

Points.—**Head,** small, fine and tapering forehead, broad, small throat, clean; muzzle, broad; nostrils, wide and open; horns, slightly curved inward, not coarse, glossy at base, ears, small and deep, and deep orange color within; eyes, bright and large; neck, muscular, arched, and lightly set; withers, fine; shoulders, flat; chest, broad and deep; barrel, round, deep and well ribbed up; back, straight from withers to setting on of tail; hips and loins broad, and wide apart, not too fine bone; rump, long, broad and level; tail, long and thin, reaching the hocks; skin, deep yellow on end of tail, at base of horn, and body generally. Skin soft and flexible, well covered with soft, fine hair, color of hair red and white. Legs, short; hoofs straight, fine and small; arms, full, and swelling above the knees. Hind quarters, from lock to joint of rump, long, wide apart and well filled up; hind legs, not too cross or sweep in walking; nipples to be squarely placed and wide apart; growth and general appearance.

Cows and heifers, registered pedigree. Head, rather long and fine, with quiet and gentle expression; cheeks, small; throat, clean; muzzle, broad; nostrils wide and open; horns, slightly curved inward, not coarse, glossy yellow at base; ears, small and deep, orange color within; eyes, bright and large; neck, straight, fine, lightly set on shoulders; withers, fine; shoulders, flat; chest, broad and deep; barrel, round and deep at flank, well ribbed up; back, level from the withers to the setting on of tail; hips and loins,

broad and wide apart, not too fine bone; rump, long, broad and level. Tail, long and thin, reaching down to the hocks; skin, deep yellow on end of tail, on udder, teats, and body generally. Skin soft and flexible, well covered with soft fine hair, color of hair red and white. Arms, full, and swelling above the knee; legs, short, with small hoofs; hind legs, not too long, not too cross or sweep in walking. In the cow, milk veins very prominent; udder, full in form, large, but not fleshy, and full and well up behind. Teats, moderately large, yellow, of equal size, wide apart, and squarely placed; growth and general appearance.

Morgan Horses.

BY JOHN DIMON.

Second Paper.

Having in my first paper given the origin of this most valuable breed of light general purpose horse, with the origin and partial history of the originator and founder of the same, Justin Morgan, I will in this paper simply add this to his history, that of all horses living or dead, perhaps none ever stamped upon his descendants, even to the sixth and seventh generation, his own striking valuable characteristics equal to him, and now after a lapse of some 64 years after his death, we find right here in Canada, in Alma Dimon, a mare bred in New Hampshire, all the characteristics of the horse above described, or at least enough of them to convince any one familiar with the breed that she is a Morgan.

Justin Morgan died in the winter of 1821, the property of Levi Bean, near Chelsea Village, Vt., aged 29 years. It is supposed that a kick received from another horse and the want of proper care hastened his death, perhaps by some year, as he was sound as a colt up to the time of the accident which caused the same.

As to the color, weight and height of the Morgans as a family, from their foundation as such, and running down to the present time, in color, the bays, chestnuts, browns, and black predominate, with an occasional grey as an outcross with Messenger mares. The bays, as a rule, have black points, with but little white. The chestnuts are mostly dark chestnut (not sorrel), and many have the tail and main of a lighter hue than the body, and some have a white stripe in the face, with an occasional white foot or two. A part of the color of the horse seems peculiar to this breed, hence the phrase "Morgan brown."

As to weight of the New England stock of Morgans, we find it range from about 875 lbs. up to 1,100 lbs., but when of the latter weight we find the outcross usually on a larger type of mares. As to height, from 13½ hands to 15½ w/h about cover the whole ground.

We must remember that the old horse Justin Morgan, the founder of this breed, was bay, with black points (no white), 14 hands, 950 lbs. I frequently meet here in Canada and in Michigan old farmers who say, "Yes, I have seen a Morgan horse at such a place, at such a time, and he was a large horse, some 16 hands high, and would weigh, I should think, 1,400 lbs, or more, maybe 1,600 lbs." Now, in my humble opinion such men have compounded the name of Morgan with Norman, and that explains the whole thing, although they think they are right, and it would require much argument and some practical proof to disabuse their minds so long made up.

The most noted son of Justin Morgan was Sherman Morgan, sired by the Old Horse when he was 15 years old, and was foaled in 1809. He was bred by James Sherman, of Lynden, Vt. His dam, a chestnut mare taken to Vermont from R. I., and supposed to be either a thoroughbred or at least a well-bred mare of Southern origin. Sherman Morgan was

dark chestnut in color, with two white hind feet and ankles and a small white stripe in his face, taking his color from the dam, while in other respects he was a counterpart of his sire. In height he was 13½ hands, in weight 925 lbs. This was a most remarkable horse for durability, for perhaps no stock-horse ever worked as hard as he did (unless it may have been his sire). Most of the year he was kept constantly at work on the farm, much of which he helped to clear up, and in the winter worked steadily in a team running from Lynden, Vt., to Portland, Maine. And Sherman's little team, consisting of this stallion and his half brother by Justin Morgan, became famous at every inn from Lynden to Portland, and after a time no teamsters dared match their teams (however heavy) against them, either in pulling or for speed, and at a dead pull at a log he never in his day found his match. Sherman was a hard master and used him very roughly at times, and always worked him very hard from four years old until he was ten, when he sold him to Stephen C. Gibbs, of Littleton, N. H. But the Vermonters, after having seen his stock developed, could not afford to let N. H. retain him, and he was brought back to Vermont; and then, when the N. H. people saw his stock somewhat developed, they outbid the Vermonters and got him back there again, and in 1831 he made the season in Charlestown, Mass. He finally died in Lancaster, N. H., in 1835 at the age of 26½ years, as sound as the day he was foaled; and the cause of his death is to this day unknown, as he was left at 10 o'clock in the morning apparently perfectly well, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon was found dead. The most noted son of Sherman Morgan was Black Hawk (later known as Hill's Vermont Black Hawk). This horse was sired by Sherman Morgan when he was 24 years old, and was foaled the property of Wingate Twemby, of Durham (now Greenland), N. H., in 1833. His dam was a half thoroughbred black mare raised in N. B. When four years old Black Hawk was purchased by Benjamin Thurston, of Lowell, Mass., for a family horse, and kept by him for that purpose until 1844 (when he was 11 years of age), and then sold to David Hill, of Bridgeport, Vt., for breeding purposes, and by him kept till his death in 1854, at 21 years of age. This horse was the founder of the Black Hawk family of Morgans, and earned for his owner the neat little sum of \$34,000, commencing on \$10 to a mare and ending with \$100 cash before service. Black Hawk was 14½ hands high and weighed 950 lbs. Was very handsome, stylish and fast. Was a good sire, and his colts were much sought after and sold for very high prices for those times. In color they were usually black, bay or chestnut. His stock was generally larger than himself, being from larger mares. This horse also died as sound as a "Spanish mill dollar." I have myself handled horses more or less for nearly 50 years, but allow me to say right here that of all the horses with which I have had to do, this horse's colts were among the best for general use. The most noted of all the colts sired by Black Hawk was the bay colt Ethan Allen, sired when he was 15 years of age, of which I will endeavor to give quite a full account in my next.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 8, 1885.

"Your JOURNAL pleases me greatly, and all your subscribers in this district are greatly taken up with it. I wish you continued success in supplying our farmers and stock-raisers with the handsomest Journal published in their interests on the continent."—W. H. Montague, M. D., Dunnville.

"I have always felt a very great interest in your paper, and it will be a pleasure to me if I can in the least increase its circulation."—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

The Ayrshire Cow Gurta 4th.

This very perfect specimen of an Ayrshire cow, now 7 years old, was bred by Mr. Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont, who has bred so many of Canada's prize-winning Ayrshires, and sold by him to Messrs. Coldren & Lee, Iowa City, in the winter of 1884. She was got by Cy us [601], bred by Mr. Guy from the sire Bismark [500]—a great prize-winner—and the dam Gurta [64], also a first prize-winner at several of the leading fairs. She seems to retain in a remarkable degree the color of her ancestry, as well as their free and rich milk-giving properties.

This grand cow weighs nearly 1,200 lbs., has a record of 50 lbs. of milk per day, and her descendants are remarkable, both as milkers and prize-winners

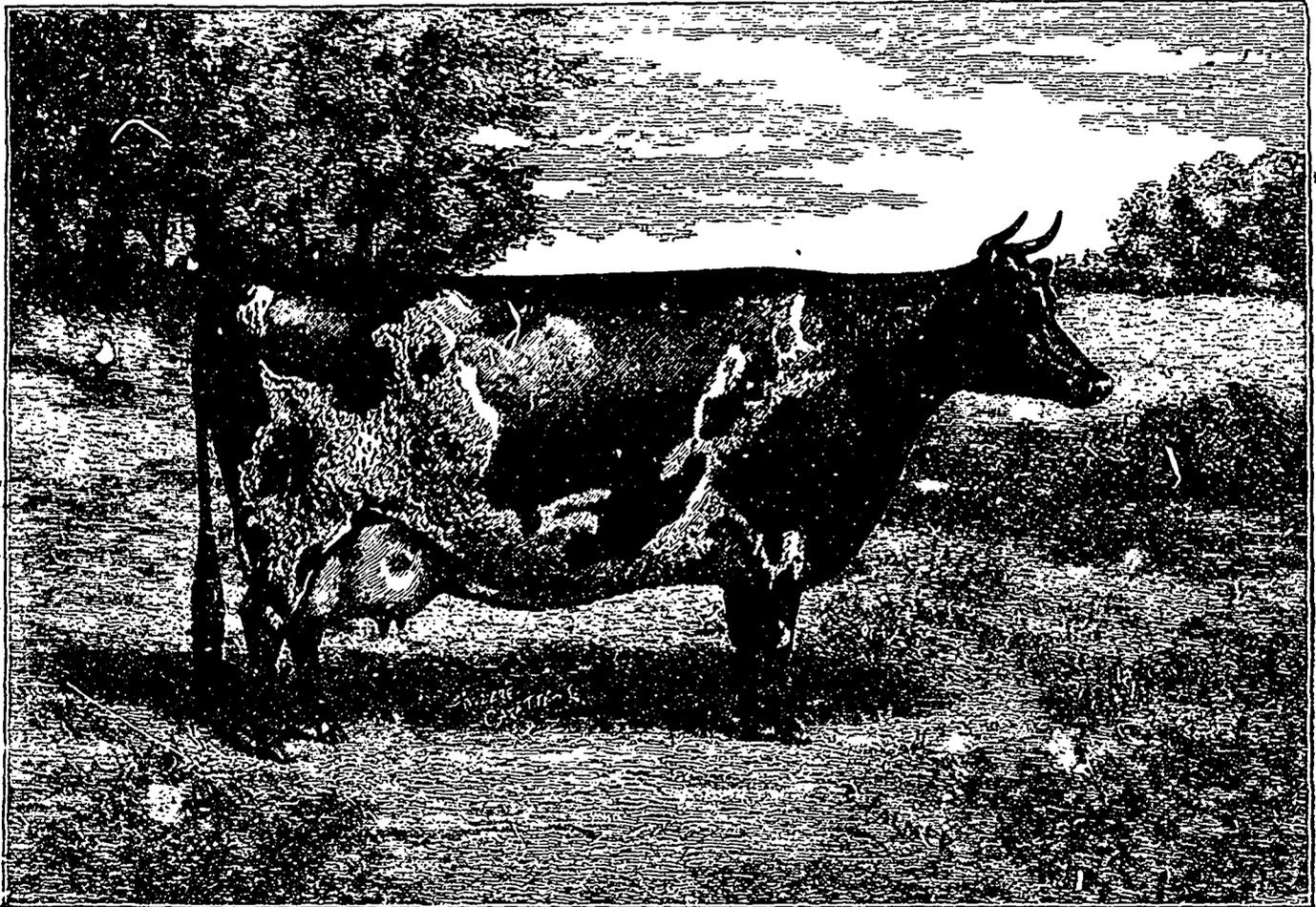
Amalgamation of the Shorthorn Herd Books

Two meetings of the joint committees of the respective associations (the latter at Woodstock on the 19th December) and one of the executive of the B. A. Shorthorn Association have been held, with results substantially as follows:

- (1) That union of the two books is desirable. On this point there was not one dissenting voice.
- (2) That in the event of amalgamation a new book shall be commenced, the name of which shall be the Dominion Shorthorn Herd-Book.
- (3) That the symbols used shall be those of the B. A. H. B.
- (4) That the control shall be vested in an execu-

There is every prospect, therefore, of the completion of the union of the books in the near future, a result in which every breeder of Shorthorns throughout the land must heartily concur. The cloud which brooded over our Shorthorn registers will soon be dispelled, and with the advent of a new and perfect register, a new era in Shorthorn history will dawn upon Canada.

The registration in most countries is better than the stock, but here we feel that much of the stock has long been in advance of the registration. We devoutly hope that every breeder of Shorthorns in the country will bury the unseemly differences of the past and most cordially shake hands over the grave of what is useless in both records, and like patriotic, true-hearted



THE AYRSHIRE COW GURTA IV [1181].

Bred by Mr. Thos. Guy, Oshawa, Ont.

Of these Gurta 5th, Gurta 7th, and Gurta 10th, were awarded first honors in their respective sections, as three-year old cow, two-year-old heifer, and heifer calf, at the Provincial Fair, London, and at the Toronto Industrial, 1885.

Gurta herself has been a great prize winner. She took 16 first prizes at some of the largest of our exhibitions, and two silver medals as the best female of any age. She also won the \$20 prize offered at the Toronto Industrial by Mr. Lockie, in 1882, for the best milch cow of any breed, milk tested as to quantity and quality, and was one of the herd that carried the *Farmers' Advocate* prize of \$100 given by Mr. W. Weld, for the best four cows for general purposes and profit.

tive consisting of twenty-one members, of which five shall be appointed by the Agriculture and Arts Association, and sixteen by the breeders.

(5) It is recommended that Mr. H. Wade, the Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, be the editor of the new herd book, under the direction of the executive to be hereafter appointed.

(6) The offices may be in the building of the Agricultural and Arts Association, free of rent.

Substantially the above has been ratified by the Agricultural and Arts Association, and Messrs. Drury, Parker, Moore, White, McKinnon and Shipley were appointed to represent the association on the executive, in case of amalgamation. The basis of union is yet to be ratified by the B. A. Association.

loyal citizens, endeavor to make the records of the future more respected than those of the past have been tarnished.

We may here say that the present standard of the C. S. H. Book (lately amended, and to be the standard of the new herd book), reads thus: Certificates for registration in future must trace on both side of sire and dam to recorded imported cattle from Great Britain. This throws out a large number of recorded cattle again into the grade class, including several belonging to the writer; but, while we most sincerely sympathize with all fellow-sufferers, we feel that the stand taken will ultimately be for the best.

It is very important that this year there should be a full representation of all the members of the B. A. S.

Association at the annual meeting. Those who can and do not attend, should thenceforth forever remain silent in the sense of complaint in reference to the herd books. Indeed, we think Shorthorn breeders throughout the land should be invited to a mass-meeting to be held in Toronto at the same time.

Outbuildings for the Ontario Experimental Farm.

The winter is now well under way, and nothing has apparently been done to provide the Experimental Farm with buildings to replace those that became a prey to the devouring flames. A farm without farm buildings is a poor affair usually, and we suppose a Government farm will prove no exception. It is very important that these buildings should be models of their kind, containing all the conveniences of modern progress, up to the present time—not simply monumental piles of the impracticability of those who are in high places, as is sometimes the case.

It is exceedingly improbable that we will get the right class of buildings unless practical farmers are consulted in drawing the plans, and especially those of them whose opportunities have enabled them to examine some of the best models in this country and out of it. We cannot think of any one at present whose opportunities in this respect have equalled those of Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosboro, who has been one of the judges on prize farms employed by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for the last six years, and who has therefore been enabled to examine a large number of the best barns in Ontario. It was our privilege to be associated with Mr. Hobson in this work last year, and the readiness with which he took in a huge barn and its various complications perfectly amazed us.

In view of the above we may venture the suggestion that Prof. Brown and Mr. Hobson be employed to aid some competent architect in getting up the plan of an experimental farm barn or barns, or rather that the architect be employed to aid them, providing the services of those gentlemen can be secured for the work. This plan might then be laid open for inspection at the Government offices in Toronto, and at the Experimental Farm, where the suggestions and criticisms of our farmers might receive due attention. The barns that would then be put up would be the people's barns, and would comprize an embodiment of the conveniences of construction and arrangement up to date. Then the work might be let at once—a practical barn-builder receiving the preference (the Province has some good ones), and the buildings rushed up good and strong before the hay is cut.

When a farmer's barn is burnt, ordinarily, he sets about rebuilding it at once. He gets his material on the ground in winter, and has it ready to receive the summer's crop while it is yet growing; and in so doing is he not acting wisely?

Canadian Cattle at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

It had been more appropriate, perhaps, did we head the article Canadian Cattle *not to us* at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, for judging by the course of events up to this date (December 21st), these are not to be sent to represent Canada where they could plead our cause more eloquently than could tongue of orator or pen of essayist. Somebody is to blame for this egregious oversight. Who it is we are not prepared to say exactly, but we know of some who are not in fault. The Agricultural and Arts Association is not, as they, on the representations of Mr. Dryden, M. P., Brooklin; Mr. James Hunter, Alma; and the

editor, at the Woodstock meeting, memorialized the Government on the subject, and sent Messrs. Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; J. Legge, Gananoque; and G. F. Frankland, Toronto, as a delegation to Ottawa to support the same. The secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association is not, as he took it upon himself to interview the Minister of Agriculture in reference to the matter. The Woodstock and Guelph Fat Stock Clubs are not to blame, as they cordially cooperated with the Agricultural and Arts Association in the matter by resolution and otherwise. Nor is the editor to blame. In the November issue we wrote upon the subject in the JOURNAL, calling attention of legislators and stockmen to its importance, and following this up in the December issue. At the Woodstock banquet we introduced the subject and urged it upon the attention of cattlemen—did the same at Guelph at the Fat Stock Show—kept the secretary of Agricultural and Arts Association posted as to the whereabouts of the choice cattle after they had been sold, and wrote to the Government urging the matter upon their attention. And now we can only say that it is simply too bad if our people allow this splendid opportunity of advertising our country's capabilities to pass unimproved, as so favorable a time for doing this at so small a cost may never come again.

Some of the choicest of our cattle are sold, and it may be ere this shall reach our readers, slaughtered, and beyond the reach of exhibitions. Nor can we blame the owners of those beautiful prize-winners, the like of which Canada has seldom produced, for selling them. They could not hang the chance of selling upon any contingency, otherwise the finished animals might have been left on their hands.

Why those in high places should spend hundreds and thousands in sending emigrant agents to Britain to sell some truth mixed up with some of falsehood, and neglect this golden opportunity of advertising through the medium of a fine herd of representative cattle in a far more effective way, at a minimum of cost, and without the danger of incurring any misrepresentation, is mystery to us.

Ye cattlemen of Canada, it is no great encouragement to your enterprise after having brought the industry ye represent to the forefront, and placed it far in advance of all others, to be thus left out in the cold.

Shall we say, submit to it? Not for a moment, until every legitimate effort has first been exhausted to bring about a proper representation of your interests at the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition. Not succeeding in the end, then patiently submit as loyal citizens, whose duty it is to respect as such the powers that be.

We still cling to the hope that our stock will be represented at this exhibition, but it cannot now be so honorably represented, since some of the champion prize-winners are dead.

The Provincial Fat Stock Show.

The third annual Provincial Fat Stock Show was held in Woodstock, Dec. 9th, 10th and 11th, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario and the County of Oxford Fat Stock Club.

The committee of management, and indeed every official connected with the show, seem to have done all in their power to render it an unqualified success. The president, E. W. Chambers; the treasurer, John R. Craig, H. Parker, and other citizens of Woodstock and dwellers in the vicinity, apparently spared no efforts to make visitors comfortable. A banquet was given in the O'Neill house to the Provincial Board and many other visitors on the evening

of the 10th, when a most enjoyable hour was profitably spent, as will be seen in another column.

The weather was not of the most favorable character, and the state of the roads was a serious hindrance to the attendance, which under other circumstances would have been much better. Anything less than a full attendance at a good agricultural exhibit is a misfortune, as the educational influence of such exhibits should be in exact proportion to the extent of the attendance.

The exhibition was held in a large skating rink, which never before had been devoted to so noble a use. The whole building was covered with a temporary plank floor and was tastefully decorated after the spirited manner in which things are done in this western town. In both quantity and quality the exhibit of cattle and sheep was good. The swine exhibit was small but choice, and on the whole the exhibition may be truly termed a marked success.

In the class for thoroughbred steers, 3 and 4 years, Messrs. H. and I. Groff, Elmira, and S. Beattie, Markham, competed with two Shorthorns, Baron, aged 1270 days, and Snowflake, bred at Bow Park, 1369 days old, the prizes going in the order named. The latter level and smooth, but perhaps a trifle high on the leg but firm in quality, was sold to Mr. S. Mitcheltree, of London. In the same class, one under two years, Messrs. Groff's Elmira Boy, and Mr. Beattie's Snowflake, won first and second, the former 989 days old with an average gain of 1.80 per day, has been a noted prize winner, and the latter, a nice, level, good meated butcher's steer, but hardly ripe for show purposes, was selected and bought by Messrs. J. and G. O'Callagher, Ingersoll, as one of the best butcher's steers in the show. In the Shorthorn class, one and under two years, the Messrs. Groff had it all their own way. Elmira Champion, 548 days, with an average gain per day of 2.79, is a remarkably fine steer—symmetrical, and carrying an evenly laid on load of flesh.

In the thoroughbred cows (aged) W. Donaldson showed Lily, a straight fleshy cow, and Constance; W. Murray, of Chesterfield, showing the Bates cow Lally of Ellington. The prizes went in the order named. The only pure-breds shown were Shorthorns. In the section, grade or cross, any breed, steer, three and under four years, three magnificent animals entered the ring. The first was the wonderful steer John Cook, 1369 days old; weight, 2450 lbs., a rich roan, well developed, having lots of meat in the best parts, and, as stated by Mr. Frankland at the Woodstock dinner, one of the most perfect beasts in Canada. The second was the Messrs. Groff's Elmira, 1333 days old, weighing 1930 lbs, and well brought out. The third was Mr. H. H. Hurd's (Hamilton) steer named Hamilton, 1273 days and weighing 2055 lbs., only in moderate flesh and giving promise of being a hard antagonist next year. The prizes went in the order named. In the grade class of steers, two and under three years, Stephen Hall, Washington, showed Dick and Harry, two steers that would do credit to any breeder. The Messrs. Groff showed the famous Ranger, 1046 days old, weight, 2,230 lbs., and a daily gain of 2 1/3 lbs. This phenomenal steer has a nice neat head, short limbs, immense breast, well proportioned, level, exceedingly broad, rear smooth and equal to the front, heavily fleshed and well ripened. W. West, Guelph, showed the White Prince, bred by P. Reanie, Fergus, and fed at the Experimental Farm. He is an even, short-legged blocky steer, weighing 1970 lbs., at 1077 days, and was sold to Mr. Satchell, Ottawa; Mr. Groff's Ranger going to Hanna Bros., Ottawa. Ranger was first, the White Prince second,

Harry third and Dick fourth. In grade steers, one and under two years, George Keith, Elora, a new contestant, came first and second with two nicely finished steers for their age. Duke, 717 days old, weighed 1,391 lbs., and Prince, 676 days, 1,332 lbs. They are also sold, but really seem too fine for the block. The third fell to Cherry Bounce, a nice rangy steer with velvety coat and a fine handler, and was second only in the average gain per day to any beast in the show. He was shown by J. E. Brethour, Burford.

For aged grade cows, Messrs. J. and R. McQueen's Daisy came first; second and third fell to the Messrs. Groff, and fourth to M. and W. Schell, Woodstock.

In grade heifers under three, James Oak, of Alvington, was 1st; J. Allenby, Woodstock, 2nd; M. & W. Schell, 3rd, and D. Brown, Woodstock, 4th. Many other fine animals were shown, well worthy of prizes in any ordinary show ring, as that shown by J. R. Davis, Woodstock, the heifer of Messrs. M. & W. Schell, etc.

The grand sweepstakes fell to Ranger, while Mr. Kelly's steer came out ahead in another contest with Ranger, and the sweepstakes for best female to the Messrs. McQueen's Daisy, a marvel of fleshiness. The special car-load prize fell to J. K. James, Woodstock, and the proud prize of the show, a silver service, value \$100, presented by John Hope, of Bow Park, in behalf of the Shorthorn breeders, for the best fat Shorthorn, went to Messrs. J. & R. McQueen. It was won by Red Duke, a steer carrying a load of flesh which makes a tableland of his back. He is level and smooth, and perfect in the barrel, and covered with a matting of velvety hair. The contented, unconcerned way in which he behaves under the admiring gaze of a swaying crowd is an unmistakable indication of that good nature without which he could not have put on the load of flesh which won for the Messrs. McQueen the coveted prize, which is now theirs to keep, having been won for them by Red Duke two years in succession.

SHEEP.

A very interesting feature of the exhibit was a number of sheep, part of the contingent exhibited by Mr. John Rutherford, of Roseville, Ont., at Chicago, where he won for Canada on sheep five sweepstakes, seven firsts, seven seconds and six thirds, summing up in prize money to \$540.

In long woolled, J. Rutherford, R. Crozier, Wm. Oliver, Plattsville; A. McDonald, Chesterville; J. Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; Wm. Walker, Ilderton, and Geo. Denoon, Mitchell, divided the prizes. J. Kelly came first with Leicesters for aged ewe and for shearling, and also carried the sweepstakes for best ewe, and W. Walker first for a Leicester wether lamb, 252 days old, with a weight of 165 lbs.

In middle woolled, J. Rutherford, J. Glennie, Guelph; A. McDonald, W. Murray, Chesterfield, and E. & A. Stanford, Markham, took the principal prizes. W. Murray carried first on an Oxford wether a remarkable prize winner. E. & A. Stanford took first and second for shearling Southdown ewes, and first and second for ewe lambs. J. Rutherford carried the sweepstakes for best sheep.

SWINE.

T. Lee, Oxford Centre; G. Denoon, Milton; J. K. James, J. Featherston, Credit, and J. W. Glendinning were the prize winners. T. Lee came first with a Berkshire barrow, 546 days old, and weighing 585 lbs., but the sweepstakes went to a Suffolk owned by G. Denoon.

In live poultry, the principal winners were G. Denoon, M. & W. Schell, J. Rutherford and C. Mul-

len. In dressed poultry, C. Mullen carried all the prizes.

On the afternoon of the last day the school children were admitted to the show. All at once a shout of merry voices fell upon the ear, and promising boys and pretty maidens took possession of the building, a prettier sight by far, and infinitely more interesting to a thoughtful observer than even Ranger and the Red Duke. The joyous comminglings of merry voices, and the innocent delight expressed in youthful faces carried many an old man present back up the stream to some fifty years ago and more, when the world looked so much fairer than it does to-day. With the exit of those light young hearts this exceedingly well managed show was brought to a close.

Our Nova Scotia Letter.

As was intimated in my last letter, a reference to the principal points of interest in connection with the last Provincial Exhibition, from the stockman's point of view, will occupy this communication.

In the first place, the classes which were but poorly represented, may be mentioned. And it may be said of the horses for draught purposes, that there was no exhibit. Manifestly the taste for horseflesh in Nova Scotia does not extend to the heavy class. There was one specimen of the Percheron and one of the French Canadian draught; and besides these there was nothing that could claim notice. In light horses were several good-looking and smooth-moving animals, and many which were very serviceable drivers and general purpose horses; and there were two standard-bred stallions owned by C. R. Bill, of Bill Town, which were capital representatives of the modern American trotting horse. On the whole, then, the show of light horses was fair, while the heavy brigade was conspicuously absent.

The exhibit of sheep was the most disappointing. It was small, and the several animals showed no evidence of those efforts which are elsewhere made, to reach and continue at a high point of perfection by continued and generous exertion. This is the more to be regretted, because beyond a doubt this Province is more fitted for sheep-raising than for any other branch of agriculture. All the extensive regions of our great gold-bearing belt, running from end to end of the Province, and extending about twenty miles, is fitted for the pasturing of sheep, and some portions near the sea will maintain them both summer and winter. The flocks of Nova Scotia will admit of great development, and they can be improved by the use of thoroughbred males at a very small cost, as the native ewes furnish an excellent race upon which to cross.

There is no more evident opening for a man of knowledge and experience and who has command of sufficient capital, than the formation of a sheep farm, either on the shores or in some of the more hilly districts of Nova Scotia; and it is unlikely that such a promising field will be much longer left unbroken.

After the horses and sheep we may turn to the cattle, and here we find a gratifying change. First of all, we find all the more important breeds represented, and in the second place, the animals on exhibition are good specimens. Then, again, there is evidence of competition—herd shows against herd and breeder is pitted against breeder; and here we find the secret of the great advantage which the cattle evidently possess over the sheep and the horses. Competition and the necessities of business have compelled the owners of these herds to aim at a high standard, and in trying to reach it they have gone abroad and purchased stock with which to raise the character of their whole herds, and by the requirements of the herd books they

have been compelled to adhere invariably to the use of pure-bred stock. Unlike the horses, which were all, and the sheep, which were almost all, mongrels, these herds were pure-bred; and most plainly is the difference marked, in regularity of type and development of useful points.

The Shorthorns were a good exhibit, those on the ground, while not very numerous, being a fair representation of the merits of the breed. They were shown by Messrs. Gurney, of Truro; Gregory, of Antigonish; and Chase, of Port Williams; and besides these there were some others who exhibited single animals.

Most important and most instructive was the exhibit of Shorthorn grades, which were present in small numbers, but of good quality. What voiceless sermons in beef production were preached by these animals to those who had the eye to see the difference between the growthy calves and yearlings of this cross and the ordinary stock of the country! Next to the Shorthorns, the Polled Angus cattle claimed attention. The most striking feature of the show of stock was the long line of these black and glossy cattle, for this breed was very well represented. Messrs. Lowe, of Cumberland county, and Stairs, of Cornwallis, showed herds, those of Mr. Lowe being a draft from the herd of Pope, of Compton, and Stair's cattle being a direct importation. There is a great propriety in the location of these herds, as they are both on the rich dyke lands, which have always furnished the finest beef to our Provincial markets. In these two herds a foundation has been laid, which will, if steadily worked upon, develop in a few years into valuable distributing centers, from which the valuable blood of these improved breeds can find its way into all the districts which make the feeding of beef cattle their principal business.

However, the best show in stock as compared with the upper Province exhibitions, was in the dairy breeds. Messrs. Page, of Cumberland county, were to the front with a very good, though small herd of Holsteins, from which a correct estimate of this now famous breed could be formed by an attentive observer. The growing interest of the farmers and business men of this Province may be inferred from the quickness with which they have taken up this comparatively new breed. Instead of being years behind other sections of the Dominion and United States, they are early in the field, and there are now at least four herds of the famous black-and-white cattle in Nova Scotia.

In Ayrshires Mr. Blanchard, of Truro, maintained the position of pre-eminence, but not without a struggle, the judges having difficult work to decide in some classes. Mr. Blanchard's herd might compete with fair prospect of success at any of our Dominion shows, the quality of his strain of Angus being very good and being properly maintained by purchase of breeding animals when required.

The show of Jerseys was very good. Pitblado, of Truro, and Starrat, of Annapolis being the principal competitors, the largest herd in this Province, that of Hart, Whycomagh, being prevented by distance from competing.

The result of an examination of all these cattle was to impress on the mind an idea of the prominence of the dairy breeds, which might or might not be correct. The others were not absent, and the general purpose cow was well represented by the Devons of Rev. Mr. Holden, who is their principal breeder in this Province, but still, an ordinary observer, who had seen the shows of Ontario, would not say that in any respect did the exhibit approach the standard of excellence seen there, so nearly as in dairy stock.

It is a matter for congratulation that all the breeds are so fully represented as to furnish material for those who wish to develop either the beefing or dairying branch of husbandry. The idea of combining all the merits in one animal is recognized by all practical men as unattainable, and it is to be hoped that all the breeds now in the Province will remain, and that all will have their admirers and zealous partisans. Out of this rivalry comes the motive which has in the past and must in the future develop the valuable features of the improved breeds.

There is now only wanting in this Province a spirit of liberal enterprise in our farmers, possessing which they will invest in pure-bred sires, and will feed the stock bred from such sires in such a manner as will develop their capabilities. Given this and a diligent application to their business, and Nova Scotia may soon produce beef as good as that of the Scotch county of Aberdeen, and butter equal to that of Denmark.

How easy and yet how difficult it would be to replace our present herds and flocks with others of twice the value! The difficulty lies in the minds of the farmers; let them determine in favor of improved stock and improved feeding, and the change will soon come.

M. R. C.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Horse vs. Cattle Breeding.

When the Ontario Agricultural Commission, composed of Messrs. S. C. Wood, J. Dryden, Malcolm, Wiser and others, made their report in 1881, it appeared in the evidence so cleverly and correctly condensed by Mr. A. H. Dymond, that the commissioners had asked many practical men the question, "What is the difference of cost between raising and fitting for sale a three-year-old broken colt and a three-year-old steer or heifer?"—the steer to be (presumably) fat and weighing, we will say, 1,250 lbs., or the heifer to have her first calf by her side, which should be the case respectively with either at the age indicated. Some witnesses contended that it cost twice as much; others thought the difference less. There is more philosophy in the inquiry than in most agricultural problems, and it is one that must have presented itself to everybody who has a farm, and tries to "run" it to advantage. But the question must be very far from being settled, or we should find a greater concentration on one or other of the methods of employing time and money. It is an open question. It will never be a mere question of comparative profit. Each man's tastes and predilections will be brought into play. We have known men, essentially good cattle-breeders and feeders, who scarcely knew how to "hitch up" a team, and would as soon think of breaking a shop window as of breaking a lively three-year-old colt. Horse-breeding and breaking are not pursuits that come natural to all men, whereas, in Canada the farmer was never heard of who did not consider a more or less extensive, and a more or less valuable herd of cattle an indispensable adjunct to his property. Coarse grains, poor hay and rough pasture, must be utilized, and it is to be feared that cattle in the hands of many of our farmers have no higher mission than this: and that a very indifferent class of consumers therefore is too generally tolerated. It was admitted by all witnesses before the commission that it was more expensive to raise a colt than a young cattle beast; but the question was not very thoroughly gone into. The determining causes between horse or cattle raising are, firstly, as we have hinted, aptitude on the part of the practitioner, suitability of ground, command of purchase money or command of the right material. The beginner must have a soul

large enough to feed without stint, for that is a *sine qua non*. To all grudging spirits we give Punch's advice, "Don't." The mares on which to found a stableful of young horses likely to pay, must be good, and if the breeder would not be at the mercy of chance itinerant stallions, he must procure a sire. Now, on all hands it is admitted that no breeding venture can be successfully prosecuted except by the use of a first-class and pure-bred male. If this applies to cattle and sheep, it is a hundred times more essential with respect to horses. A scrub bull is a terrific evil in his neighborhood, but the nondescript or general purpose stallion is a positive curse. The horse is man's companion on his journeys, and the difference between a free, generous animal and a homely, three-cornered portmanteau-headed slug is the difference between comfort and misery, for a large portion of daylight in the farmer's year: for if he breeds an animal too bad to sell he must perforce keep it for his own use. On the other hand, a scrub bull may beget a good milker, a real domestic treasure, though not likely to have a shapely beeper ever put to his credit.

Well, then, starting on these premises, let us see what the horse-breeder must have before entering on his career. Five or six mares of a sort he can use on his place, and a stallion, either a thoroughbred of pronounced size and substance, or as pure-bred Cleveland Bay as he can obtain. A sire of mixed trotting and galloping blood will be a failure. A sire with Clyde or Shire blood in him will be worse; and we are not here talking of heavy, hairy-legged horses. For the breeding of heavy draught horses has reached a point where it needs little encouragement from newspaper writers; and we are speaking of the man who would provide our own city markets, to say nothing of American cities, with ride-and-drive horses at \$200 and upward. At present, while there are scores of recognized breeders of heavy horses, we are not aware, outside trotting and racing establishments, of any breeder systematically aiming at the production of the horse in what may be called the hunter or dog-cart class. And yet it is an animal sure to sell, and of no doubtful value. When such a horse comes from a trotting or racing establishment, it is because he can't trot, or can't gallop; a failure and a cast-off. The five or six mares would cost a thousand dollars, and for half that sum a big, upstanding blood stallion could be got from our neighbors to the south. The commissioners in asking the relative cost of a three-year-old horse or steer, rather begged the question whether a three-year-old horse is of merchantable age. It is certainly most undesirable that a horse of that age and of the breed in question should be used for anything but light harrows, short distance messages and the like, and except that a four and five year old matched pair can be sold together perhaps to advantage, we should recommend that all such horses be kept in the breeder's hands until they are five—until, in other words, they have cost, at the rate of \$40 per annum, the total sum of \$200, barring such incidental labor as they may have been credited with during the process of breaking. This work will be all there is to set against the service of the stallion, and a partial loss of the mare's work. But we may assume perhaps that the stallion earns in outside services an amount equal to the charge for annual deterioration, and his keep. It is in prudently regulating and limiting the colt's work that the greatest difficulty exists, and it may be stated authoritatively that one in every three of the sort of colts under notice is ruined for city sale, unless it be to the street cars, at street car prices, by excessive strain put upon imma-

ture tendons and limbs. A horse for which it is expected to get \$250 or \$300 must not have his fore pasterns pulled straight, nor any gumminess about the tendons. His knees must stand straight, and his pastern joints must not be shaped like soda water bottles.

If it is asked what profit there is in selling a horse for the cost of his production, we reply that there is always the chance of selling for more, especially if a four and five year old can be sold as a matched pair; while if the same argument be applied to grade cattle, the breeding of them is no more lucrative, for the three-year-old fattened steer at 1,250 lbs. has cost the \$62, for which he sells at 5c. per lb. It is in the manure, in the consumption of stuff grown on the farm, in the sale to himself, that is to say, of home grown food at top market prices, without the expense of taking it off the place, that the farmer's profit, whether he breeds horse or grade cattle, must be found.

For many young men horse breeding has attractions that the raising of cattle does not possess, and young men should be interested in the farm work, or they will drift to the towns, as many a father knows to his cost. To such we would say, go into the business that you like, and prosper. You will make many and dire mistakes at first, and just about the time that you really begin to know all about it, your grand-children will be talking that you lag superfluous on the stage. But there is money, pride and pleasure in the work if properly undertaken, and honestly and systematically pursued. It is given to but few to have the skull, hands, seat and temper to "make" a young saddle horse, but there is really no reason why so very few of our young farmers should know absolutely nothing of riding. "Our boys" should be encouraged in early life to acquire skill in the saddle. They will make none the worse farmers, and a riding class at the Guelph College would enable many a student hereafter to pick a good one and sell him for twice the profit he will make out of the cheapest steer or heifer ever knocked down at a farm sale. If the unco' guid smell the rat of sporting proclivities in our suggestion, we would suggest that parents' or guardians' consent be specially obtained before a lad joins the riding school: but it is an addition to the establishment that many would greet with favor.

Last fall at Mr. Cotton's sale at Port Credit, a half-broken grey Terror colt was knocked down to a gentleman, a good judge, at \$145. This gentleman personally handled the colt, and sold him to Montreal in six months for \$300. And so it generally is; the young farmer, uneducated in what should be one of the most profitable branches of his business, lets such opportunities slip through his hands; they are seized by city dealers and middlemen. No doubt in the Old Country the presence of a pack of hounds in nearly every neighborhood does much to spread the knowledge of horse flesh, and the love of riding among the agricultural community, but here now at our leading exhibitions farmers have a chance to see a large saddle class, and to know the value put upon them, as well as upon the matched carriage pairs, which it is the most difficult thing in the world to find after a months search from the Suspension Bridge to Windsor. The production of saddle and carriage horses is no doubt attended with more risk and more outlay, and involves greater skill and attention than does the production of grade cattle, but in the one there is sometimes a bonanza, as there is an occasional pearl in a barrel of oysters.

Meantime we are not forgetting that subject to those occasional sales of infants which are likely to occur,

the horse breeder with only half a dozen mares will have about him at least five-and-twenty head before he is in a position to deal, and as horse breeding should go hand-in-hand with other stock-raising, we presume a winter capacity for housing at least fifty head, besides sheep. For of one thing we must remind the intending horse breeder—nature sets her face against the use of permanent pasture by only one class of eaters. Run cattle, horses and sheep, not at the same time, but alternately, on green fields if you would have them clothed deep with clean succulent herbage. We may amplify this side issue on a future occasion.

Amongst the Stockmen.

We spent a day or two very pleasantly amongst the stockmen northward from London at the close of the Woodstock Provincial Fat Stock Show, and chronicle results.

MR. JOHN GIBSON

of the Manor, Denfield, on the London, Huron and Bruce R., and but 1½ miles therefrom, has a nice even herd of some 26 head, mostly pure Bates cattle, of the Constance, Gwynne and Chesterfield families, and all save two bred by himself. They have proved very sure as breeders, not having been forced at any time, and are nearly all bred to that fine specimen of a Bates bull, imported Wild Eyes le Grand.

Further particulars may be gleaned from our advertising columns, as Mr. Gibson is, we regret to say, going to leave Canada for a term of years, having arranged to take charge of the herds of Mr. J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn., and will therefore hold a dispersion sale on March 10th. A fuller description of the animals to be sold will appear in next number.

MR. J. E. SMITH,

Maple Lodge Stock Farm, Maple Lodge P. O., but one mile from the junction of the G. T. R. and L., H. & B. Railways, has a strong herd of some 23 females, cows and heifers, mostly Bates, and built on foundations coming from the Adan Ferguson and Geo. Robson stock, from Bow Park and from the herd of Mr. Petty, of Hensall. There are some females, however, mainly Booth and some Cruikshank of the Syme strain but the top crosses made of late have been mainly Bates. The stock bull, Baron Constance 5th—2189—bred by John Gibson, of Denfield, is a grand specimen of a bull. He has all the Bates style and Cruikshank compactness, but as after a time we expect to give a sketch of him in the JOURNAL, we say no more about him just now.

The 2nd Lord of the Manor, a red, aged 2 years, and sired by Lord of the Manor, dam Malvern Gynne 4th, is a good rangy type of a bull, and like his sire, a good getter. There are also some five or six good strong bull calves, all good colors save one. The herd, founded 30 years ago, has been strong in numbers for 20 years. The flock of Leicester sheep were even and strong, very pretty specimens, as were also a few rams still on hand.

MR. THOS. RUSSELL,

Riverside Stock Farm, 2½ miles eastward from Exeter, on the L., H. & B. R., and 30 miles north from London, has a choice herd, which, if it continues to do as at present, cannot fail to be heard from in coming days. Indeed, had it not been for the Bow Park herd Mr. Russell would have carried the herd prize in the imported class at London, and came dangerously near it as it was. His cattle are kept neat and clean, always presentable, and carry beneath their glossy mossy coats an abundance, if not a superabundance, of flesh.

Like many other cattlemen whose indomitable force of character bring them to the front, Mr. Russell's

success has been built upon the foundation of bitter disappointment, as during his first importation in 1883 he was peculiarly unfortunate in the rough passage which he met, and the consequent disaster.

This choice herd of 13 head of pure Shorthorns, of which about one-half are imported, and including also a number of high grades, was founded recently in 1881, when a calf, Ury of Riverside, now a fine roan four-year-old cow, with an immense wealth of flesh, and the dam of a magnificent heifer standing beside her, of as much promise as herself. Ury's sire, Statesman 1st, was a Campbell bred bull, and the dam Ury 8th, was one of the best cows Mr. Campbell ever owned. Lady Miller, bought in 1881 from T. P. White, and bred by the late Geo. Miller, Markham, has been not only a successful cow in the show-ring, but has also, which is even of more consequence, bred four bulls for Mr. Russell, sold at \$175 each.

In 1883 Mr. Russell imported the beautiful Medora 8th, as beautiful of her kind as was the Medora 1st, Corsair of hers, and two bulls now sold, the former of which, Lord Ythan, after having done good service on the banks of the Aux Sables, (Mr. Russell's) was finally sold to Mr. W. H. Gill, Russelldale, Ont. Medora 8th, a red, brought from Mr. Geo. Shepherd, of Shathin, sire Cabul, and dam by the famous Cruikshank bull Vermont (47193), by a Victoria bull, from the renowned Champion of England 17526, has only been beaten in Canadian showrings by the famous Bow Park imported cow. She has bred for Mr. Russell a heifer, a red 14 months old, a beautiful piece of symmetry, by Lord Ythan, and Young Ythan a red bull calf, named after his sire.

In 1884 the cow Bracelet 2nd, a light roan, now 5 years old, came from John Taylor, Gytratsmyre, Fodoun, Scotland, by the prize-winning sire Chevalier (34147). Her heifer calf Bracelet 4th, dropped in July, is one of the finest that we have seen. It is springing nicely in every way, and has a luxuriant covering, that fills the hand at every grasp. The sire is Master Harbinger (40324), first at the H. A. S. Show at Inverness, 1883, whose dam is a full sister of the dam of Mr. Handley's famous Gold Finder.

The present stock bull, The Don, a one-year, came the same year, bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, and sired by Vermont (47193). His deep body on short legs, great quarter and broad back, placed him only second at London to Mr. Dryden's young imported bull. His color is a rich red.

Mr. Russell's barn, which we hope to say more about again, was split in twain lengthwise last summer, widened some 20 feet in the centre, and a basement put under the whole. It is very conveniently arranged, and is an admirable comment on the contriving mind of the owner. It is now 60 feet square, and the good order in which it is kept is praiseworthy.

MESSRS. JOHN GLEN & SONS.

Lumley, 6¼ miles n. e. of Exeter, commenced a Shorthorn herd some 12 or 14 years ago, grounded on stock bought from H. Thompson and W. Lang, St. Mary's, some of which were descended from the Wade importation. The stock bull, The Laird—2164—, bred by John Isaac, Bimanton, sire Prince of Northumberland (46911), and dam Magnet, by Golden Prince, is throwing good, strong, vigorous young stock. The herd of Shorthorns numbers from 15 to 20 head, with a contingent of grades.

MESSRS. BROOKS & COLQUHOUN,

of Mitchell and Gowrie, the latter place 7 miles westward from Mitchell, are importers of pure Clydesdales since 1880, but they have been travelling and breeding good horses for nearly 20 years. The old Lord Haddo (3372), 16 years old, and 15 years in present hands, is

one of the most useful and best known horses in Canada. He was imported by A. Innes, of Stanley. The poor old fellow is rheumatic and gouty now.

In 1880 this firm brought out Prince Imperial (1258), the sire of Mr. Beith's Oliver Twist (3043), and also imported Young Pride of Scotland (1368).

In 1881 the noted Glengarry [18] C. H. B., came out, 9 years old, famous as a prize winner in Scotland and here, now owned by Charlton Bros., Duncrief, and even more famous as a sire.

In 1884 Commander 2029 (now dead), and Scots Wha Hae (4006), now four years old, came to this firm from Scotland. The latter sired by General (323), dam Maggie (3889), by Fancy (300), is now in the stud at Mitchell. Amongst others on hand are Stranraer 2441, four-years-old, by Strathclyde (1538), a low set, compact horse, and the brood mares Wee Beauty (3349)—well named—by Champion (1301), a Provincial first prize winner in 1883, and Lady Montgomery (1250).

On the way are the stallions Crown Jewel (2708), two-years-old, sketched in Vol. iii. of the Clydesdale stud book, and Mollance, by Manfred (1758). There are also a number of young ones on hand.

MR. DUNCAN M'LAREN,

of Cromarty, Hibbert, 9 miles east of Exeter, with a fine 200 acre farm, has 48 head of good strong Shorthorns, nicely housed in splendid basement stables. They fatten both for spring and autumn shipment.

MR. ALEXANDER M'LAREN,

Reeve of Hibbert, owns the 200 acre bronze medal prize farm for Perth Co., 1882, and has also a splendid herd of grade Shorthorns. Both, of course, use only a registered bull.

MR. ARCHIBALD BISHOP, M.P.P.

3¼ miles east from Exeter, settled on his present fine farm some 33 years ago, building his first log cabin with his own hands, his most frequent visitors in those pioneer days being the red deer, which fed around him unscared, as their presence was more welcome far than solitude. Four times has Mr. Bishop been elected to represent South Huron in the local legislature, thus intermingling the labors of the farm with legislating for the nation, a harmonious blending of duties far too infrequent in this agricultural country.

MR. B. JOGGARTH,

Cromarty, 10 miles east of Exeter, has 150 acres of very fine land, with splendid basement barn and fine stone house, is the owner of Barmpton Queen, the first prize calf at Toronto in 1882, bred by Mr. Dryden, Brooklin, and sired by Royal Barmpton (32996). She has a splendid heifer calf, by Golden Prince—1563—, purchased from Mr. Thos. Russell. Another 15 months bull calf has lately been purchased from the Messrs. Watt.

MESSRS. ANDERSON BROS.

Lumley, 5 miles east of Exeter, have broken the ice by the purchase in 1884 of Victoria 4th, a Bates heifer bred by the late N. Stewart, of Lumley. Her sire was that famous Udora's Oxford [4183], bred by R. Gibson, of Delaware. Her heifer calf, by The Laird—2164—, is a good one.

MESSRS. COLQUHOUN & DOW,

Exeter (in the town itself), have been some 14 years in the business of breeding and handling Clyde horses. They have travelled such horses as The Scotland Yet, bought from Geo. McKay, Wingham, still remembered in this part as a famous sire. Lord Byron, brought out by John Hope, of Bow Park; The Banker, imp. by H. Bedle, Manchester; Time of Day, brought out by John Judson, of Londesborough; The Major (imp.)

bought from Messrs. McIntosh & MacGregor, Brucefield; Young Rover, imp. by R. Thompson, Missouri, and Count Careless, a heavy draught horse, a dappled bay, with lots of bone and hair.

One of the best of the four or five stallions at present in the stud is Young Rover, a handsome bay, (imp.) by Strathclyde (1538). He possesses grand chest and plenty of bone, is short coupled and short of limb, and has been a most successful sire. A foal from this horse, owned by W. Hanson, Fullarton, has been a most successful prize winner within a large area. The Major (1543), 16½ hands high, weighs 2,000 lbs., and has sound, clean bone, and well developed muscle, with superior action. Two or three of these horses would make most handsome sketches.

The large brick and stone houses, the strong bank barns, the good class of stock, and the clean fields (we now speak of stones and stumps) all point to a rich country taken up by a persevering and enterprising class of inhabitants, and yet they tell us that even here some wish to exchange the proved advantages of this region for the unproved ones of other climes.

The Guelph Fat Stock Show.

The show was held in the drill shed on the 15th and 16th December; the dinner held at the American on the 15th. The character of the exhibit, the untiring efforts of the president, Mr. Robert A. Kerby, and Adam Armstrong, the secretary, and indeed of the management generally to render the show a success, are deserving of high praise. In reference to the cattle exhibit, which, though not large, the *Guelph Mercury* truly says, "Never did a finer lot of cattle grace any show." The exhibit of sheep, swine and poultry were not so large as sometimes, but the quality was fair.

The sweepstakes for best fat cattle beast, \$20, given by John Hope, Bow Park, went to Mr. Groff's Ranger, J. & R. McQueen, Salem, came first for best steer over 4 years; under four years, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; under three years, H. & I. Groff, Elmira. For best aged cow, J. & R. McQueen were first; best heifer under three years, James Oke. The prize for best pair fat sheep went to John Rutherford, Roseville; and for best fat pig, Thomas Simpson. John Phin and J. Hewer were also prize-winners with swine.

The Stock silver cup, valued at \$100, for best fat animal bred and fed by the exhibitor, and never shown previous to 1885, was won by James Oke, Alveston, Lambton county, with the Shorthorn grade heifer Daisy. This prize must be won twice before it can be held. James Innes, M. P., presented this prize, accompanied by a few fitting remarks. The Reinhart gold medal, value \$30, for the best pair of fat animals, was borne away by Mr. Geo. Keith, of Elora, with his two famous little Woodstock prize-winning steers. This prize was presented by the editor, and must also be won twice. Prof. Brown's prizes of \$10 and \$5 for best pair of steers under two years, were won by H. & I. Groff and G. Keith respectively.

In poultry James Anderson, James Hewer, J. Tyson and Thos. Simpson, were to the fore. John Hewer got first for largest and best collection of dressed poultry, and James Anderson first for heaviest turkey.

At the close of the distribution of the prizes addresses were delivered by Mr. Innes, M. P., and F. G. Genside, V. S. in behalf of the Ont. Ag. College.

"Your JOURNAL is full of good practical information, and I consider it a safe and remunerative investment for all stock-raisers and farmers"—Jonathan Bentley, Blythe, Ont.

The Union of the Herd Books.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

I am pleased to see that there is now every prospect of the two herd books being amalgamated; and it appears to me that it is expedient now, once for all, to settle what the standard should be; at any rate the same as the American standard, if not higher. I would draw the attention of all Shorthorn breeders to the importance of our having the fullest mutual reciprocity (if possible) with the American herd book and our book (so that we should recognize their numbers and they accept ours, that an animal whose sire and dam are registered in our book could beat once registered in the American book without having to re-register either of them or its ancestors in the American book), for the following reasons:

1st. A good many cattle are annually sold from this country to the States.

2nd. The American Hereford Record have recently passed (inter alia) the following rule: "Every calf dropped in *America* (the italics are mine, as I presume this will include Canada) after January 1st, 1886, application for registry must be made within one year after date of birth, subject, however, to a penalty of nine additional entry fees, unless made within six months after date of birth; and for every animal imported after November 13th, 1885, application for register must be within six months after date of landing to be eligible to record, and the entry fee for every imported animal was fixed at \$100 each."

Consequently now every breeder, whose sales are principally made to Americans, has to register in the American Hereford Record; and it would not surprise me to see the American Shorthorn herd book, at no very distant date, take similar steps; in fact, the thin end of the wedge is already inserted, as not many months ago a rule was passed that after the 1st January, 1887, a fee of \$5 shall be charged for the entering the pedigree of any Shorthorn over six years of age.

It may be argued that the largest proportion of our cattle are sold in Canada; but why should Canadian breeders be put to the alternative of either going to the expense of registering in both the Canadian and American herd books, or else of losing what they all admit is the best market. Let us lose no time in endeavoring, by every means in our power, to get mutual reciprocity between the two herd books, even if we have to sacrifice something, and thus obviate the danger which is plainly threatening us. Now is the time, Shorthorn breeders, to come forward and state your opinions, and let us seize this golden opportunity which the amalgamation of the two Canadian herd books gives; and let us not only make our proposed new herd book a credit, but also a profit to Canada.

SHORTHORN.

Inquiries and Answers.

BREEDING CATTLE INTENDED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

In reply to an enquiry about duties on this class of stock, we may say that they go free of duty. It is necessary, however, that the seller furnish an affidavit from the purchaser that they are intended for breeding purposes, and that this and his own affidavit as to price, and the fact that they are sold for breeding purposes, be forwarded to the authorities at the port of entry. The U. S. Consul nearest to the seller is the proper party to apply to for certified certificate, which costs \$2.50.

Veterinary.

Causes of Disease Among Animals of the Farm.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

WATERING—CONTINUED.

Water, when not intermingled with solid substances, undergoes absorption much more rapidly, so that when the stomach is empty it readily gains access to the circulation, thus abating thirst and relieving that organ of the encumbrance of any undue quantity of it. A copious draught of water taken immediately after a rapidly eaten meal hurries the im-

perfectly digested food too rapidly into the large intestines, where it is apt to produce colic, and inflammation. Horses disposed to be greedy of water, and especially those with damaged wind or liability to acidity or diarrhoea, should be supplied with small quantities, and often, whilst further to relieve thirst the food should be dampened. It is customary with some people during illness of animals, to provide them with tepid water, but it is perfectly safe, and greatly more palatable and satisfying, when given cold. Keep a pail always before them and they will actually consume less during the twenty-four hours than if supplied at intervals. Horses much heated and tired should be given a few swallows repeatedly.

Much distress is occasioned, and debility caused, by restricting the amount of water, for horses used for fast work, the result of the mistaken idea that interferes with their breathing ability. It has no such effect if given in the proper way or at proper times; for as soon as it enters the blood vessels it cannot impede in any way the action of the lungs, so that if time is allowed for absorption before any extra effort, it is not only harmless, but beneficial.

SALTING.

In the maintenance of healthy vigor in animal life, salt is an essential, which fact is almost universally recognized, as shown by the custom of supplying it in some manner or other adopted by almost every one entrusted with the care of stock.

Experiments have been conducted, contrasting the effect of salt, and no salt, for cattle, and the result was most marked, showing that those provided with it presented a much sleeker and more salubrious appearance altogether, than those from which it was withheld, all the other conditions being similar.

Practically, then, from a sanitary stand point it is only a question of the most wholesome manner of supplying this article of diet. The usual plan amongst stock owners is to give it periodically; generally a handful each is allowed the larger animals, once a week, and the smaller ones a quantity proportionate to their size.

The disadvantages of this course are, that the whole allowance is consumed at once, thus creating an inordinate thirst, which, if satisfied, endangers the health; it may be only slightly, but digestion is interfered with more or less. If water is withheld the irritation caused to the mouth, etc., is greater, and generally feverishness is experienced. Where much more than a handful is consumed, which many animals readily accomplish, either by taking portions from the shares of others, or from getting a too liberal allowance, the kidney-are unduly stimulated, and perhaps irritated.

To obviate all such results, and have nothing but a favorable action from the use of salt, it should be constantly at hand, so that animals can take a lick at it whenever they may desire. There is no danger of more than a sufficiency being taken in this way, in order that the amount natural to the system may be kept up; and there is in addition the aid given to the digestive process by small quantities repeatedly taken, stimulating the secretion of saliva, as well as those of the stomach. For the use of stock rock salt cannot be excelled, being more economical and convenient than the granular variety. A large crystalline mass lasts well if kept dry, and provision should be made both out and indoors, for holding and protecting from moisture a constant supply, accessible to stock.

(To be continued.)

"I am well pleased with your JOURNAL. I would not be without it at any price."—G. Gould, Sr., Rutherford.

The Farm.

Subscribers whose address tag reads Dec. '85, should remember their subscription expired with that issue, and will please renew at once.

THE potato blight has made sad havoc in many parts of Canada and the United States this year, as very many of our readers know to their cost, especially in low lying lands where the drainage has not been good. The germs of this disease, perhaps it is not generally known, may be propagated by leaving the tops and diseased tubers lying upon the ground where grown, there to decay. It is therefore unwise to plant a crop of potatoes next year on the same land. Dry ground should be selected, and if new, so much the better. It is thought, as has been well stated by a writer in the *Country Gentleman*, that the potato blight in Ireland, 1845-7, was greatly aggravated by planting upon the same ground year after year of the dreadful visitation, as in England and Scotland, where the potato crop usually formed a part of the rotation, the disease was not nearly so calamitous. If there is truth in the theory regarding the transmission of the disease in this way, and we fear there is, then it is important that next year potatoes should only be planted in localities most favorable to their security from the ravages of this disease.

WE have been greatly encouraged by the many expressions of good will that have poured in upon us from time to time from the readers of the *JOURNAL*, and we fully appreciate these. We are also thankful for the many kind efforts put forth to aid us in extending its circulation. It may not be known to many that this, the latter, is the most effective way in which they can show their good will. It is through the efforts of the cattlemen to enlighten their neighbors mainly that the great reform in Canadian practice is to be accomplished. One sentence in favor of a stock paper will do more with a prejudiced old-time farmer than columns of the most ably written matter from its editor. There is not a stockman living, we believe, who could not exert a good influence in this way, and the time it takes is but a trifle in the 365 days of the year. Little by little the great mountain of defective practice, the scrub system, is being chipped away till ultimately no place shall be found for it. Yet even now its mournful shadow reaches a long way. Each new name sent us is almost certain to count one on the side of advanced stock-keeping. Who of those that have not yet done so will find us one new name for 1886 during the month of January?

LAST autumn in many parts of the Dominion there was an unusually large rainfall, which not only impeded work upon the farm, but the transit of products too and from it. It was not a pleasant sight to see water standing in the furrows in many of the valleys where ploughing was being done. The injury in this way by puddling must have been considerable, and that done by the poaching produced by the treading of stock was very great. The lesson is, that we must pay more attention to the construction of open drains until we are able very generally to engage in the great work of underdraining. The greatest loss did not consist in the impeding of farm work, nor in puddling the soil, nor in poaching, but in the vast quantities of plant food that were washed out of the soil and carried away by the open drains never to come again. It is better that this loss should be borne than that the land should be allowed to lie in a state of constant saturation, as, in such an event, it will produce nothing; but it is surely time that every one was getting

ready at least to stop this continual leak. When the water runs away through the medium of underground drains it leaves behind a rich legacy in the form of nutriment drawn from the atmosphere. And when it comes again, like some friend possessed of an exhaustless generosity, it brings a fresh supply. On the other hand the waters that run away in surface ditches not only take their fertilizing properties with them, but steal large supplies of enrichment from the soil which they hold in solution. What a pleasing sight to witness water coming from the outlet of a drain pure as the skies from which it fell, after having left its blessing with the surface soil through which it filtered; and how inexpressibly sad to witness our streams fed by surface drains, freighted with the nourishment our crops should get, which must always result in diminished supplies for both man and beast. Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ontario, has written a fine essay on the subject, that was awarded a prize by the Agricultural and Arts Association, and which our farmers should not fail to read carefully when it appears in the annual report.

The Value of Little Hands.

The value of little hands upon the farm should never be despised, especially in the summer season. Very many little things may be done by the little folks that will help the work on very materially, without spoiling the fun of the youthful workers, but will only give them a keener relish for enjoying recreation when the work is over. Watching gaps is splendid work for children, if not of too long duration, and in addition to the assistance it gives, affords a discipline which does them good, giving them the opportunity of learning a lesson in the work of patience, and a better idea of the great truth that they are of some further use in life than catching butterflies and turning over old debris in search of mice.

Especially in the planting season the aid of little hands is very helpful. We have in mind as we write a little brown-haired girl of only seven summers who spent two lovely days of May, when the flowers of the wildwood revelled in their evanescent beauties, in dropping pumpkin seeds in a nine acre field in front of the planters, with the result of about *one hundred and fifty* waggon loads. The corn was not sufficiently cultivated, and was therefore only a medium crop, which gave the pumpkins more light and air. The appearance which this field presented after the corn was cut, with large ripe yellow pumpkins all lying side by side like the members of one gigantic family, was such as we never saw before, and may never see again.

We do not think it any exaggeration to say that a young lad like of limb might have crossed the field in some directions stepping from pumpkin to pumpkin, and all the result of the patient dropping of the two little hands in those beautiful days of springtime, when every blade of grass and every bursting bud and every open flower and every running stream with their bewitching voices were calling to the little children of the farm to come away and play. The little girl might easily have excused herself on the ground that the work was tiresome, or that she was lonely, or for a hundred other reasons which mammas in particular are so quick to catch at. Then the pumpkins had remained unplanted, and 60 head of cattle had gone without their morning and evening delicacy through the whole of October and on far into November,

Consequences as far reaching may easily be traced in other lines. A gap is left unwatched by some foolish parent, who leaves his little boy playing with the dandelions on the yellow green because large round drops have gathered in his eyes when asked to leave

them and watch the gap. The cattle get a taste of the corn inside, and like the Gauls who got a taste of Roman wine, they want more. A leader jumps the fence to gratify his appetite, and with this discovery of powers that were hitherto latent, becomes breachy, and teaches nearly the whole herd the same art, with the result—many an injured crop and many a heart-ache for the farmer who failed to act the parent because he saw a few glistening drops gather in the eyes of a petted, untrained little boy.

To be sure there is reason in all this. Children should not be over-worked. Play is an essential part of their existence, and it is very cruel to debar them from it unduly, but they should and can be taught at a very early day that life has sublimer, nobler work than blowing bubbles with a dandelion stem, or plugging up the outlet from the earth-house of a woodchuck. Perhaps it is true, as Bushnell has stated in other words, that the ideal of all life is play, that manhood and all that is noblest in it is looking forward to the realization of a period of duration only measured by succession, when rest, enjoyment and recreation, which is the play of matured life, shall be enjoyed without stint. However this may be, while the man, as Bushnell has said, enjoys play in watching his boy manœuvring with the kittens, the boy cannot enjoy it without going through the motions, and time should be given all children to go through the motions of play which can be done without in any way interfering to their hurt with those periods when, upon the farm above all other places, they can make themselves useful.

Inquiries and Answers.

GRAIN CRUSHERS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your enquiry for information regarding grain-grinders and crushers, we may say that we purchased one of David Maxwell's large size crushers last season, and find it very serviceable. We run it by horse power. We can grind a bag of oat chop in a minute with three horses, and could grind corn and barley as fast, if we had enough horses. We contend that one-half quantity of ground is equal to double the amount unground in feeding horses and cattle. When grinding corn with a limited supply of horses, it is better to put it through twice, the first time just to crack it, and next time it is easier to get fine. There are several kinds around here, but all are of the opinion that the Maxwell is superior, as it grinds faster, and better quality of chop than can be obtained at any other kind of mill, with less power. We find it almost indispensable.

Yours truly,
JOHN WEBSTER.
Strathburn, Ont.

SEEKING INFORMATION.

Parties sending plants for identification will please remember that the complete plant should be furnished if possible. Where this is not practicable, the flower, leaf, seed, stem and root may be sent. The stem and root may be described where too cumbersome to send.

IDENTIFICATION OF PLANTS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent gives too limited a portion of the plant for identification. However, from the fragment sent, it would seem to belong to the genus *Aira*. I fear that it is too coarse a grass to be of special value to the farmer. During the earlier period of its growth it may possess feeding properties, but it soon becomes coarse, and its nutritive qualities rapidly diminish in value. Hogs are said to relish this grass to some extent, but other animals do not seem to care much for it.

J. HOYES PANTON.

"You have done well in the past, Mr. Editor, but there is a great work before you, before the stock of Ontario is properly cared for. You need to give us line upon line before the lesson is properly learned."—Subscriber, Dundas, Ont.

The Dairy.

The Jersey Cow.

Our thanks are due to our townsman, Mr. V. E. Fuller, for a pamphlet on "The Jersey Cow her origin, breeding, management and worth," containing two most admirable essays on the above, by L. S. Hardin and D. W. Watrous. We propose quoting profusely from the first of these in successive numbers of the JOURNAL, as it throws a flood of light upon the history of this remarkable breed of dairy cows. We shall commence with the February, or at the latest, the March number.

A Plucky Canadian.

It seems the judges said at the Frome Cheese Show, that the English Cheddar makers were trying to imitate the American factory system, which was the cause of the low prices they get for their cheese. In consequence of this statement, Mr. R. I. Drummond, a Canadian cheese-maker, teaching the Canadian system in Ayrshire during the past season, offered to stake a wager from £20 to £100 against any Cheddar maker in England, to make a cheese in any dairy outside of the factory of his opponent, on the Canadian factory system that would be equal in quality, and one that would sell for as high a price in the London market as the one the other party would make on the English Cheddar system. Although this challenge was announced in the month of November, we have not heard that it has been accepted. This is surely bearding the lion in his den.

Creameries.

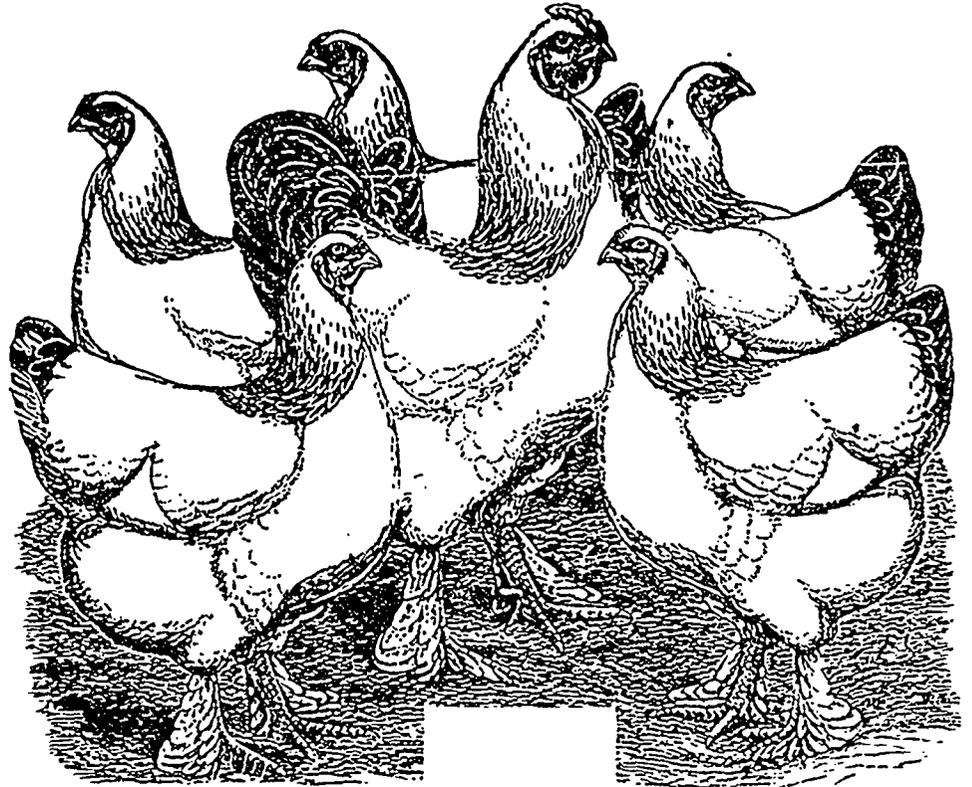
Mr. F. M. Watson, of Roseville, Ill., mentions in a recent communication: "The creamery has of late come among us, and farmers are waking up to realize in a measure the possibilities of dairy farming."

While we heartily rejoice in the unparalleled progress made in cheese making within the past few years, we regret the little headway, comparatively speaking, that has been made in butter-making on a large scale. There is plenty of room for both cheese and butter dairying in this country, and while the former is an interest of first importance, the latter should not be less so, owing to the facilities which it affords to the rearing of calves. Once denude a country of a suitable class of dairy cows and you strike at the very root of dairying. If dairying can only be carried on by sacrificing wholly, or even in part, the machine most requisite in carrying it on—we mean the dairy cow calf—then it is committing suicide with its own hands. Will some one who knows give us in a nutshell the reasons why creameries have not made more rapid progress in Canada?

Calves—and grand good ones—can be raised on skim-milk after the calves are three or four weeks old, as we have seen and practiced for ourselves, but good calves cannot well be raised on whey without milk.

The Western Dairymen's Association.

We call the attention of our readers to the notice in this issue of the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, to be held in Woodstock on the 13th, 14th and 15th January. It ought not to be necessary for us to urge the attendance of dairymen at these gatherings. Their own interests should prompt them to be there; and yet there are those who need to be spurred up to their duty in the matter. These annual conventions have become an institution that the successful dairyman can scarce ignore. The age in which we live de-



Poultry.

Mr. Finch's Light Brahmas.

The above cut represents a breeding pen of Light Brahmas, as exhibited at the O. P. A. Show held at Guelph last January, owned by John Finch, of Seaford, Ont. The cut is a good one. Judging by the list of prizes that have been awarded the birds represented, we would say they were equally as fine as the engraving. Mr. Finch has been a breeder of Light Brahmas for a number of years, making a specialty of that breed, which has enabled him to get his fowls up to a high state of perfection, as he imports fresh blood every year. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Finch, but judging by the prizes he has won, if any one is in want of Light Brahmas he will do well to correspond with him or better still, visit his poultry yards.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Care of Fowls in Winter.

So much has been written on this subject that there is, I fear, nothing new to add, but there are always new beginners in this important industry who are glad of a little advice to help them keep their stock in good condition through our hard winters. One of the first requisites is vegetable food. Grass cuttings or lawn clippings, if well preserved, are excellent, but it is obvious these are only obtainable by the few. I have found in a long experience that any vegetables, turnips, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, etc., well cooked and broken up, are better than when fed raw. If put in a large vessel and well covered with water, with a lid on the vessel to keep in the steam, a large quantity will cook in two hours, and require no attention after they are put in except to keep them cooking, and as there has always a fire to be kept in winter, the expense is nothing for extra firing.

If any one wants eggs in the cold weather, they will not be had unless the fowls are kept busy scratching. Wherever they are fed, the place should be littered with straw, dry leaves or chaff, and the grain

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thrown into it. In the winter mornings, if they are fed soft food, it gives them no exercise, as it is quickly devoured, and then the fowls, having nothing to do, mope about and get cold; if, however, some warmed grain is thrown among litter they will scratch it over and over again, and keep busy till noon. Then give them their soft feed of vegetables, bran, shorts, and any scraps you may have, with a little red pepper all mixed well together nice and crumbly, the boiling liquor and vegetables being used to wet the meal, and they will be very thankful for it, and take a rest after their meal. The last meal of all should be grain, as it takes longer to digest, and the long nights require something that will last. This grain being again thrown among the litter, they will scratch till they go to bed, and they will retire to rest warm, tired and satisfied, and the owner must be singularly unfortunate who does not get plenty of eggs, providing, of course, that they have a warm clean house to sleep in. The litter of straw can be taken up on the fork, and well shaken, and piled up in clean heaps every evening; by this management it will keep clean for days in winter weather.

I have often seen the advice given in one paper or another that twice per day is often enough to feed in winter, but it is not often enough to get the best results from the fowls. The same amount of food divided into three feeds is infinitely better on account of the extra scratching they will do to get it. Not only will they lay better in winter, but in spring they will give you eggs that will hatch strong broods. Meat is the sovereign egg producer; a little lean fresh beef, the size of a walnut, for each hen twice a week will fill the egg basket amazingly fast. Give the fowls water in plenty, with the chill off, and as often as possible some milk in it. I was very loth to adopt this plan with chilled water, thinking it was not natural for them to have it so, but experience has taught me that nature can be assisted, from the better results which have followed the practice, in many ways I have tried, some of which I may allude to another time, but think this is too long already, so will close "by making a few more remarks," as the speaker said, and these are, be careful to take all possible care of your birds, but don't on any account let them get too fat. A fat hen is a nuisance, unless destined for the pot; you will get few eggs and fewer chicks from her. Feed a variety of grain; most of it should be good wheat. I always feed the best I can get, and never a pound of the abomination called screenings. If your fowls are of the heavy breeds, use no corn, as it is a terror to lay on fat. Now, no doubt, some will say, "What a lot of trouble!" Certainly it is, but then hear what I say,—it pays.

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus.

P. S.—I had also forgot a very important item, and that is plenty of sand for a dust bath, gravel and broken plaster or lime, and crushed oyster shells. Without one of these, no egg shell is solid.

Diseases of Poultry and Their Cure.

(Continued from November number.)

SCALEY LEGS.

The winter seems at this date, December 7th, to have taken hold with its old-time vigor, and the fowls must be all in their winter quarters. Consequent upon the long confinement during the winter months, some diseases are sure to be more active amongst the flock than during the summer months, when they have out-door exercise and pure air.

Scaley legs is one of the loathsome diseases that

affect most during confinement, and if not stamped out on its first appearance is sure to spread through the whole flock. Scaley legs is a filthy disease, although cases have been known amongst flocks that have been kept scrupulously clean, warm and dry. Such cases, I think, must have resulted from the germ being carried in some manner unknown to the owner of the flock.

This disease is parasitical in its character, arising from myriads of insects (discernable with the microscope) gathering on the legs, and if not destroyed cause bleeding sores and swellings. The sufferings of the birds at this stage are intense, and surely incapacitate them from usefulness as breeders or egg producers. The cure is simple and easy; in the first stages I have found the following sufficient: wash the legs with tepid water and castile soap, rubbing with a stiff brush, afterwards anoint with glycerine. In the more severe stages, wash well as above, and use an ointment consisting of lard and sulphur in the evening, and wash in the morning with a neat solution of sugar of lead, continue until cured. In one case which occurred in a valuable hen which I imported, the above treatment not working as rapidly as suited me, I sent to H. H. Stoddard, 114ford, Conn., U. S., for a box of his poultry ointment, and it affected a speedy cure. This disease is contagious, and all affected birds should be isolated from the rest of the flock.

THOMAS GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yards, Hamilton, Ont.

The Apiary.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, as this is going to press, is attending the North American Bee-keepers' Convention at Detroit, where he is to read a paper relating to this branch of agriculture. This association is the most influential body of bee-keepers in the world, and an interesting report may be looked for in the next number.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

"One Ought to Pay More Attention to this Branch of Agriculture."

Of late much has been said about opening out a European market for honey, and the question is how to do this in the best and speediest manner. In regard to opening out the European market, the desire has arisen from a want grown greater year by year for the progressive bee-keeper. They have found that the price realized for their honey has decreased for some time (if we except the remarkably poor year of 1881), and if the present state of affairs continue much longer they cannot devote that time and interest to bees which they need, and the business yield a satisfactory remuneration. He who has been the means of bringing this about largely is one keeping a few colonies in a slipshod manner, paying little attention to their wants. Perhaps his first colony is an absconded swarm or some other windfall. He is generous enough to give it a moveable frame hive (great magnanimity), and permit a resting place upon the farm, garden or yard as the case may demand. Now having done so much for the invaders, he thinks he will leave them to shift for themselves. If the swarm arrives early enough to store sufficient honey and be strong enough in bees, the situation be not too exposed, the winter not too severe, if the colony has run the gauntlet successfully and passed these shoals made so by the negligence of the owner, said owner thinks he "did not do so badly after all," and if the colony survives the spring, and the honey season has arrived, he one day remarks to his family at dinner, "It is

about time those bees were swarming or doing something to pay their way. They may never swarm, or what to him is the same, he may never see them swarm. But he may be fortunate enough to furnish them with a new home.

In order to get them to build straight combs he procures strips of comb foundation, for he sees in the journal of neighbor S. that this insures straight combs, and he can extract and obtain a wonderful yield of honey. Kind neighbor S. also has an extractor, and he can borrow that, he also sees how soon a swarm may fill a hive in his neighbor's text book on bees. If he is a farmer, some noon day he kindly permits his son to look at the contents of the hive, and sure enough it appears to be full. That night his son, who perhaps takes a little more interest in the matter—boys always do in anything novel—goes out to borrow the extractor, and next noon (for an hour's labor taken away from the other branches of the farm, and fairly given to this one, more remunerative, would not do, as it is something newfangled), one party extracts 30 lbs., 40 lbs., or perhaps even 50 lbs. of honey. The parent colony is also gone over to secure a similar amount, and this process repeated, and our brave bee-keeper (?) winds up the season with 250 lbs. of honey. Why, he will never be able to sell it. What shall he do to dispose of it. If he is wise he keeps 50 lbs. at least to supply his children and family with the most wholesome of sweets, but as he may be otherwise upon this subject, he tries to dispose of it all; he can get molasses and syrup (those fruitful aids to liver and kidney diseases) cheaper if he can only dispose of the honey. He therefore rushes right off to market, and usually disposes of it at 8c. per lb. Nobody appears to want honey, but he has done well with his swarm, 250 lbs. at 8c., \$20; two new swarms worth \$6 each, \$12; total, \$32. He paid \$7 say for new hives, etc., balance, \$25 in favor of his colony for clear profit. The bees are often left in this way year after year if he escapes shipwreck by too much swarming, lots of queens, robbing out, extracting too closely, and starving bees, wintering, spring dwindling, etc. It will be seen by this that his bee-keeping department may collapse at any stage, or owing to circumstances over which he exercises no control, he may do well even for years, or his interest and good sense develop him into a genuine bee-keeper, and the department will no longer be run in the former uncertain way.

But how has neighbor S. fared? He has perhaps 100 colonies, and he takes several bee journals; has the standard works of at least one of them, which he takes time to read. He gives his bees the care and attention they require to make success a certainty; he has to buy his extractor, etc. Although his season's gross profits may be even larger than his friendly neighbor's, he has his own time, expenses for bee journals, and many other items to charge to the account. If a specialist, the whole year's time may have to be charged, and when all legitimate expenses have been deducted, the nett result is that he cannot procure that price for his honey which would secure him a fair remuneration for capital invested, and the abilities which he must possess.

This is not at present the case as to returns, but matters are rapidly drifting in that direction. Both pictures are a fair type of their class, and there are five of the former to one of the latter. So soon as a man commences to read and study the wonderful instincts of the honey bee, so soon must he become interested, and a desire for knowledge upon the subject increase; but so long as he merely makes his bees his slaves, entirely indifferent to anything but the fruits of

their labor, that will bring the mighty dollar, he will be blind to his own best interests, and a hindrance to progressive bee-keeping.

The individual who makes bee-keeping a study, and makes a practical use of it, has a source from which he can derive not only a handsome profit at present, but much intellectual enjoyment, and if the injustice to the genuine bee keeper were merely that his machines and his knowledge are made use of, it were but small, but the first man in a neighborhood has to gain his information at greater expense. His neighbors are not used to consume honey in quantities, and the market had to be developed at the expense of not only much time, but also many a pound of honey judiciously disposed of. He helps all around him, procures their supplies often without a commission, and what is the recompense? they destroy his market by rushing honey upon it at a time when there is no demand, and has to be sold at a sacrifice. The wrong is not done intentionally, but it is done nevertheless.

The only remedy is to enlarge the market, and bee-keepers are preparing a very large exhibit for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and with the quality of Canadian honey our market is assured. The Ontario Bee-keepers' Association is taking the work in hand. To have a creditable display, funds will be required, and every bee-keeper, prospective bee-keeper, and individual taking an interest in developing the resources of our land, could aid this work by sending their secretary, Wm. Couse, of Meadowvale, St., which entitles him to membership.

Farmers have given too little attention to bee-keeping. In a work upon bees I am at present translating from the German, written over 100 years ago, by J. L. Christ, he says: "One ought to pay more attention to this branch of agriculture." There are few farmers in Canada that could not to advantage keep a few (25) colonies; many, more. They would yield a return in themselves that perhaps no branch of the farm, when time occupied in attending them and capital invested, is considered, could compare with, not to speak of the increase in clover seed crops, fruits of all kinds, etc. But in turn they demand some attention as well as other branches of the farm. When your honey harvest is there, you must reap, or expect to incur the same losses you would if your other crops were ready to harvest and you did not reap. In bee-keeping, to procrastinate means death to its best financial results.

The farmer has much physical work to perform, although generally a little mind put into it might lighten the drudgery much. This branch of the farm will have a tendency to exercise thought and create mental desires and mental development in the youth of either sex; it will give them interest at home, and bring before them something they can delight in—what more innocent could they have? Too many farmers to-day have about their farms no horses, cattle, poultry, garden or field their sons can take a pride or delight in over and above their mere monetary value. Their life is work—hard, physical exertion. The brighter and more intelligent the youth, the greater his repugnance under these circumstances. And what wonder, then, if those who might be the most influential, the stars of the farming community, leave, when the plodding, honest farm team, the scrawny barn yard stock, the poultry yard, the garden (if any), and the buildings, all have nothing in them to take a pride and delight in. How much more careful and industrious, and what a joy it would be if such farms were such that the farmer's heart and mind could be in it!

True, every farmer cannot have everything as he

would like, but if every one that could have all these improvements, would, what a transformation. What a new era of prosperity would be ushered in! How much would the wealth of every such farmer be increased! for the question is not, how much stock, etc., can we have, but how much nett profit can we realize. Many farmer's sons now dissatisfied with the vocation of a farmer, would then not exchange it for any other position in the land. And in this transformation the apianian department would assist materially and cheaply. When managed intelligently, no one but must take a pride in them. A colony or two is inexpensive; it would be a step towards a reformation upon the farm. How many instances can we give where one well-bred animal brought upon a farm has awakened a reformation at the time never intended. Bee-keeping, as a source of awakening and developing thought, as well as for solid profit, holds no secondary place upon the farm. Mr. D. A. Jones has done much to spread apiculture in Canada.

May we, as Canadians, make every effort to advance this department of the farm; and when placed upon that footing which its merits deserve, the resources of our land will be taken advantage of so as to increase its revenue materially.

R. F. HOLTSMANN.

Horticultural.

The Fruit Crop of 1885.

The following is taken from the report of the Ont. Bureau of Industries.

Good accounts are received of the fruit crop. In the older counties there has been a surplus of apples of excellent quality, and large quantities have been shipped to England and the Northwest. Pears have been moderately plentiful in western districts, and also in two or three eastern counties. The supply of peaches was confined to sheltered orchards in the Niagara peninsula. A good surplus of plums is reported for the northern and eastern districts, but black-knot and the curculio have been destructive in the West Midland and Lake Erie counties. The black-knot has also wrought great damage to cherry trees, and cherries were scarce and of poor quality. Grapes and small fruits were very abundant. Fruit trees have made fine growth during the season, and are generally in a healthy state.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Some Notes on Red Raspberries, 1885.

BY E. D. SMITH, WINONA.

Each year teaches us many things about fruit. This year we have learned more than ever before, as most fruit crops were heavy, and we had a chance to compare varieties when at their best. It was a year, too, prolific in fungoid diseases, so we had an opportunity of testing the abilities of various kinds to resist these diseases when loaded with fruit. But raspberries here have few if any diseases worth fighting.

What is wanted in a red raspberry is, 1st, hardiness; 2nd, prolificacy; 3rd, vigor; 4th, firmness of fruit; 5th, size of fruit; 6th, bright color; 7th, good quality in fruit, about in the order named.

Well, last winter tested *hardiness* in a way so stern that we can do without another test for a few years at least. Turner, Highland Hardy, Brandywine, Crimson Beauty and Hansell came through sound to the tips. Thwack and Cuthbert injured some, Cuthbert the most, but neither enough to materially affect the crop. Philadelphia one-third cut back, but it bore enough even then, all the bush could mature—a terrible crop. Clarke and Superb injured very much, so much that only a very small crop was gathered. These are all the varieties I had planted previous to this year. As regards yield, I can only compare those that

stood the winter, and were fully grown. Of these the Brandywine was a total failure with me, and also with many others, whilst some on sandy land report very favorably. Although my rows were as fine as they could be, the yield was only 735 boxes per acre, not enough to pay cost of cultivation at the prices realized this year. Then followed Clarke's, 1,015 boxes per acre; but this is not a fair test, as the bushes were nearly destroyed by the winter. The Clarke is a heavy yielder. Next came Turner, with the very unprofitable yield of 1,627 boxes per acre, with all conditions favorable. In fact, I do not expect to see them do more. They are a poor berry to yield. Thwack gave 1,680 boxes, conditions almost perfect. Highland Hardy 2,818 boxes per acre. The whole crop, being early, paid better than 4,000 boxes of either the Turner, Clarke or Philadelphia. Philadelphias yielded 3,850 boxes per acre.

These are all the varieties I had in full bearing. I may say, however, that I am satisfied Cuthbert would have yielded 4,000 boxes if of same age, and, as berries are large and late, would have paid better than any other variety.

3rd. As to *vigor*, Highland Hardy is the only one not vigorous, but I do not consider this a serious drawback, as it will stand manure, the cane being hardy.

4th. *Firmness of fruit*. Turner is softest, Brandywine firmest; Cuthbert is fairly firm, so is Thwack. Superb crumbles, so does Philadelphia. Clarke is rather soft, and Highland Hardy firm, except the last picking.

5th. *Size of fruit*. Superb is largest; Cuthbert and Marlboro (on young plants) close after it; Crimson Beauty and Clarke next. Then Thwack and Hansell, Philadelphia next, Highland Hardy and Turner smallest.

6th. As to *color*, Philadelphia and Superb are too dark. The others are all right.

7th. *Quality*. This is a matter of small account at present, provided only it is a red raspberry; the quality must be good. However, I think none excel if they equal the Turner. It more nearly resembles the wild raspberry in flavor than the others. I think, too, the Thwack is the poorest red raspberry I ever ate. Now, perhaps, I can summarize the foregoing: I would discard Turner, Brandywine and Thwack with our soil and climate, as they do not yield enough. Clarke, because it is too tender, Philadelphia and Superb, on account of color and crumbling.

Of Crimson Beauty and Hansell I cannot speak without further trial. As to Highland Hardy and Cuthbert, the former is hardy, fairly productive, berry bright, firm, and good. It is very early, and ripens its whole crop early. Turner is early too, but it holds out until the last, a small picking every time. I picked the last of the Highland Hardys this year on same day as I picked the first of the Cuthberts. These two are the best varieties yet. Perhaps the Marlboro will supersede the Highland Hardy. Marlboro is vigorous, and berry is large. I fear, however, it will last all summer, and not throw its whole crop early. If half is true that has been said in its favor, it will not only last all summer, but pick heavy each time. Time will tell.

The price of red raspberries was so low this year that very little profit was left to the grower, unless he had the right varieties. Let me say just here that what would be the right varieties here, where mercury never went below 20° last winter, might not be right further north. A full crop of Turners is worth more than a half crop or quarter crop of some more tender but productive varieties, as with my Cuthberts this year. A half loaf is better than no bread at all.

Turners are iron-clad, will withstand almost any amount of cold, at least 30° below will not kill them, nor will it Brandywine. It will injure Highland Hardy and almost destroy Cuthberts, and totally destroy Clarkes or Philadelphia, unless covered. I have proved that before. I believe Crimson Beauty a very desirable berry for the cold parts. It is extremely vigorous and hardy, and fruit is firm, of good color and large. I have not tested its productiveness yet, and I am inclined to believe it will supersede Turner as the best iron-clad.

Many things combined to depress the raspberry market this year, the chief of which were, 1st, the immense crop of wild berries; 2nd, the large area of cultivated ones coming into bearing for the first, and with a heavy crop; 3rd, hard times; 4th, big crop of strawberries, that seemed to never end, but kept on with red raspberries until half the red raspberry season was over. When people can get fresh strawberries at 3 to 5 cts. per box, red raspberries are at a discount. At 10c., 9c., 8c., down, down they came to 6c., 5c. before they touched bottom. Bottom is usually reached at 8c., but I doubt if we see such prices for some time again, unless we have light crops, as too many acres are planted.

It does not take long to figure out profits at 5c. per box, say 2,500 boxes per acre, which is a good yield under ordinary circumstances. Boxes, 1c., picking 2c., commission 1/2c., express 1/4c., balance net proceeds to the grower, 1c. per box, \$25 per acre. This will about cover cultivation and trimming, leaving nothing for interest or profit. Red raspberries should sell not lower than 8c. per box wholesale.

Nov. 13th, 1885.

The Home.

The English Sabbath.

We observe that in *The Farmer and the Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, a French traveler pays the following grateful tribute to the English Sunday: "The silence, the quietness, the calm, the serenity of the Sunday in England has always seemed to me to be among the sources of the vigor, energy, prosperity, and power of this people, who, in the midst of an active, laborious and fruitful life, each week, by an absolute rest, restore their strength, their courage, and their indomitable activity."

Evidence of this nature, coming from one whose native country is unhappily a stranger to this quiet of the Sabbath, should tend to strengthen the hands of those who are laboring to uphold the pillars of this ancient institution. Take away the rest and privileges of the Sabbath-day from the toiler and you take away the charter of his restorative opportunities, and place him on the level of a treadmill, with its everlasting creak. Long may the Dominion continue to guard with a jealous care the blessings of this institution for the benefit of all her sons and daughters, that the blessing which is sure to follow as the result of obedience (long life in a national sense) may be her own.

"Put the Button on the Boy."

A boy of three or four, promising, but restless and enterprising, kept the entire household alert during a long Sunday afternoon to restrain him within bounds. At last he opened the yard gate and ran off down the street. "There," exclaimed the father of the young hopeful, "I must put the button of that gate higher still. I have moved it twice already, and he has grown so that he can reach it again." To this a relative present thoughtfully replied, "If I were in your place, I should prefer to put the button on the boy."
—*Presbyterian Journal*,

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Golden Rod.

When autumn fields have radiant grown
With starry flowers that beck and nod,
One flower I love, though not alone,
The brilliant, stately Golden Rod.

Talk not of rich exotics rare,
Forgetting, while their grace you laud,
The beauty common plants may wear
As shewn in plumes of Golden Rod.

For when the sun his glory flings,
Upon this garden of our God,
We see what beauteous common things
Are pennon-bright of Golden Rod.

In many a lonely eerie spot,
By foot of wandering man untrod,
Or by the peasant's lowly cot,
Is seen the gleaming Golden Rod.

Not for the rich alone, this flower
Its grace and beauty sheds abroad,
God's poor may claim in sun and shower
Their portion in the Golden Rod.

The ploughman 'neath the autumn sky,
Who carefully upturns the sod
Along the fence may glad his eye
With gleaming, glowing Golden Rod.

Erect and tall its beauty lends
A grace to roadsides oft untrod,
With proud humility it bends
Its head, our shining Golden Rod.

And when life's paths have stormy grown,
As on our weary way we plod,
The message mute will hush our moan,
Sent by the cheerful Golden Rod.

When come the various autumn dyes,
Of crimson maples stretching broad,
Rich brown to purple quick replies,
Nor silent is the Golden Rod.

Then, reverent, let us humbly seek,
To learn these lessons from our God,
Each flower, each blade of grass may speak
As does the humble Golden Rod.

If He so deck the earth and sky,
The circling spheres, the grassy clod,
Shall He not all things else supply?
Thus gently saith the Golden Rod.

All down the ages, hear may we
"If thus so clothe the grass our God,
Then how much better than are ye,"
Than sparrow, grass or Golden Rod?

And when in grief we know not how
To pass beneath the bitter rod,
With mute humility we bow,
As bends its head, the Golden Rod.

Nor need we seek occasions great,
Unsought they come, at home, abroad,
"They also serve who stand and wait,"
Best lesson, from the Golden Rod.

JANET CARNOCHAN.

Niagara, October, 1885.

Why Women Break Down.

There is little doubt that women are breaking down more rapidly than men, because they allow themselves to take less real rest. When a man drops his business, he drops it. When a woman lets go of any work she may have in mind she ties it to her apron string, as it were. She has been taught through long ages of training, that it is a high crime and a misdemeanor to let anything escape her mind, so she is constantly, when she is at rest, pinching herself or prodding herself to see if she hasn't forgotten something. In this way she carries the burdens of her work into her resting hours, and sits down among the roses of relaxation with her foot on the treadle of the grindstone of prosy drudgery. If men kept their noses to the grindstone with womanly persistence, they would be nervous and irritable beyond compare. If women would get their own consent to rest, they would have better complexions, better stomachs and a happier life.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Welcome Visitors,

For the month these are:

Special Price List of Nursery stock, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Bulbs, etc.; also Evergreens (pines and spruces). B. Gott, Arkona, proprietor.

Seed Catalogue and Almanac for 1886—established 1784. D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia.

Prize List of the Poultry Association of Ontario, to be held in Guelph January 12th-15th, 1886. The list is very full and complete. George Murton, Guelph, Secretary-Treasurer.

Valuable Farm Books.

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

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

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

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

Wrightson's Hand Book..... 70

How to Select Cows, by Willis P. Hazard, 75

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

Whitcomb's Canadian Farmers' Manual, 1 00

Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm... 1 00

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

Harris' on the Pig..... 1 50

Stewart's Shepherd's Manual..... 1 50

Arnold's American Dairying..... 1 50

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

Harris' Talks on Manures..... 1 75

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry..... 1 75

Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America... 2 50

Allen's American Cattle..... 2 50

Coburn's Swine Husbandry..... 1 75

Langstroth on Hive and Honey Bee..... 2 00

Feeding Animals, by Elliott W. Stewart.. 2 00

Horse Breeding, by J. H. Sanders..... 2 00

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

Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser.... 3 00

Allen's History of Shorthorns..... 3 00

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

A farmer's son in Ontario, living at home, going to school and attending to his father's stock, has, during the past few weeks, made over \$20.00 in soliciting subscribers to the Journal in his own neighborhood. There are hundreds of sons of our readers similarly situated, and living in much better sections, who could do the same. It is not yet too late, January is the best month in which to get subscribers to the Journal. Outfit free, send at once for particulars to the Stock Journal Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Tottings.

Band Cutter.—We are pleased to notice that Harry J. Davis, a son of Jas. R. Davis, Woodstock, patented the invention of a band cutter on Nov. 14th, 1885. This will save one hour on threshing days. The march of wind still moves on.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Britain.—During a portion of November no cases of foot-and-mouth diseases were known to the central authorities in Great Britain. Seldom indeed during recent years could the same be said. We have not since heard of any fresh outbreaks.

Trusses.—Judging by the testimony published by the King Imperial Truss Co., Toronto, their trusses are giving satisfaction to the public, and we think before purchasing elsewhere, those in need of such would do well to send for their circular. See advertisement on another page.

The Maple Leaf. We call the attention of our readers to *The Maple Leaf*, advertised in another page. It is published in Albert, Albert Co., N. B., has a good circulation, good advertising patronage and is a leading paper of its district. Subscription price \$1 per year. The *JOURNAL* and *Maple Leaf* together one year for \$1.50.

English Shorthorn Herd Book.—The thirty-first volume of the English Shorthorn Herd Book is out. The number of bulls registered is 1672, slightly less than the number recorded in the previous volume. The registered figures have been brought from 50711 to 52,382. The number of cows registered is 3688 against 3658 the previous year.

Grand Feed Ration.—*The National Live-Stock Journal*, of Chicago, gives the proportions of one bushel flax seed to fifteen of oats, or oats and corn ground together as a feed likely to keep in good health, horses, cattle, sheep and swine that may be fed upon it. Where there are no facilities for grinding at hand, the flax seed may be hulled, and then added to the grain ration.

Red Polled Cattle Register.—The first vol. of the Red Polled Cattle Register published by the Red Polled Cattle Club, of America, has been issued. It is in pamphlet form, contains the pedigrees of 80 bulls and 172 cows and heifers, with constitution and by-laws, rules of registry, scale of points, and historical sketch of the breed. The Secretary is J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

The Smithfield Show. The number of entries at the Smithfield show is 293 for cattle, 191 for sheep and 60 for swine, a total of 544, the highest number for the past five years. The increase is in the cattle classes. The total amount offered in prizes is £3464, of which £1895 are offered for cattle, £1005 for sheep, £250 for swine, £200 for feeders of first prize animals, and £160 as gold and silver medals.

Shetland and Welsh Ponies.—These are imported and bred by Mr. F. W. Judah of the Lowlands Stock Farm, Hillhurst P. Q. Mr. Judah exhibited both breeds at Toronto and at Sherbrooke Exhibitions, and won prizes on them at both places. We had the pleasure of a ride behind a little black pair of the Shetlands at the Sherbrooke Fair, we think the smallest we ever saw, and certainly amongst the prettiest.

The Poor Scrub.—"I would like to be near to give you a hearty shake of the hand for the able way in which you are dealing with the scrub nuisance. Had you and I the ruling power for a few years, we would leave the scrub like the dove when it left the ark, there would be no place on which it could rest the web of the foot. Your Journal in every respect proves first class. I could not and would not do without it."—J. Johnson, Cape Breton.

Waggons.—When at Woodstock, at the fat stock show we called upon the Bain Waggon Co., who are busy getting a large lot of their light running waggons ready for the next season's trade, and also of the farm trucks referred to in a former number of the *JOURNAL* as the Moses waggon. The waggons made by this firm are deservedly popular, being used in all the Provinces. We have not met with one who has used them who is not pleased with them.

The Woodland Clydesdales.—Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, of Woodlands, Guelph, have gathered together a magnificent stud of some thirteen to fifteen head of imported Clydesdales selected with great care and judgment by O. Sorby in person. A few young ones, Canadian bred, are on hand, (see advertisement). A cut of the horse Blue Jacket will appear in next number of the *JOURNAL*, along with a description of the

Breeder's Directory.—There are scores of stockmen in many districts who we believe would find it pay well to have a card of two or three lines in the BREEDER'S DIRECTORY. Oftentimes their stock is superior, but being known only by their immediate neighbors, have little chance of getting its full value when placed in the market, whereas a card would bring it to the notice of thousands of readers throughout Canada and the United States. The cost is only \$1.00 per line per annum.

American Galloway Association.—The third annual meeting of this association was held at Kansas City, Nov. 3rd, 1885. The pedigrees of nearly 1700 head of cattle were sent in for registration during the year. The number of directors was reduced from 13 to 9 members, of which Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph, is one, and is also one of the Vice-Presidents. The finances of the association are in a healthy state. The new Secretary and Editor of the Herd Book is Mr. M. R. Platt, Kansas City.

Drainage.—Our readers will remember that the first prize essay written by the editor in 1883, on "Farmers Leaving the Farm," appeared in the *JOURNAL* the following winter, and that on "Breeding and Feeding Cattle" in 1884, appeared last winter; with the next issue we hope to commence the first prize essay of 1885, on "Undertraining," which will appear in consecutive numbers until completed. This is our Christmas present to our subscribers. They will please pardon its being a little behind time, as we were not allowed to publish it sooner by those who were its rightful proprietors.

The Comparison.—The average yield of fall wheat per acre in Ontario for 1885 was 24.5 bus., barley 27.7 bus., oats 35.8. The average in the United States of these three leading cereals was, fall wheat 20.5 bus., barley 22 bus., oats 27 to 28 bus. These figures are taken from the official returns of both countries. We may add the showings of cereal growth for the last four harvests is largely in favor of Ontario, and yet a leading English agricultural writer would have his countrymen and the world believe that ours is a country of "seven months snow and five months mosquitoes." Come to the charge once more, Mr. Turner.

The Municipal Elections. Our friends will please not forget the rare opportunity which these meetings offer to obtain subscribers with but little labor. We remember in our own experience, when we obtained nearly 50 names on one of these occasions as subscribers to an agricultural paper. The day of the voting especially is a tempting one on which to canvass, so large a number of freeholders remain, not particularly occupied, to learn the state of the polls at the close. Our friends have it in their power to render these occasions harvest days for the *JOURNAL*, and we shall feel exceedingly obliged for any effort put forth by them in this direction.

Export Cattle Trade of Canada.—The returns of our export live stock trade to Britain show an immense increase in recent years. In 1874, the number of cattle exported was 39,623, value \$951,269. In 1885, 144,441 were exported valued at \$7,580,043. In horses the increase was from 5,399 in 1874, valued at \$570,544, to 12,310 in 1885, valued at \$1,640,506. The minister of agriculture, has stated that this live stock trade has grown more rapidly than perhaps any other branch of Canadian trade with Great Britain, and that with proper care on the part of agriculturists in the selection of suitable breeds of cattle, there was every reason for the belief that the present position of Canada in this regard would be fully maintained. What have the advocates of scrub stock to say these statements? Are these one of the suitable breeds for this purpose?

Galloways in Ontario.—Messrs. Sorby and D. McCrae have purchased the entire herd of Galloways owned by Thos. McCrae, of Guelph, and will henceforth breed Galloways, Herefords, and Berkshire pigs, practically controlling the breeding of Galloways in Ontario in the meantime. The herd, numbering 33 head, added to the six animals previously in possession and four head from the Brooklyn wreck, numbers now about 45 animals, good individuals, and the breeding of which is of a very high order. The Herefords recently purchased at the Experimental Farm are doing remarkably well, and the supply of young Berkshires bred directly from imported stock, is unusually abundant. At present there are no less than eight fine sows kept over for stock purposes. A fuller description of the Galloway Herd will appear in the next number. (See advertisement.)

Ontario Central Exhibition.—From Mr. John Adams, of Port Perry, we learn that a Central Exhibition on the joint stock principle is to be held there for the first time next fall. The capital stock has been fixed at \$10,000 divided into shares of \$10 each. Mr. Adams and Mr. Peter Christie, of Reach, have been soliciting stock for some weeks past, and we

are pleased to say with marked success, \$8000 have been taken in Mariposa, Brock, Uxbridge, Pickering, East and West Whitby, with Darlington, Reach, Cartwright and Scugog Townships yet to be heard from. Mr. Adams is confident that \$12,000 can be raised quite easily. Amongst the names of stockholders some of whom will be on the directorate we may mention D. Grant, J. Campbell, jr., etc., in Mariposa; Jas. I. Davidson, I. Miller & Son, H. Spencer, D. Burns, J. Dryden, M. P. P., W. Heron & Son, J. D. Howden, W. Smith and Jeffrey Bros., in Pickering. G. Ormiston & Son, D. Dyer, R. Beith & Co., Darlington, and of course all the Townships will be represented. Oshawa alone with a few farmers and subscribed \$1000 in a single day. The Messrs. Mackie, Drew and T. Guy are also stockholders. We are more than pleased to hear of the very decided success of this movement, but we are not surprised with the knowledge that we possess regarding the agricultural population of these Townships. Geographically, Port Perry is a good centre for such a fair, may it have abundant success.

The Baysham Court Herefords.—From the *London Live-Stock Journal*, where we are always finding good things, we learn that the Baysham Court herd of Herefords, owned by Mr. Thomas Duckham, Editor of the Hereford Herd Book from 1857 to 1878, was formed in 1846 by the purchase, at the Earl of Oxford's sale of the cow Eywood, which dropped nine calves in the infant herd, from which is descended the Sylva family. Countess 3rd (the short-tail cow), one of three purchased at an early day from Mr. John Huwer, Vern Hou 3, Marden, was a celebrity in her day, gaining 1st prize at the Royal Show at Bristol in 1842, when her son Royal 331 was the premier bull. Other purchases were made from D. Pearce, Stretton Court, Mr. Corbett, The Sheriffs, and Mr. E. J. Lewis, Upper Breinton. One of the most remarkable families of show Herefords came from the cow Silver, by Emperor 221, from which Lord Berwick bred the cow Carlisle by Albert Edward 859, which won first prizes at the Royal at Carlisle, Chelmsford and Salisbury. From this herd representatives have gone to several continents. A draft from one family, the Wininbreds, were sent to Mr. G. Whitfield, Rougemont, Quebec, Mr. Hewer's Pope 537, Colossus 591, Franky 1243, Castor 1900, Sir Cupis Ball 2761, Avon 2303, Victor 2294 and Helianthus 4641, (weight at 10 years, 3024 lbs). The bulls now in use are Standard 6706 and Prince 7937, got by Prince Horace, dam, Prettymaid 5th, by Helianthus. The cows and heifers number some 40 head.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

The following sales have been reported up to Dec. 16, the name of the seller in each instance preceding that of the purchaser:

- CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.
- b. Elmsley Duke [13430], by Gambetta [13056], E. Frixell, Perth; Wm. L. McVeety, Perth.
 - f. Irish Lady [15228], by Turk [11172], Thos. Trehame, Denfield; B. Harkett, Denfield.
 - b. Manitou [13433], by Royal Heir [7805], A. McIntosh, Guelph; John Routledge, Hilly Grove, Algoma.
 - b. Young Prince 2nd [13437], by Hardy; Andrew Aitkin, Park Hill; Robt. Hodson, Park Hill.
 - b. Coleman [13438], by Bruce [10824], A. G. H. & H. McCormick, Paris; R. P. Irving, Glen Morris.
 - b. Cato [13440], by The Cavalier [7944], John Glenn, Lumley; John Stafford, Walton.
 - f. Primrose [15240], by Elma Prince [11727], John Shearer, Listowel; J. G. Campbell, Molesworth.
 - b. Duke of Riverbank [13444], by Waterloo Champion [12554], Edward Hoelscher, Kossuth; Elias Weber, Breslau.
 - f. Russeldale Beauty [15251], by British Crown [9720], Robt. Clark, Russeldale, Alex. Roy, Russeldale.
 - b. Lobo Duke [13454], by 2nd Duke of Moundale [13022], E. W. & G. Charlton, Dunceif; Samuel Dinsmore, Granton.
 - b. Pride of the West [13451], by Earl of Dumfries, Geo. Rock, Mitchell; Wm. Treagar, Brodhagen.
 - f. Catharine [15253], by Lord Elcho [10154], Geo. Rock, Mitchell; Pat. DeCorsey, Bornholm.
 - b. Rhine [13450], by Lord Elcho [10154], Geo. Rock, Mitchell; Aug. Eckmeir, Brodhagen.
 - b. Shamrock [13449], by Lord Elcho [10154], Geo. Rock, Mitchell; Ferdinand Quenengesser, Brodhagen.
 - b. Duke of Elgin [13445], by Hero of Kingsmill [10076], E. J. Hutchison, Luton; M. Charlton, Aylmer.
 - f. Snowball [13466], by Hero of Kingsmill [10076], E. J. Hutchison, Luton; Wm. Lesson, Iona.
 - f. Lal [15267], by Baron Rowton [8112], H. W. Peterson, Hawksville; C. D. Bowman, Montrose.
 - f. Maude [15266], by Baron Rowton [8112], H. W. Peterson, Hawksville; Alex. Peterson, Hawksville.
 - f. Psyche [15260], by Baron Rowton [8112], H. W. Peterson, Hawksville; Alex. Peterson, Hawksville.
 - b. Louis Riel [13455], by Sir William [1374], L. D. Misener, Wellandport; M. Robins, Candaville.
 - b. Prince Nimrod [13468], by Prince Sirod, Jas. Pole, Appin; D. B. Black, Appin.
 - b. Duke of Caradoc [13467], by Duke of Argyle [6868], Jas. Pole, Appin; Henry Hardy, Longwood.

- a. Maud's Duchés (13286), by Ed. Hanlan (7046), W. W. Macallister, Stony Mountain, Man.; D. McDonald, Greenwood, Man.
- b. Kildonan Chief (13464), by Lord Byron (8819), Wm. W. Macallister, Stony Mountain, Man.; H. J. Gunn, Kildonan, Man.
- b. Donald's Duke (13462), by Ed. Hanlan (7046), Wm. W. Macallister, Stony Mountain, Man.; D. McDonald, Greenwood, Man.
- b. Highland Lad (13477), by Lord Albert Nyanza (11006), John Buchanan, Branchton; Wm. Menzies, Kirkwall.
- b. Duke of Middleport (13470), by Royal Briton (11469), Henry Hammond, Calnsville; D. Deagle, Tuscarora.
- b. Duke of Braemar (13475), by Roan Duke (11249), T. C. Rowe, Hickson; N. Murray, Braemar.
- b. Rob Roy (13478), by Earl of Goodness 5th (8514), W. Douglas, Caledonia; Wm. Reith, Hensall.

New Advertisements.

- H. & B. Snarey Shorthorns for Sale
- J. W. M. Vernon Herefords
- Samuel Flack Situation Wanted
- No Fothergill & Sons Shorthorns for Sale
- R. A. Brown Poultry and Berkshire
- Jno. Dryden Shorthorns, Clydesdales &c
- M. Cook & Son Holstein Friesian Cattle
- L. D. Sawyer & Co Portable Engines, etc.
- Jno Cousin Shorthorns for Sale.
- Jno Currie Shorthorns for Sale.
- The Maple Leaf Newspaper.
- Dept. Public Works Post Office and Engine House
- C. E. Chadwick Dairy Convention.
- W. Kough Bull for Sale
- Samuel Smoke Change in Card.
- J. E. Brethour Change in Card.
- Hy Arkell Change in Card.
- Dept. Railways and Canals Welland Canal.
- E. W. Judah Herefords and Shetlands.
- D. O. Sorby Clydesdales for Sale.
- Jno. Gibson Auction Sale
- Geo. Burnett Card
- Henry Stevens Holstein Friesian Cattle.
- V. Ficht Bulls for Sale
- Sorby & McCrae Galloways and Herefords
- Jeffrey Bros Clydesdales and Shetlands.
- A. C. Bell Shorthorn Bull for Sale.
- J. & W. Watt Shorthorns, Clydesdales, &c
- C. G. Davis Card, Shorthorns
- W. Pettit Shorthorn Bulls and Sheep for Sale.
- Geo. Alton Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.
- G. T. Lewis Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

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Stock Notes.

Readers of the Journal should not forget to read all the advertisements, in doing so this month, they will note the new advertisement of E. W. Judah and J. W. M. Vernon, of Quebec Province, also J. Fothergill & Sons, D. & O. Sorby, J. & W. Watt, Sorby & McCrae, W. G. Pettit and Jeffrey Bros

Horsos.

Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, are finding ready sale for their Clydes this year again. They have sold 7 head since the fall fairs, which is the best comment that could be pronounced on their judgment in selecting horses.

Mr. W. C. Fleury, of Belmond, Iowa, favored us with a call recently. He speaks well of the horses he purchased from Mr. Hurd last year. Mr. F., in addition to breeding draught horses largely, is also extensively engaged in breeding Poland China pigs, and has taken several orders in this country for the same.

Mr. Jas. Moffatt, Teeswater, Ont., is the owner of What Care I (1593), 7 years old, imported by S. Beattie, sire Luck's All (510), by Drew's Prince of Wales (673), also by Baron Solway (1938), four years past, sired by Prince of Kilbride, and imported by Graham Bros., of Claremont. Both have proved good stock horses.

From W. Heron & Son, Ashburn, we learn that in the last week of June, 1885, they bred a 3/4 bred Clyde filly 3 years old to Monkbarms, and on October 25th she aborted 3 foals, all fully formed, and about the size of a very large rat. This is something of very rare occurrence. In fact, we have never heard of such before.

Mr. H. H. Hurd has just sold 5 Clydesdale fillies to Mr. W. C. Fleury, Belmond, I., the same party who purchased two stallions from Mr. Hurd about a year ago. Of the above 4 were two years rising three, and the fifth was one year rising two. They are a choice lot. It speaks well for the character of Mr. Hurd's stock that the same party returns to secure more of it. Mr. Belmond purchased also from Mr. Hurd a Shorthorn cow, a heifer and a bull calf.

The enterprising firm of Messrs. Trinder & Groff, of Simcoe, shipped from Whitby on Thursday of last week a very valuable collection of Clydesdale stallions. They are destined to Western Iowa. This is their second shipment this fall. The following are the horses purchased: From Jeffrey Bros, Whitby, they select one three-year-old and a two-year-old, consisting of Fred (3608), by Prince Frederick (1504), a bay with white markings, stands on short legs, of fine quality, beautiful symmetry; Trumpeter (4088), a two-year-old, by Garnet Cross (1662), is a typical model of a Clydesdale. He is a dark brown, white ratch on face, white on feet, has fine head and neck, grand back and loins, good ribs, nicely turned quarters, standing on legs of the right quality. The third, Eterick (3598), a dark brown two-year old, by Gilderoy (1438), has fine action, good legs, will make a large, stylish horse. From Graham Bros., Claremont, they purchased the celebrated two-year-old Nutwood (), by Jacob Wilson (). He is a low, thick set colt, of medium weight, fine legs, and perfect symmetry. From Mr. A. Johnston, Greenwood, they take Cameronian (3479), a two-year-old bay, with white marks. He is got by the Kier bred horse Corsair (1410), now at the head of Moffatt Bros. stud, Paw Paw, Ill. From Mr. Geo. Bewell, Port Perry, they take the Canadian bred colt Prince of Canada, by Black Prince (). He is a three-year-old, and has been shown with good success at Toronto Industrial and local shows.

Shorthorns.

Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., reports a good season's work. In September 16 shipping steers, averaging over 1,300 lbs., were turned off, 9 sold for Christmas market, and 14 head to carry on through the winter.

Mr. Jas. Lindsay, Fergus, shewed a fine 1,800 pounds steer at Guelph, which carried a prize there, and also a second at Toronto, and is sold at 9 cents a pound. Mr. L. is feeding 12 head, after having turned off 5 for Christmas.

Mr. Wm. Glennie, Hillbrae, Conestoga, has 10 head of Shorthorns. Mr. Jas. Glennie, then of Puslinch, sold W. G. a calf, descended from Bow Park stock, about 9 years ago. Prince of Hillbrae and 15th Seraph are the bulls used.

Messrs. W. & C. W. Carroll, Norwich, Ont., are commencing a herd of Shorthorns. They have purchased the young bull Emperor of Brookside () from C. J. Stover & Son, Norwich, and a fine one-year heifer of Mr. Lang's stock, Co. Brant. They are Bates cattle.

Mr. C. G. Davis, of Freeman, mentions that his Shorthorns are making good progress. The herd, all of which are registered in the B. A. H. B., now numbers 12 head, of which 2 are bull calves, pure reds in color, got by Lorne—2435—, bred by T. Stock, Waterdown.

"Have sold my Ayrshire bull and purchased a pure-bred Shorthorn. He is not very large, but with the features represented in my guide, the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. I think I have done very well in a place where there are not many to choose from."—John Johnson, Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton.

Mr. James Robb, Manager of the Karubaru Stock Farm, Ottawa Co., owned by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., Ottawa, writes, We have some very good stock. A cow bred by James Hunter, Alma, has given us two fine calves, a bull and a heifer. Too many here leave their cattle on the sunny side of a barn, outside, all winter.

We understand that with Shorthorns, of which Mr. V. Ficht, of Oriol, Ont., has 40 head, he has won the principal prizes for a number of years in the south riding of Oxford. The stock bull is Lewis of Strathallan, by Lewis of Arundel—484—. The crop of calves (advertised in this number), bulls and heifers, is a good one.

Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont.

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

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—3 Shorthorn bulls, one a year past, the other two ten months. Two dark reds, and one a dark roan; Good individuals. Also, two heifers under two years.
Jan-21 GEORGE F. LEWIS, Winona, Ont.

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

FOR SALE.—3 Shorthorn bulls, one 25 months old, weight 2000 pounds, the other 12 months. Good colors. The first got by Mr. Fothergill's Prince James—95—, the other two by Mazurka Duke 16553, 15793-1
GEORGE ALTON, Nelson P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.—Shorthorn bull, dark red, one year old, registered Canada Shorthorn Herd-book, Lord Lansdowne, [12854], Vol. 10. JOHN COUSIN, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston P. Q., Co. Wellington.

FOR SALE.—Two Shorthorn bulls, 8 and 13 months old, color cherry red. Reg. in B. A. H. B., sired by Brilliant,—1235—, son of Barrington Hero. Jan-14 JOHN CURRIE, Everton, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Six Shorthorn Bull Calves, from 8 to 11 months old, by Aberdeen Duke the 2nd, color and pedigree good, also a few females. Apply to H. & B. SNAREY, Croton P. O., Ont.

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

FOR SALE.

Bronze Turkeys, \$4 per pair; Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, at \$1 each, male or female. Berkshire pigs, farrowed Dec. 20th, for \$3 each, to be taken in January.
Address, R. A. BROWN Cherry Grove, Ont.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORN BULL, "ELMWOOD"
—3505— B. A. S. H. B. Calved 28th January, 1884.
Price, \$120.00 Good bull and good pedigree. Has served only two cows.
Jan-11 W. KOUGH, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SHORTHORN BULL "Rob Roy" 172 N. S. H. B., sire imported Rowland, 103, N. S. H. B., 43228 Br. H. B., dam Rowena, 100 N. S. H. B., by Imperial Caesar, 17365 Am., dark red in color. Also dark red bull calf by Rob Roy, 172, N. S. H. B., dam Daisy Deane 2nd, 104 N. S. H. B. Address
Jan-3 A. C. BELL, New Glasgow, N. S.

FOR SALE.—The fashionably-bred yearling bull "Connaught Ranger," red and little white, by imp. Wild Eyes Connaught (son of the \$23,000 Duches bull Duke of Connaught); dam, Fame III imp. Wild Eyes Connaught; g. dam by 2nd Duke of Wootton; g. g. dam by 8th Duke of Thorndale; g. g. dam by Royal Oxford, etc., etc. "Connaught Ranger" is eligible for registration in the American Herd Book, and was bred by T. C. Anderson, Sideview, Kentucky. Guaranteed a sure stock-getter. Price, \$50. T. C. Patterson, Postmaster, Toronto; or, L. Robinson, Foreman, Eastwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.

2 SHORTHORN BULLS One 18 mos., the other 6 mos. old, also a few THOROUGHbred and GRADE COWS and HEIFERS. Bulls registered in both Herd Books. For particulars, address,
JOSEPH G. HAIG, L'edcs Co., G nanoque, Ont. Gananoque is on line of G. T. R. Dec-31

IMPORTED BULLS FOR SALE.

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

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE HERD OF HIGH-BRED BATES SHORTHORN CATTLE

The property of JOHN GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., on his farm,
Lot 25, Con. 16, London Township, Co. Middlesex,

Wednesday, March 10, 1886.

HAVING made a business engagement in the West, and rented my farm, the subscriber will sell by Auction, without any reserve, the above herd, consisting of

18 FEMALES and 8 BULLS.

These cattle were all raised by the subscriber but two, and all descended from the famous Lyndale herd of Col. Wm. S. King, Minneapolis, Minn. While I have always used highly-bred Bates bulls, individual merit has not been lost sight of, as the cattle themselves will show. Amongst them are some first class milkers. The Constance are famous all over the American continent, they are thick, short-legged, blocky cattle. They have neither been forced nor starved; will be offered in good breeding condition.

THE BULLS

consist of four yearlings, three calves, and the imported bull. They are well worthy the attention of any one wanting bulls, they have size, quality and substance. Also will be offered

SEVEN HORSES and COLTS,

A FEW GOOD LONG-WOOLED SHEEP

And a Full Set of Farm Implements.

DENFIELD is 16 miles from London, a station on the L., H. and Bruce R. R.

Trains leave London for Denfield 7 55 a. m. Returning, leave Denfield 5 30 p. m.

From the North arrive at Denfield 9 50 a. m. Leave Denfield at 5 30 p. m.

THE FARM is 1 1/2 miles from Denfield Parties will be met there on arrival of trains and returned in the evening.

No postponement, will sell under cover if it storms.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TERMS All sums over \$20, six months, on furnishing approved joint note, six per cent. per annum off for cash.

JOHN GIBSON.

DENFIELD, ONT., 1/11/85.

Jan-31

Shorthorns for Sale.

Two Bulls two years old, one out of a Polyanthus Cow, imported by W. F. Stone, Guelph, the other bred by John Miller & Sons, and of the famous Rose of Strathallan family, also young bulls and heifers for sale cheap.

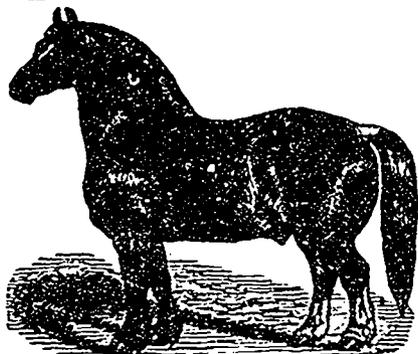
Address VALENTINE FICHT,
Oriel, Ont.



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.



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

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

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

Stock Notes.

Mr. James Oke, of Alvinston, Ont., has commenced a herd of Shorthorns, having bought from the late A. Stewart, of Lobo in 1883. Have used Shorthorn bulls for some time. The present one, Lady Rose's Oxford, two years past, was bred by Jas. Graham, of Ailsa Craig. He was first at London and second at Toronto.

Mr. Peter Dow, Fergus, has been breeding Shorthorns for more than 10 years past, the groundwork coming from the herd of Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem. The herd now numbers 15 head. The calf crop this year has been encouraging. The four year-old bull Young Canada, bred by W. Whitelaw, Guelph, is at the head.

Mr. George Burnet, Maple Grove, Winterbourne, has been breeding Shorthorns some 15 years. The groundwork, a two-year heifer, was bought from James Ross, of Pilkington. Has now some 15 to 40 head. The stock bull 15th Seraph, coming 5 years, was bred by F. W. Stone, Guelph. The calves are numerous.

Mr. John D. Pettit, of Paris, Ont., reports a successful year with Shorthorns. The herd numbers 26 head, including a good stock of young bulls and heifers. The herd consists mainly of old imported Melody stock, strongly impregnated with Bates bulls. The two last bulls are of the Princess family, bred by W. Murray, of Chesterfield, Ont.

We have received the catalogue of young bulls calved in 1883, 1884 and 1885, at present in the herd of Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, (Caledonia P. O.), one of these belongs to 1883, six to 1884 and eight to 1885. They have magnificent pedigrees and are all got by the 19th Duke of Kirklevington—3463— or by the Earl of Goodness 5th (8514) 32519.

Messrs. Green Bros., of the Glen Stock Farm, Innerkip, Ont., report the sale of two very promising Hereford heifer calves to Mr. Sidney S. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, Ont. They are both sired by imported Vanguard (19350), bred by Mr. John Price, of Pembroke, Eng. out of two imported cows, bred by Mr. Wm. Gaffiths, of Drierly, Leominster, Eng.

Mr. Jonathan Bentley, Durham Grange Stock Farm, Blyth, Ont., writes: My herd of Grand Duchess Shorthorns is doing well. Have bred my two cows to the two year old bull Grand Duke of Springwood, which took first prize whenever shown, and has proved himself a grand stock getter. Have two fine heifer calves this year from the above mentioned cows.

Messrs. J. & W. Cameron, of Annon, Ont., commenced a Shorthorn herd 24 or 25 years ago, but getting mixed up with short pedigree bulls they recommenced in 1883, purchasing Adelta 23rd, a one-year, at Bow Park, a high-bred Bates, which has just had a heifer calf. The cow Raspberry was then bought at the sale of J. S. Armstrong, Speedside, which has given a bull calf by Butterfly Duke.

Mr. James Gibb, of Brookdale, has purchased from Thomas Nicholson & Sons, of Sylvan, the highly bred Queen of the May bull calf Crown Jewel, to place at the head of his herd of Shorthorns. This calf though not successful at the late Provincial, has since then retrieved his honors by beating the 2nd prize calf at that show. He is a very superior calf, and will be to the front at the shows next fall if nothing befalls him.

Mr. David Rea, Speedside, Ont., has a herd of Bates Shorthorns, which numbers about 24 head, of which some 15 are females. Has bred Shorthorns for about 12 years, and kept high class grades for years before. Has been using Mr. A. Armstrong's Butterfly Duke, very successful last year in calves. Mr. Rea got first for a bull and first for a cow at Fergus last year, where a prize in Shorthorns is very hard to win.

Mr. James Hunter, of Sunnyside, Alma, has now about 75 head of Shorthorns, all doing well. Of these some 15 are females, of sufficient age to breed. There are also a number of young bulls and bull calves, some of the former ready for service. British Boy, a red with some white, a two-year-old, should not be allowed to go out of the country. He is one of the best furnished bulls that we have seen. He has a style that is very taking.

Mr. Henry Groff, (of Messrs. H. & I. Groff), Elmira, Ont., has now 40 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, six calves dropped during November, by Lord Monrath—2298—, and reds in color. These include the first prize heifer calf which took the red everywhere, the one-year Waraby Rose, victorious wherever shown last year and this, and the two two-year-olds, also great prize-winners. In grades they have 15 head, of which 5 are yearling steers. Of the fat Shorthorns, Elmira Boy was first in his class wherever shown, 1884-85. They also own the two-year heifer bred by Mr. Oke, Alvinston, which won for this year the Stoo Shattock cup. A number of the herd are young bulls and heifers.

The catalogue of young bulls in the Maple Shade Farm Herd, of Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., has reached us. It contains the pedigrees of eight bulls, one year and under, of which four were bred by Mr. Dryden. Three of these are got by Lord Glamis (48192), and the fourth by Vensgarth (47192). The four imported bulls, Red Emperor, General Grant, Lord Chancellor and Prince Henry, were bred by E. Cruikshank, and three of them sired by Perfection (37185), the fourth by Vensgarth (47192), also a Cruikshank. Red Emperor gained first as a yearling at the Grand Dominion Exhibition at London, at the Industrial, Toronto, and at the Great Central, Hamilton, 1885, and first and sweepstakes at Whitby.

Messrs. W. Heron & Son, Ashburn, Ont., write: "We have made the following sales of stock since our last report: Horses.—To A. Way, Carlton Place, the Clyde colt Richmond. Shorthorns.—To T. White, Cartwright, the show calf Lavendar Lad, first prize winner wherever exhibited, A. McLean, Carleton Place, Lady Graceful and c. c. and two heifer calves; Mr. Kortop, Kinsale, 1 bull calf. Shrophires.—To W. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., 1 two year ram and 1 yearling ram; J. F. Rundel,

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Breeders and importers
of registered

CLYDESDALES.

Sixteen imported Clydes on hand, nearly all of them prize winners in Scotland, and of which four are



stallions. The above are

FOR SALE,

along with a few Canadian bred.

VISITORS WELCOME.

**COLDSTREAM STOCK FARM,
Whitby, Ontario.**

We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home bred

Clydesdale Stallions

and mares. Several of them were prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada.



ALSO A FEW CHOICE SHETLANDS.

Prices to suit the times.

Address,

JEFFREY BROS.,

Whitby, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

For Sale



For Sale

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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

ROBERT BEITH & CO.,

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

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 sweepstakes at the 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. Person inspection invited. Railway station at German Mills, on Galt branch Grand Trunk Railway.

T. & A. B. SVIDER,

German Mills P. O., Waterloo County, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES.

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

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
Brampton Station. EDMONTON, ONT.

Cleveland Bay Stallion For Sale.

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

See "Stock Notes" for December.
W. C. BROWN, Meadowvale, Ont.
Farm—1/2 mile from Meadowvale Station, on the C. P. R.

FOR SALE.

FOUR

Imported Clyde Stallions

Rising three years old.

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



RICHARD HICKINGBOTTOM & BROS.,
WHITBY or BALSAM P. O., ONT. dec-6t

Windsor Stock Farm

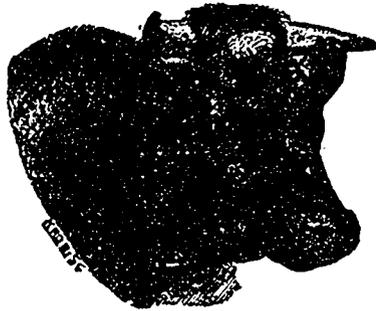
JOHN DIMON, Manager,

BREEDER OF MORGAN HORSES

Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep, Dimon Creeper and Other Fowls, Scotch Collie Dogs, etc.

WINDSOR, ONT. (Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

JOHN DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN, ONT.



BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire Sheep.

Last importation of bulls and heifers arrived in Dec., 1885. Send for Catalogue.

FOR SALE

The Royally-bred Princess Bull

PRINCE OF WINDSOR

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

Apply to **JOHN DIMON**, Windsor, Ont.

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

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

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

Stock Notes.

Birmingham, Mich., 2 yearlings and 3 lambs; Wm Kerslake, Ashburn, 1 ram lamb; Mr. McGregor, Epsom, 1 yearling ram and 2 imported ewes; Jas. Jones, Glen Major, 1 ram lamb; John Harris, Columbus, 1 yearling ram; J. F. Rundle, Birmingham, 1 imported ram, 1 two-year-old, and 1 lamb, J. Evans, Claremont, 1 two-year-old ram; C. Lynde, Whitby, 1 yearling ram; John Miller & Sons, Brougham, 1 ewe lamb; Mr. McGill, Manvers, 1 Oxford ram lamb, Thos. Preston, Mount Albion, 1 yearling ram and 1 pair imported ewes.

Mr. William Murray, of Chesterfield, Ont., reports, "Colonus Shorthorns have been thriving finely, and breeding regularly, and have produced as beautiful a lot of calves as any person would wish to see, the majority bulls this year. The young bull Duke of Salisbury, imported from England last summer, is doing well, and promises to make a noble animal. The 5th Duke of Holker is as lively as ever, and his calves testify to his worth. The Oxford Down sheep have done well, two ewe lambs to one ram. Have had good sales for rams, every one gone except the lambs. The old ewe I exhibited at the Provincial Fat Stock Show held at Woodstock the other day took her twentieth first prize there, having been shown that number of times, with always the same result, first every time, and our Woodstock friends will feast upon a piece of choice mutton at Christmas, Mr. Glendinning having purchased her to give his customers a taste of Oxford Down.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, informs us that his recent importation of high class Shorthorns arrived at Greenwood on Friday, 18th December, all well and in excellent form. They are decidedly the best lot ever brought to Greenwood. There are nine young bulls, and nine heifers, selected by Mr. Johnston himself from the well-known herds of Messrs. Campbell, of Kincellar; Duthie, of Collynie; Cruikshank, of Sittyton; Scott, of Powburn, all of Aberdeenshire, and His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, of Dalkeith Park, besides a Highland Society's winner, from Mr. George Inglis, of Newmere, Invergordon, Ross-shire. The young bulls are an exceedingly good lot, and in fine condition. Stock of all sorts wintering well. Enquiries for Shorthorns as good as ever experienced at this season of the year. There have been more imported Clydesdale stallions sold in this section than he ever knew before so early in the season. Prices have not ranged high, but they are quite as good as anything else known of. Times are not so bad as the grumblers predicted. He says his advertisement in the JOURNAL pays him.

Aberdeen-Angus.

The Geary Bros.' Importing Co., Bothwell, had 12 pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus calves (Dec. 17th), and expect the number to reach 60 head there and at Blt Bro by 1st June next, and of Aberdeen-Angus grade calves about 90 by same date. Of these quite a number will be 1/2 grades. This is a very practical way of demonstrating the merits of this splendid breed.

Ayrshires.

F. M. Watson, Rosedale, Ill., writes, "We have purchased a pure-bred Ayrshire bull from the herd of Wm. Fairweather, Pa., which has given splendid results in the neighborhood, though when brought here he was a curiosity, as a good many farmers did not know that there was such a breed of cattle.

Mr. Thos. Guy Shawa has recently sold the Ayrshire prize bull Lord Lansdowne (15571), and Ayrshire heifer Spotted Lily (1854) to Mr. Fairweather, of Hampton, New Brunswick, for the Government Farm in that province, and to T. W. Dingle, Oshawa, the Ayrshire cow Orange Blossom. The two-year-old bull Bright Star (1445), and the yearling heifer Pink Blossom, have gone to Charles B. T. Taylor, Geleit, Ont.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. Robert Blair, Pakenham, mentions that the stock which he purchased from J. Miller & Sons, Brougham, is doing well. He has sold a pure-bred Shrop ram to Wm. McKibbin, Pakenham.

The twelve Dorset horned ewes brought over in August, by Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont., dropped 22 lambs before the end of 1885, Mr. Stanford informs us that they are growing nicely.

Captain Rolph, Markham, has purchased from Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Steyning, Eng. and Markham, Ont., 19 head of Dorset horned sheep, of which 7 are the dams and the remaining 12 their lambs.

"Am greatly pleased with the JOURNAL as an advertising medium, having sold stock through this means in Prince Edward Island and in several far off counties in Ontario."—H. Arkell, Arkell, near Guelph.

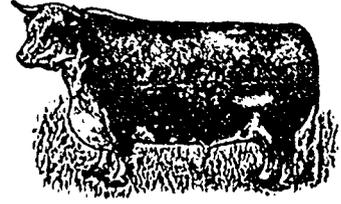
Mr. Wm. Oliver, Plattsville, Ont., has had a successful year with his fine stock of Border Leicesters. The contingent he sold to Wm. Risk, Winnipeg, took all the prizes on Leicesters at the Manitoba Provincial. Sales generally have been good.

Mr. Thomas Manderson, Guelph, is now largely engaged in breeding Plymouth Rock fowls and Bronze turkeys. Has also introduced Berkshires, having bought an imported sow, Kingscote Lass, from H. Sorby, Gourcock.

Mr. J. W. Springsted, Abingdon, mentions, "My sales since last report have been in the following counties: three rams in Wentworth, one in Haldimand, two ewes and two rams in Welland, one ram in Lincoln, five rams in Monck, one Berkshire boar in Monck, two Berkshire sows in Lincoln, two Berkshire sows in Monck, also a number of fowls.

Mr. John Kelly, Jr. of Shakespeare, has said to us that this year (1885) he has had a better season in Leicesters than in 1884, selling at prices for rams varying from \$24 to \$44, most of them being lambs. At the Provincial he took all the firsts, and in Toronto first and third on shearing rams, the same on breeding ewes, first on shearing ewes, second and third on ewe lambs, and first and third on pens.

THE TUSHINGHAM HERSFORDS



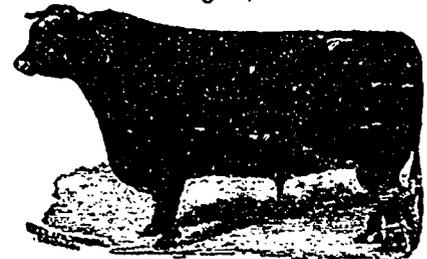
The herd embraces the Lady Wintercott and Formosa strains amongst others, and is headed by Tushingham (8127), by Charity 3rd (6350), by The Grove 3rd, (5051). 19 calves bred from 7 cows and heifers in two years. Young Stock for sale.

J. W. M. VERNON,

Tushingham House.

Waterville, P. Q.

JOHN FOTHERGILL & SONS,
Burlington, Ont.

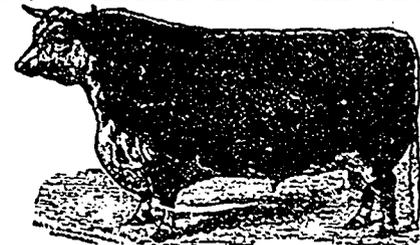


Importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln and Leicester sheep

PRINCE JAMES,

The highly-bred Shorthorn bull, winner of 3 silver medals, 8 diplomas, and 20 first prizes at the leading exhibitions in Ontario, at head of herd. A number of choice young bulls and heifers, sired by Prince James, for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence invited.

LOWLANDS HERD



A CHOICE LOT OF

YOUNG HERFORD BULLS
FOR SALE.

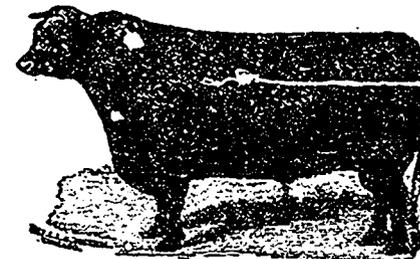
All eligible for or already entered in the "American Herford Record." Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Panful, Haydon Gem, Downton Boy, King Pippin, and Cassio. Also a fine lot of imported

Welsh and Shetland Ponies for Sale.

E. W. JUDAH.

"Lowlands," HILLHURST, P. Q.

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



Importers and Breeders of

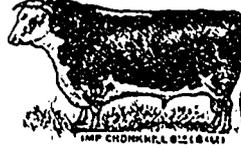
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Bo th bull Lord Monrath—2298—, is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stokeferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilina, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain. Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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



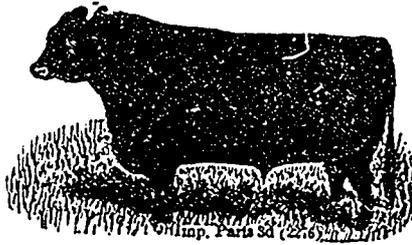
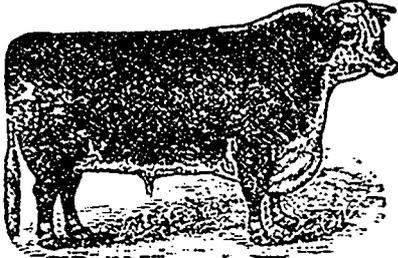
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,
HEREFORDS,
ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.**



SEVERAL grand Heifers and Bull Calves for sale at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (47851), winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 30th Provincial Show and First Prize at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported bulls, out of imported cows for sale. Cronkhill 8th (8461), our imported Hereford stock bull, was winner of silver medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the Industrial Exhibition, 1884, and also of the silver medal at the Grand Dominion and 40th Provincial Exhibition, 1885.
P. O. and telegraph office at Innerkip. Farm is one mile from Innerkip Station, on C. P. R. (Ontario Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

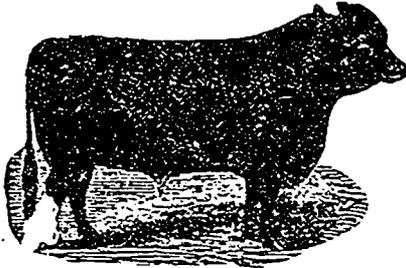
GREEN BROS., THE GLEN, INNERKIP.

HILLHURST HERDS



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

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



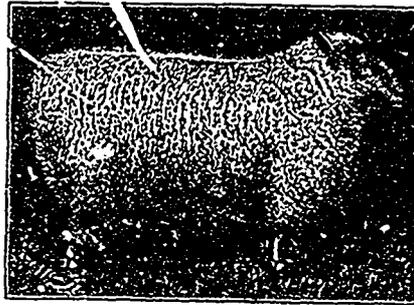
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

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

Bli Bro Stock Farm,
GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

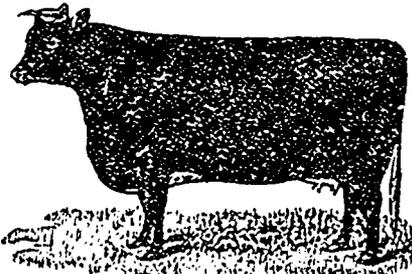
Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,

Lincoln Shropshire Down Sheep
Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale.

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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



—BREEDERS OF—

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

Have one capital yearling bull still for sale, a red, of Dec. 1883, from imported sire and dam, first at the late Co. Mid. & Essex Spring Show, also a very choice lot of heifers, now in call so the imported Cruickshank bull Vermilion (50657). Prices moderate. Terms easy.

BOW PARK



THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

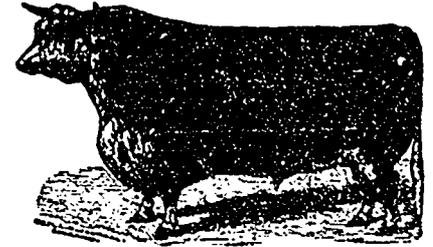
Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

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

JOHN HOPE,
Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



HEREFORDS

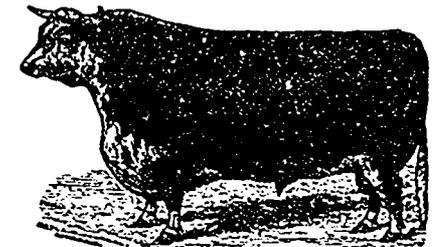
Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England. **IMPORTED COWS AND YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. SHORTHORNS**

Young bulls for sale very cheap.

Also a number of fine SHEEP from thoroughbred Cotswold dams and imported Hampshire and Shropshire Down rams.

G. F. BENSON, Cardinal, Ont.

The Park Herd of Herefords,

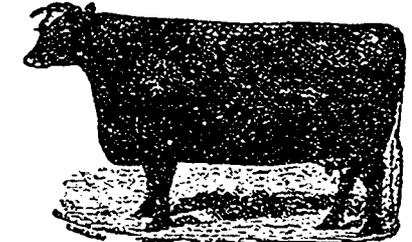


MY herd of Herefords having increased by the addition of twenty-one females by importation and breeding since April I intend to dispose of a few of them. I have also a few young bulls for sale. All my Herefords are registered in the American Hereford Record, which is the best proof as to pedigree. Shropshire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

Half a mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations.

F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires, Cotswolds and Berkshires.



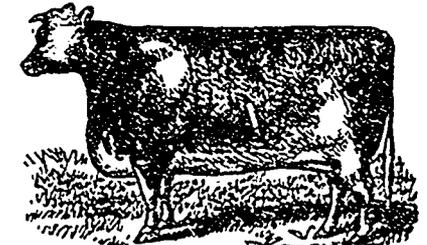
THE oldest and most extensive importing and breeding establishment in Canada, have on hand a very superior lot of Shorthorn heifers, two-year-old registered stallions, and Shropshire yearling rams and ewes. Stock of all kinds and both sexes for sale at all times. Our station is Claremont, C. P. R., 50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

John Miller & Sons,

Brougham, Ont.

J. & W. B. WATT

ELORA STATION, SALEM P.O., ONT.



SIXTY-FIVE head of Shorthorns of the Cruickshank strain, imported and Canadian bred. Winners of the Elkington Shield, value \$250, for the best herd of twenty cattle of any breed.

OUR CLYDESDALES

comprise ten mares, with the imported stallions Lord Aberdeen and Bravery.

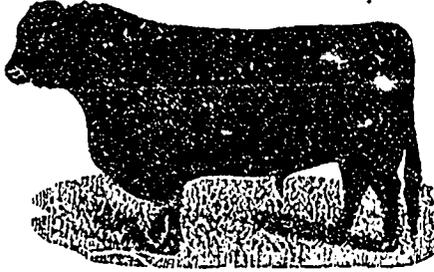
A few choice **BERKSHIRES** kept.

STOCK OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

ALTON HALL STOCK FARM.

H. SORBY.

W.M. McCRAE.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Galloway and Mereford Cattle, Berkshire Pigs,

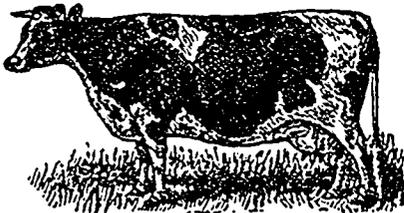
and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Galloway Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale, also imported Berkshire Boars and Young Pigs.

(near Guelph.)

SORBY & McCRAE,
Gourock, Ont.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM.

NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

Importers and Breeders of

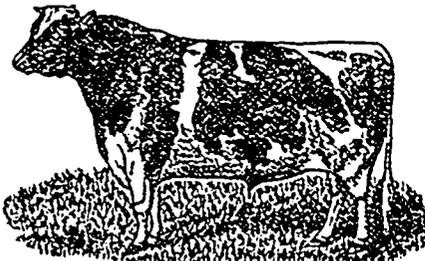
PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

New Dundee P. O., Ont.

HALLOWELL STOCK FARM



HOLSTEIN BULL SIR ARCHIBALD No. 3045 H. H. B.

The property of H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell Stock Farm. Dam, Krinje, with a milk record of 66½ lbs. per day, and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 oz. in seven days.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now over 50 head at my farm. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter producing qualities in their native country, by B. B. Lord & Son, of Snelahrvill's, N. Y., whose long experience and wonderful record animals that they have imported place them at the head of American importers. I have ten thoroughbred Holstein Bulls for sale, one a 2-year-old.

All stock for sale. No reserve.

Oct-6t H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.

A. C. BELL,

Cold Spring Farm, New Glasgow, N. S.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Glydesdale Horses,

Shorthorn Cattle,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks.



Stock Notes.

J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Berkshires: To Albert Wilson, Norwich, 1 sow; Wm. Dane, Gorrie, boar and sow; Geo. Green, Fairview, boar; H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn., 1 boar and 2 sows; S. T. Webber, Eldorado, Ill., 1 boar and 2 sows; John Whittaker, Stonebank, Wis., 1 boar; Wm. Mitchell, Glenmorris, 1 boar; H. E. Light, Rochester, N. Y., 1 boar; J. H. Reed, Girard, Ohio, 1 boar; J. Gregory, Rotlisy, boar and sow; Chas. Carver, Glanford, boar and sow; Thos. H. Tape, Highgate, 1 boar; Geo. A. Binions, Iroquois, 1 boar.

At the dispersion sale of Mr. James Glennie, Gourock, on Dec. 17, the Shropshires sold fairly well, good ewes bringing as high as \$51 each per pair, and none going much lower than \$30. H. H. Spencer, Brooklyn; T. O. Patteson, Eastwood; H. L. Head, Rapid City, Man.; L. Dycart, Guelph; E. Pannabeker, Hesperer, and W. J. Garlock, Michigan, were amongst the buyers. They deserved to sell well, as they were a good lot. We regret very much that so useful a stockman is leaving Ontario, but are pleased to know that he is not to be lost to Canada, and our best wishes accompany Mr. Glennie to his home in the North-west.

We saw Mr. T. C. Patteson at Glennie's sale of Shropshire sheep, where he bought half a dozen ewes for the Eastwood flock. He reported the sale of a pair of heavy horses to the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, and 4 imported ewes to Mr. Corbin, of Loma, Mich. Asked what the chances were of his wanting bulk for the Dakota range again next spring, he said the drop in beef prices had frightened the western companies, they were drawing in their horns, rather than expanding them. He thought very few bulls would leave Canada for the West in 1886, though it was the universal testimony that the Ontario bred bulls had given more satisfaction, and were purer and better bred at the price than those got in Kentucky and Illinois. He thought breeders would do well to alter the worst of their bull calves, and accept the situation.

SITUATION WANTED.

The undersigned has always lived on a farm, and has had experience in handling good grade stock, is now desirous of a situation on an Improved Stock Farm. For particulars address

SAMUEL FLOCK, Lavender, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

A MANAGER or FOREMAN on a Stock Farm, by one who can furnish the best of references from England and Canada. Address, stating wages, to

ALFRED J. H. TURNER, Credit P. O., Ont.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS FOR SALE.



INKA,

No. 334 H. H. B. and No. 222 Main Register D. F. H. B., gave in seven months 14,046 pounds of milk. Record commenced March 1st, 1885. Animals of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Some very fine young bulls of the best of breeding. For further particulars call on or address

HENRY STEVENS,

Lacona, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Lacona is 26 miles from Watertown, 32 miles from Cape Vincent, and 94 miles from Ogdensburg.

THE LARGEST, OLDEST AND LEADING HERD OF

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.

IN CANADA.

OUR HERD WAS AWARDED

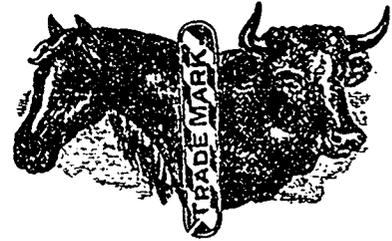
- Silver Medal, London, 1885.
- Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1884.
- Silver Medal, Ottawa, 1884.
- Silver Medal, Toronto, 1884.
- Diploma, Montreal, 1884.
- Silver Medal, Toronto, 1883.
- Silver Medal, Guelph, 1883.

Write to us before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

M. COOK & SONS,

Aultsville, G. T. R., Steiement Co., Ont.

HAMILTON CATTLE FOOD.



20th Sept., 1883.

GENTLEMEN, It is no more than fair that we should let you know that we fed your Improved Food more or less during 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, and are now quite decided in the opinion that yours is the best that we ever had.

Winners of the Elkington Shield prize, value \$250, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1883, awarded for the best feed of 20 pure-bred cows, the property of one exhibitor.

OSHAWA, 19th Sept., 1883.

DEAR SIR, - We fed your Food to our Ayrshires during 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1882 we fed other foods, and are quite decided your Thorley Improved is the best.

T. GUY & SON, Oshawa, Ont.

Breeder of Ayrshires, etc.

EDMONTON, Sept. 28th, 1883.

GENTLEMEN, - During the present year we have continued feeding your Food, and still find it gives us good satisfaction as formerly. We have also tried other foods this season, and have no hesitation in saying that your Food is the best we have ever fed.

J. G. SNELL & BRO

Importers and breeders of Berkshires, etc.

LESLIE WATER, 23rd Sept., 1883.

DEAR SIR - I have fed your Food to my sheep, cattle and horses for the past four or five years, and am very well satisfied with the results. I think it very beneficial in keeping animals in good heart, and also fitting them for the show ring. Of all foods I have fed, I think yours the best.

PETER ARKELL.

Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs.

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

The above is ample evidence to show that the cattle food manufactured at Hamilton, Ont., is the best in Canada. Some other foods are sold as "Thorley" and as "Improved," and nothing said about where they are manufactured. We therefore caution farmers who desire the best cattle food to be sure you get the "Hamilton Thorley Improved Cattle Food." Ask for it, and take no other. If you can't get it, write to the

THORLEY HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Within the past couple of weeks we shipped 10 lbs. to Mr. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; 200 lbs. to Geary Bros., Oshwell, Ont.; 500 lbs. to James Moodie, Chesterville, Ont., and many others could be given did space permit.

GET THE BEST

The Western Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO,

Published alternately in eight and twelve-page form, and beautifully printed by one of the best web-feeding presses in America.

It is an undisputed fact that the regular circulation of THE WESTERN ADVERTISER is the largest in Ontario, with only two Toronto exceptions, being over 25,000.

LARGEST \$1 PAPER.

In clubs of four and upwards 75c. each.

POPULAR DEPARTMENTS

Of interest to every member of the family. Note a few:—First-class Agricultural Department; Special Market Department; Secular and Sacred Music; Interesting Stories; Ladies' and Youths' Departments; Curious and Useful Department; Legal Department; TALMAGE'S SERMONS; and ALL THE NEWS by Telegraph, Mail and Correspondence.

Hundreds of Valuable Premiums

For workers, and ONE HUNDRED SPECIAL PRIZES for the most successful agents. Agent's Package and sample copies on application. The most liberal inducement ever offered in Canada to club-getters. Address

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON, CANADA.

THE JOURNAL'S CLUBBING OFFER.

THE JOURNAL and THE WESTERN ADVERTISER will be mailed to any address for one year on receipt of only \$1.70. Now is the time! Address

STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Engine House, Toronto, Ont.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 25th Inst., for the erection and completion of

AN ENGINE HOUSE,

At the Examining Warehouse, Toronto, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of W. B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, on and after WEDNESDAY, 9th Inst.

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

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

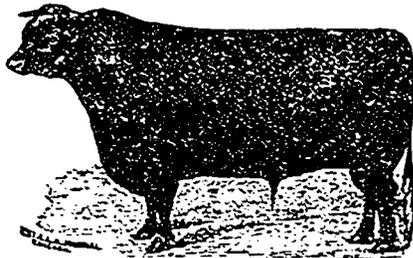
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa 9th Dec., 1885.

MOULTONDALE STOCK FARM



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

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

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE,

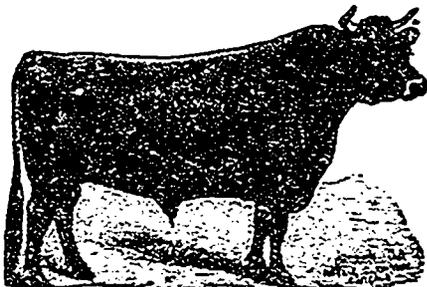
Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs, Leicester Sheep

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

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

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 8 1/2 lbs. to 106 lbs. 10 3/4 oz. in 37 days are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$200 each.

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

VALANCEY E. FULLER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS

AND SOME EXCELLENT

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS

THOMAS SHAW, Woodburn, Ont.



**WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENTS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal" will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks along that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Hamberston.

The works throughout will be let in Sections.

Plans of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tenders can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg, will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg plans, specifications &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

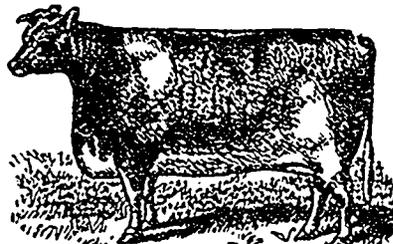
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont., Can**



**18 Aberdeenshire Shorthorn Bulls
(VERY FINE)**

and heifers landed at Greenwood on Dec. 18. Twelve imported and six home-bred bulls for sale, besides cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Send for Catalogues. I have also imported Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale. Claremont Station on the C. P. R., and Pickering, on the G. T. R. Come and see me.

**J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
EDMONTON, ONT.**



BERKSHIRES.

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

The Anti-Freezing, Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMP

The best and most desirable pump in use.

For prices and particulars, address

S. W. WOODLAN, Smithville, Ont.

Mention this JOURNAL.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Buildings, at Peterborough, Ont.," will be received until TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, inclusive, for the erection of Public Buildings, for the

POST OFFICE

AND THE

Customs and Inland Revenue Offices

AT PETERBOROUGH, ONT.,

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. E. Belcher, Architect, Peterborough, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th day of December next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Tender for each building to be separate, and forms will be supplied for each.

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 7th December, 1885.

**SHADE PARK FARM
AND THOROUGHBRED SWINE EMPORIUM.**

T. G. RANKIN, 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 Leghorns and Plymouth Rock Fowl.

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

**GEORGE GREEN,
FAIRVIEW, ONT.**



BREEDER OF

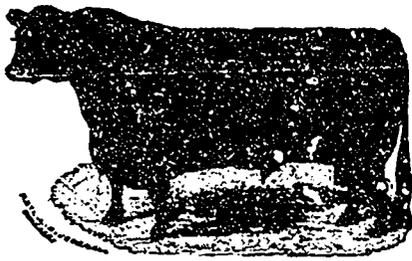
BERKSHIRE HOGS

My herd of Berkshires won 42 prizes at the leading shows of Ontario this fall; won twelve of them at the Industrial, at Toronto, including the two herd prizes. They won 92 prizes at the leading fairs the last three seasons. I have for sale a grand lot of young pigs, the gets of first prize imported sows and out of first prize imported sows, that I will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Address as above.

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

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM.

HAY & PATON, Proprietors,



Importers and Breeders of

Polled Aberdeen-Angus

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

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

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

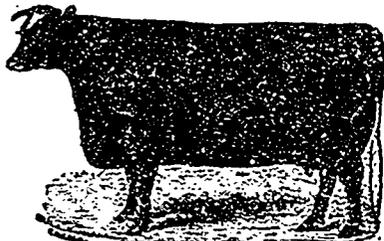
For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. HAY & PATON,

New Lowell, Co. Simcoe, Ont.

Bates Shorthorns.

THE BELVOIR HERD.



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

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

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

Richard Gibson

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

RUGBY FARM



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

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS

W. F. JAMES,

Breeder of the Celebrated **PILGRIM STRAIN** of **PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

Birds bred on four different farms and not related.

SHERBROOKE P. Q., CANADA.

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

"GOOD WILL TELL."

THE records of Ontario Shows for some years past will show that the Pilgrim strain has produced more PRIZE WINNERS than any other strain. As an instance, take Ontario Show, at Guelph, last season—in the hands of my customers my strain won 3 firsts, 2 specials, 2 seconds, 1 third—cockerel scoring 94, winning special for best Plymouth Rock in 43 entries, was bred by me. I have more like him for sale, "and don't you forget it." And are again to the front, same season, at Seaforth, Bowmanville, Listowel, Peterborough, Owen Sound, Winnipeg (Manitoba), Montreal and Sherbrooke—A **PERFECTLY GOOD RECORD FOR ONE SEASON.**

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

Exhibition birds (chicks and fowls) in pairs, single, or in trios. Breeding pens matched to produce best results. Prices according to quality. Specially Fine Exhibition, High-scoring Birds a matter of correspondence. A liberal discount allowed on birds taken before the 15th of Dec. First come, first served. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Send stamp for answer.

W. F. JAMES.

SEAFORTH LIGHT BRAHMA YARDS.

JOHN FINCH,

BREEDER OF

GEO. C. BUCKNAM'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS

EXCLUSIVELY.

GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition, I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points; 1st on hen, 94½; 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel, 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth, 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens, and on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three grand specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. A few good breeding hens for sale, also a fine lot of chicks. Prices to suit customers. Correspondence cheerfully answered. sep-6

CHICKS—From thoroughbred imported stock—Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes. Eggs in season. Send for circular. St. George Poultry Yards. W. C. G. PETER, Angus, Ont. sep-6.

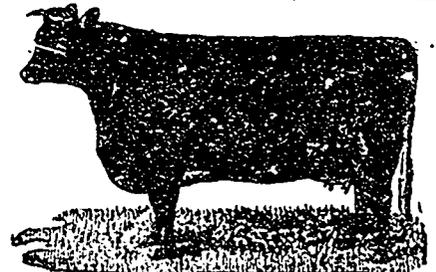
POULTRY FOR SALE—The undermentioned varieties—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse and Brown China Geese, Rouen, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks; Langshans, Dark and Light Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Colored Dorkings. A price list will be sent to any one by sending a three cent stamp to MAJOR THOS. HODGSON, Myrtle P. O., Ont. dec-31

LANGSHANS FOR SALE.

I will sell one pair or a trio of as fine birds and as well-bred as any in America; direct from imported stock. JOHN DIMON, Windsor, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few pair Bronze Turkeys, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, also a few pair of Southdown Ewes and Berkshire Pigs. C. G. KEYES & SONS, Palmyra, Ont. dec-31

W. G. PETTIT,
BURLINGTON, ONT., CANADA.



BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS,

Has on hand and for sale, at moderate prices, six choice young bulls, from 10 to 20 months old, sired by Prince James—65—, also several cows and heifers and my young Sheriff Hutton bull "The Premier."

SHEEP—15 well-bred Leicester ewes, in lamb, 1 and 2 years old, for sale, cheap.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.



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

Also few choice yearling Bulls.

R. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q.

sep-6t

WESTMINSTER POULTRY FARM

LAMBETH, ONT.,

J. W. BARTLETT, Proprietor.

DARK BRAHMAS
A SPECIALTY.



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

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

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

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 Hoher (4637) in service.

W. E. MURRAY.

Bright Station, G. T. R.

my-y Chesterfield, Ont.

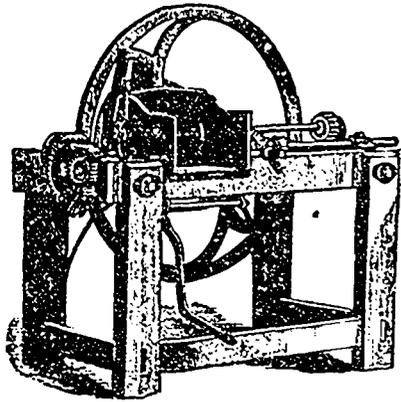
G. B. ANDREWS, Queensville, Ont., County York, breeder of pure Berkshire Swine, registered in A. B. R. and C. B. R. First prize herd for last seven years. Young stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

Paris Foundry and Agricultural Works.

Harvesting Machines

—AND—

STOCK-RAISERS' IMPLEMENTS.

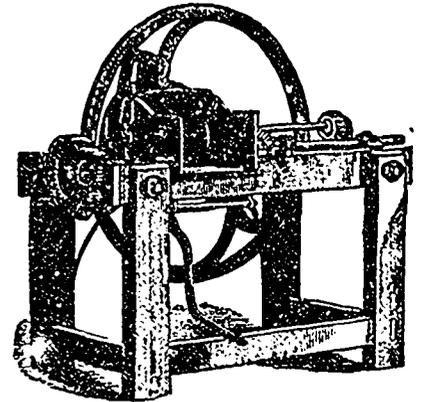
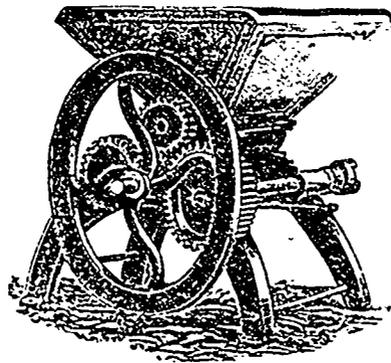


STRAW CUTTERS—4 SIZES

For Power and for Hand.

Horse Powers,

Grain Crushers,



Root Cutters,

Root Pulpers.

Send for circular and prices.

DAVID MAXWELL, PARIS, ONT.

WHY NOT? RICHARD SYLVESTER

LINDSAY, ONT.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

When our farmers have a good opportunity they should make the best of it. For the small sum of

\$1.50

readers of the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL can get a year's subscription to

THE JOURNAL —AND— THE MAPLE LEAF

one year. The MAPLE LEAF is published at Albert, A. Co., N. B., and is one of the liveliest and most readable papers in the Dominion.

Send for a Sample Copy.

The JOURNAL and MAPLE LEAF for \$1.50. Clubbing subscriptions received at this office, or by

L. M. WOOD, Proprietor MAPLE LEAF, Albert, Albert County, N. B.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

WESTERN ONTARIO

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION, OF the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be held at the Town Hall, in Woodstock, on the

13th, 14th and 15th of January next.

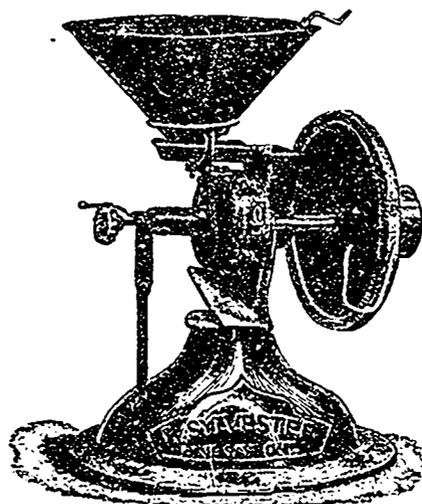
Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways, for the usual reduction of fares on presentation of the certificate of membership required, at the station from which they start, but no reduction will be allowed unless the member has an Official Railway Certificate, to be obtained only from the Secretary at Irgersoll, and on applying for the same, the party must state upon which Road they wish to proceed.

By order,

C. E. CHADWICK,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Irgersoll, Dec. 5, 1885.



Sieberling Patent Nonpareil Grain Crusher

With 4 horse power is capable of grinding from 25 to 40 bushels per hour.

Will grind corn in the ear, and all kinds of grain, and all sizes not grinding that an iron mill can grind. The pair of plates, costing \$2.00, will grind upwards of 2,000 bushels of grain, and can be easily replaced when worn out.

Price of Mill, \$45.00. Delivered on cars. Terms, cash.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

Farmers, Dairymen and Stock-Raisers



Address, B. BELL & SON, St. George Ont

for Descriptive Catalogue of the most effectual and cheapest

ROOT PULPER OR SLICER

Capacity by hand - one bushel per minute.

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