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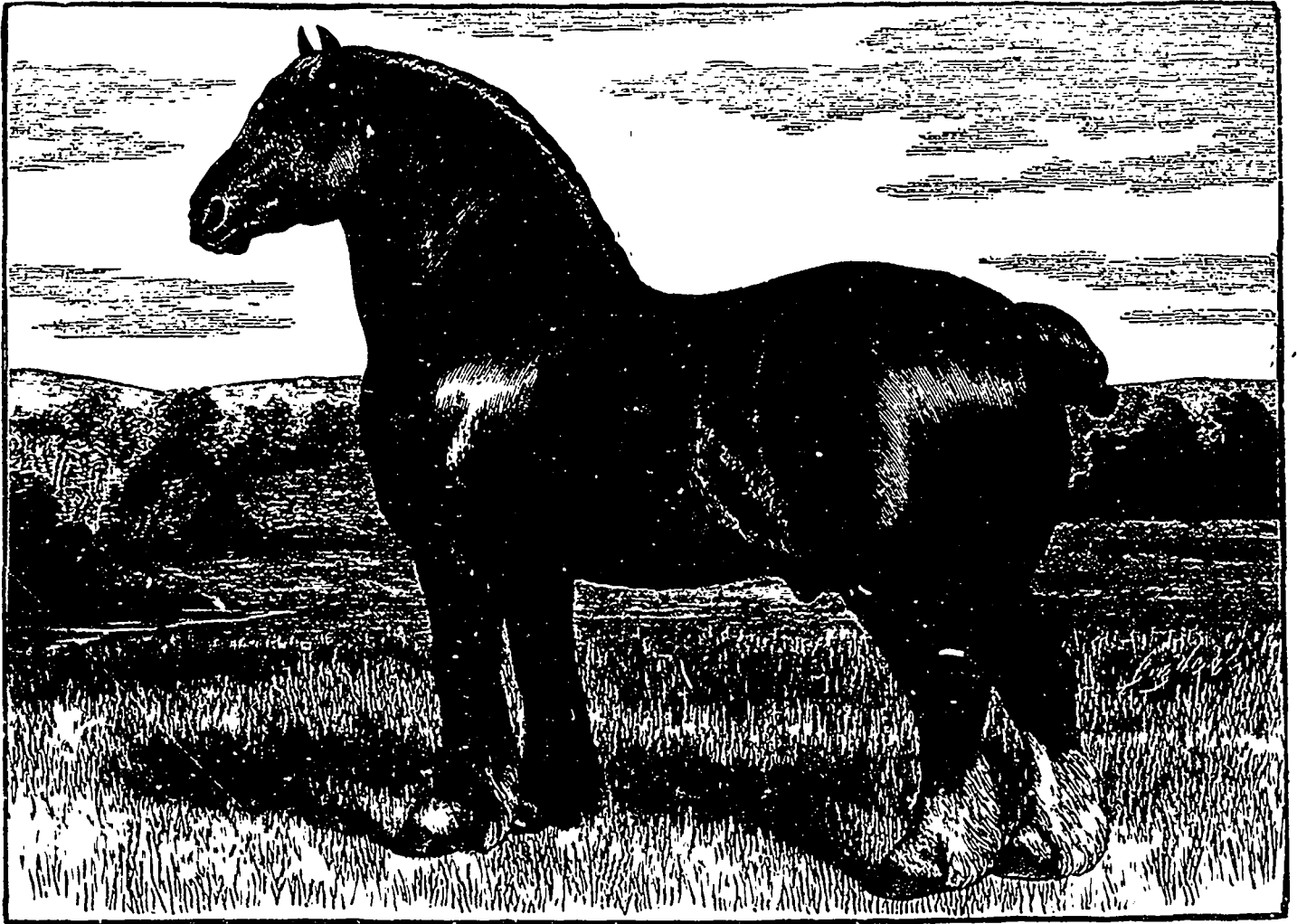
THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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

VOL. III.

HAMILTON, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1886.

No. 12



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION MACMASTER (3823)

Imported by and the property of Messrs. Graham Bros., Cairnbrogie, Claremont, Ont.

MacMaster.

This truly royal horse was purchased from Mr. A. Montgomery, Nether Hall, Castle Douglas, Scotland, by the Messrs. Graham Bros., Cairnbrogie, Claremont, Ont., and imported in September, 1885. As depicted by our artist he is a strong, massive, low-set horse, with plenty of bone and any amount of muscle, covering it rightly where required. He is the embodiment of solidity, and there is something in his appearance that impresses one at first sight with the idea of tremendous power, and yet when he moves, every limb is as cleanly and rightly placed as though done with but little effort. He is admittedly one of the best draught horses ever brought to Canada. He was foaled May 27th, 1882, and is a rich bay in color. His breeder was Mr. Adam Gray, Ingleston of Borgue, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He was sired by the great MacGregor (1487), dam Dora (1292), by Young Ross (1370).

At the Glasgow Stallion show in 1885, Macmaster pressed the winner closely in a class of one hundred and twenty. At the Toronto Industrial the same year he was first in a keen competition, and first at Markham, Brougham and Goodwood shows, where firsts are

hard to win. In 1886 he was first at the Ontario Central Exhibition at Port Perry, in the aged class, where he also bore away the silver medal for the best draught stallion any age, and a \$50 sweepstakes for the best horse on the ground.

MacGregor (1487), the sire of Macmaster, was not so much set by when a yearling, only carrying the red ticket at Dalbeattie and Damfries shows, but, to the consternation of his opponents, when a two-year-old, he was placed first at Ayr, and won first and silver medal at the Glasgow summer show, first at the Royal at Carlisle, and first at the H. and A. S. show at Kelso. When a three-year-old he was first at Glasgow summer show again, and at the Royal at Derby. Next year he was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society show at Glasgow, and the following year was first at Glasgow as sire of the five best yearlings exhibited. Indeed, his worth as a sire even overshadowed his value as a show-horse, for when six years old he was first at Glasgow as sire of the five best yearlings, and five best two-year-olds exhibited, and at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Centenary show, first and second, as sire of the five best yearlings; and first as sire of the five

best two-year-olds exhibited. Horses got by MacGregor have been first at a great many of the other shows of Scotland during recent years, hence there is little wonder that the owners of Macmaster are very anxious to fill their empty stalls, so far as they possibly can, with the blood of the great MacGregor.

Dora (1292), the dam of Macmaster, is a very superior mare, though never exhibited. Her sire, Young Ross (1370), was exported to Australia when young, but one of his get, Kate of Banks (2612), was second at the Centenary Show, as mare with foal at foot.

Although Macmaster is one of the best horses in the stud of this young firm, we do not feel safe in saying that he is the best, as other specimens (more fully described on another page) also the get of MacGregor, and brought over this year, may yet put him aside.

The Graham Bros., have already shown much spirit in the work they have in hand, as they have imported no less than 61 horses since 1882. They have an ideal type, and they cling to it very closely in their selections, every horse that we have seen about their establishment having short and clean limbs, short and muscular bodies, and strong shoulders that will fill the collar well. It is also very gratifying to know that the major portion of them have hitherto been retained in this country.

Canadian Live-Stock & Farm 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, \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50.

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 15c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines makes one inch), for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 25c. per line each insertion; for one year, 50c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$1.50 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. No advertisement inserted less than 75c.

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

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

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

HAMILTON, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1886.

THERE is an ominous slaughtering of store cattle this season in many parts of the country, caused in part by the sectional scarcity and dearness of hay. It is simply a misfortune as we regard it, as the slaughtering of young cattle, only half fitted, is assuredly attended with loss to some one. It can only be condoned where hay will have to be bought in localities where it is very dear. But the multitude are not selling because they have not feed enough to carry their stock over the winter, but rather that they may sell their hay, and thus secure the high price. It would be taking high ground to say that hay should not be sold from the farm at any price, but the price should be high indeed to justify selling cattle at about half what should be got for them if in condition. Many of those who are rushing off their stock for the above reason, it may be, would be very glad to have them back again before twelve months shall come and go.

THOSE who content themselves with producing only ordinary quality, whether of grain or of flesh, must compete with the multitude in the market, but those who produce a superior article only, require to compete with a limited number, and have, therefore, to a certain extent, the making of their own prices. Dairy men who produce a choice quality of butter, and uniformly so, usually get a good price, and their market, once they are fairly established, is always sure. To produce a product above mediocrity is within the province of every one; and why should it not be his aim? If all were to produce a superior article there might then indeed be a glut in what was superior, but we are quite sure that such millennial days are not yet at hand, or the human race will improve much more rapidly than quadrupeds. He who reads this note may produce what is very superior in the line of agriculture if he tries. Will he not try, we ask?

A WRITER in the *North British Agriculturist*, in speaking of the fat stock classes shown at Aberdeen, contrasts the exhibit with that of twenty years ago.

At that time there were great rows of four and five-year-old oxen, giants compared with the young ones of the present, of finer bone, not more than half the age of the former. His conclusion is, that "the change is salutary," as the carrying on of animals to the former ages, when they can be sufficiently ripened at the latter, is unwise, more especially in such stringent times. It is unwise, we hold, in any times, as what is economic in periods of depression in methods of production, will be equally economic in prosperous times. In all animals intended for the block, rapid growth, early development, and quick ripening should be the producer's aim. We know that England's Prof. Brown is not pleased with the early maturity tendencies in the practice of the feeders of our time; but put Prof. Brown on a piece of land to pay a high rental through meat production alone, and he would soon be found wandering up and down the public ways of England wearing the camel's hair-shirt of penitence.

IN the minds of many there is a shrinking from having anything to do with pedigreed stock, and this fear, we might almost term it *dread*, is the offspring of failure. Sometimes financial, in the case of those who have attempted to handle it. Some, without any experience, have invested largely in certain lines of stock, and where there has been a lack of capital the result has been almost certain failure. Where experience is limited, much caution should be exercised in taking up the work of breeding, and where in the background there is scant capital, there should be the most scrupulous caution. The safe way for most to commence is to get but one or two females, and a male, and try their hand with these before hazarding too much. When any one has demonstrated to himself that he is succeeding, it is always an easy matter to invest more largely. Others urge that the prices of high-bred stock are beyond their reach—are, indeed, extravagant. We should like some one to define what is and what is not extravagant. Good, pure Shorthorn bulls can be got in Ontario now, and plenty of them, well fitted to be used in up-grading, for \$100, and less. Why should they want them for less? It will not pay to breed them of good quality for a less sum; and when the price ceases to be a paying one, the supply will cease to be forthcoming.

SOME men have stock equally good with others in breeding whose farms are in the same neighborhood, and yet they do not realize prices nearly so high. As in everything else, there are reasons for this, and we apprehend some of them are these: They do not take the same pains in feeding them as their neighbors, nor are they so diligent in bringing them to the notice of the public. An animal will not usually take the market well that does not look well, whatever may be its breeding, and hence the wisdom of keeping them presentable at all times. It will not avail to say that they have not been well fed, for stock should be so fed at all times, even though it should be of the scrub order. To accomplish this requires a good deal of forethought, and nice adjustment of labor; but the farmer who is always on the lookout—and every farmer should be—will be found equal to the occasion. Stockmen who do not embrace every reasonable opportunity of bringing their stock to the notice of the public are standing in their own light. The average farmer is not so anxious to secure good stock that he seeks for it as for some pearl of price; if he can be induced to purchase it at all, it is usually when it has been prominently brought before his notice. The men in Canada are very rare who rely upon their reputation alone to sell their well-bred stock.

A GOOD deal is said and written condemnatory of the practice of high feeding, when breeding animals are to be fitted for the show. There is but little doubt that oftentimes they are so ruined, and much more frequently than is necessary. The evils resulting from high feeding will be very much lessened if the animals so fed are only allowed to have plenty of exercise. Some speak against having show animals so very fat, and argue that the prizes should be withheld in such a case. We have but little hope that so it will be when individuals of the beef breeds are on exhibition; the prizes will go to animals that are well-fleshed, however perfect the development in form and quality of the leaner ones. To win prizes now the animals on exhibition must be high in flesh, and the way to put this on with a minimum of injury to them is not an unworthy object of the breeders' efforts. Some parties can keep their cattle in high flesh and have them breed regularly, and others cannot, which leads us to conclude that there must be a considerable difference in the treatment in such a case. It takes a long time to fit stock for the higher show-rings with any hope of success; and although it requires more feed where they are allowed to roam than when they are confined, if by giving them freedom their health and usefulness are preserved, it is far cheaper in the end to adopt the former course. When they have freedom, their coats will also be better, which is a great point in exhibiting stock.

The Journal.

With this number of the JOURNAL the third year of its existence closes. That it has not done all that it should have done during that time, is the painful conviction of its publishers; that it has accomplished something for the good of the commonwealth, and therefore to the advantage of its inhabitants, will be conceded by all fair-minded men.

Three years ago those who had good stock to dispose of were without a medium in their own line where its possession might be made known to the public. Now they are enabled to reach all stockmen in Canada worthy of the name, and many in the United States, and any month in the year, when they may be so minded. Although this is an advantage that has to be paid for, like the privilege of traveling on a railway train, yet, it is certainly a boon to have railway trains on which to travel; and so of an efficient means of advertising.

Three years ago the Shorthorn herd books were in a state of chaos. The Shorthorn breeders were perplexed as to what they should do, and those who were desirous of investing in the same were more perplexed. Now the rent portion of this community has been cemented, never, we trust, to be shattered again. The part the JOURNAL took in this useful work is too well known to most of our readers to require comment here. At that time the Ont. Experimental Farm buildings stood strong in their unsuitability to the requirements of a Government farm, since when they have been reduced to ashes, and out of the ruin magnificent structures, the pride of Ontario, have arisen. Our readers will remember that the line of policy mapped out by the JOURNAL, is that which was adopted by the Government, which is, to say the least, significant. It would have been calamitous had a monumental pile of impracticability and inconvenience been erected in the form of outbuildings, at the Ontario Agricultural College, as was at first proposed.

Three years ago Canada had no Ayrshire herd-book, now she has two. Nor had the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association a being, nor the Creamery Association of Ontario. Although the

JOURNAL is not to be credited with the origination of these societies, it was in cordial sympathy with them, lent a hand in their formation, and is trying to further their interests in every legitimate way. At that time some Canadian farm and stock publications, since dead, were not then born, and others of them have been able to maintain a struggling existence by dint of the sinews of Blood Bitters and similar compounds, while still others of them have grown fast into respectability. If the life career of each is to be based on the "survival of the fittest," we are content, for as in the past, we are calmly determined that, under Providence, the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL shall continue to be recognized as the leading agricultural journal of Canada.

We have not considered it our duty to snap at this, and grin at that, and bite a third, and snarl at everything progressive, and denounce it as a "speculation," that we might catch the ear of second and third rate farmers, under hypocritical pretence of guarding their interests. We have shown our sincerity in the advancement of the interests of agriculture by the encouragement of everything in the line of progress, our enemies themselves bearing witness—that is, if we have any. We have not shown our good will to our farmers by denouncing the Board of Agriculture with the pertinacity of an ill tempered old woman, and hammering away at the model farm with the same old sledge hammer dug up during a personal row at the college, monotonous in the eternal sameness of its sound, nor by hindering the grandly useful work of importing good stock by always condemning it. We have done it in a more tangible way. Ours is the only journal agricultural or otherwise in Ontario which has furnished the farmers with prize lists of the leading shows of Ontario, and we ask our farmers to remember it. We are justified in asking this at their hands. It is not the mere act of printing the prize-lists that we ask them to remember, but the principle at stake of ignoring the farmers' interests, which is involved by agreeing not to print these lists. Ours is the only journal in the province which has given from month to month a summary of live-stock news gathered from many lands, and ours is the only journal where the live-stock men of all the provinces meet at club, as it were, in the stock notes columns, and there discourse of things common to all.

The policy of the JOURNAL in the future, as in the past, consists almost altogether in positives. The policy of some journals seems to consist in negatives. Stabbing at dead Caesar's body because it is filled with wounds seems to afford them congenial work; but journals which deal with negatives can never be progressive. An unending growl whines through every page, which does nobody good, which can make nobody better.

We want our policy to be as fearless as our courage in proclaiming it, and our courage in proclaiming it as fearless as our policy.

We still make war upon the whole *serub* domain. In this third campaign which we are about to close, we are only the more determined in the fourth, which we hope to open, to intensify our efforts for their extermination. This infestation that robs Ontario alone annually of \$100,000,000 must be destroyed.

A herd, stud or stock book for the Dominion, for all the breeds that are numerously kept in it, is another line of our policy, and only one for each breed. The Ayrshire breeders have fallen into the mire from which the Shorthorn breeders have just extricated themselves, and our views, given, we trust, in no uncertain way, were made public in our last issue.

Better shelter for stock, better food both in summer and winter, and better facilities for watering, will still receive that attention which their importance deserves. And following in the wake of these we will still urge the breeding of better stock. We shall continue to gather latest news regarding what is important to stock-keepers from the corners of the earth. We shall continue to insert notes from the keeper of but one good animal free of charge, if the sender is only trying to improve, and we shall continue to welcome information that may be of general interest from the very humblest sources. The JOURNAL knows no "Whang the miller" policy.

We shall urge with even greater importunity the duty of farmers to provide their sons and daughters with a more liberal education in things pertaining to their calling—to provide them with the book of science as well as that of practice, and to set them translating from both of these at the same time. We shall more strongly proclaim the necessity of young farmers whose school days are gone, to turn the future into a school for self-improvement, and to aim to shine each in his effort for solid attainment. We still maintain our loyalty to the Ontario Agricultural College, reserving, as we have always done, the freedom to criticise its short-comings as occasion may require. We shall give prominence to what is important and useful in the line of agricultural invention, and we invite implement men to send us notices of their achievements on the same footing as the stockmen. The farmers, the stockmen, and the implement men are only wings of the one great army, and they subserve their own interests best by combining to advance the common good, rather than to unduly enlarge one segment so as to mar the rotundity of the whole circle.

Our friendliness to the cheese and dairy interests increases, in view of the magnificent work that the Cheese Dairymen's Association has accomplished, and of what the Butter Dairymen have commenced; and we confidently hope and believe that the contributions from the new Ontario Agricultural College dairy professor will prove of great value to the dairy interest.

Our list of contributors from this and other lands will be increased, and the efficiency of the JOURNAL in every particular will be sustained and advanced.

Our friends will be glad to know that the JOURNAL, planted but three years ago in the deep free clay loam soil of honesty of purpose, resting on a bottom thoroughly underdrained by strong desire to advance the true interests of agriculture, and to do so when possible without wounding the feelings of any, has grown apace. It has shot quite ahead of its little brothers, and we ask one and all to help us to make it a towering tree, the branches whereof shall fill the whole agricultural domain, and in the shadow of which the weary agriculturist may always find refreshful repose.

While we do thank and most sincerely, every one who has aided us in increasing our circulation, we still ask of them not to relax their efforts. Two hundred and seventy thousand farmers in Ontario alone, without a distinctively agricultural paper, is a sorrowful state of affairs, and one which every person should feel it a duty to try and improve. It is within the province of each to send the name of one subscriber, and by so doing the benefit that accrues is mutual in the end, by the gradually elevating process resulting from the scattering of rays of light.

Before we address you, our readers, again, through the columns of the JOURNAL, every one of you shall have eaten his Christmas dinner, and gone through the festivities of the New Year's season. We hope for each of you that this year that peace of spirit without

which no festivity can be truly joyous, may greatly abound, and that when another holiday season shall come again at the close of the year that is yet unborn, we shall have the privilege of renewing our greetings.

Remember the Herdsmen.

Our different agricultural societies, it may be, do not discharge their whole duty to the herdsmen who do so much toward making the shows a success in their own quiet way. Many are the expressions of admiration from visitors as they gaze upon one and another of the beautiful specimens of the different breeds in the various departments of live-stock, who only enquire for the name of the owner without ever thinking of the line upon line course adopted by the herdsman during all the days of the previous year, to bring them to their present state of perfection. It is only right that the owners should get a large share of the credit, as it is their capital and enterprise that are the mainsprings of the work, but the shepherd also should share with them, when his patient painstaking has been the means of winning prizes for them, and of thus not only adding to their fame, but also of paving the way for their material advantage.

As it is, the herdsman may be the means of winning a hundred prizes, and his name never is heard of. The owner, who may not even know a good beast, gets all the credit. True merit should be recognized wherever it is found; and if the skill of shepherds and herdsmen enable them to fit beasts that carry prizes, it is worthy of suitable reward.

In view of this we would respectfully suggest that agricultural societies in arranging prize-lists in the future, remember the herdsman, in some of the sections at least, as in the herd, flock and pen prizes, and so arrange that a share, or better still, an additional premium go to the herdsman. The sum need not be large, the important feature in reference to the former consisting in the advertisement which would thus be secured to him.

One of the crying wants of this country is a sufficiently numerous staff of competent herdsmen, and anything that may have a tendency to increase the number is worthy of attention. In Britain, the course that we have suggested is practiced at several of the leading shows, and the diploma there given is, it may be, of more value than the sovereign accompanying it. We know of some feeders in Canada who have been employed from year to year by parties who were bound to win, in fitting up the show herds, whose names are never mentioned in the press. They are always employed in erecting scaffolds on which other men clamber up to fame. In such a case, where they do this work so well, it would be a pity if they were not kept at it. But the world should know of their capabilities, and they have a right to reap all the advantages that would flow from such publicity.

Amongst Our Friends.

"I think your JOURNAL well worth the money to any farmer, and much more so to stock raisers." Henry Plumsteel, Clinton, Ont.

"I am well pleased with the JOURNAL. Its make-up and matter are first-class. It will be well worth preserving for reference in the hereafter."—William Armstrong, Jermyn, Ont.

"Your Journal comes regularly to hand and is a valuable publication."—J. H. Cavanagh, New Glasgow, N. S.

"I am glad to see the JOURNAL still prospering; it should, as it is a first-class paper."—Robert Ness, Howick.

"The JOURNAL is a welcome visitor, and every number is eagerly read. It is doubtless the best work of the kind in the Dominion."—A. B. McLeen, Goderich.

"I would not be without your JOURNAL for four dollars, let alone one."—Mark Pearson, Weston, Ont.

Sustaining Life at Exhibitions.

We do not mean quadruped life, for that is usually well provided for. One will frequently see those of the bovine species with food uneaten in the mangers, while those of the human family search in vain for what is wholesome, and for a place where it may be eaten in comfort. Making suitable provision for the wants of visitors in the way of food and accommodation is one part of exhibition machinery that is as yet in a crude state.

Lating tents are always to be found, but those who frequent fairs know better than enter such dens; they have been so often presented with food which swine even would not relish. Brazen-faced liars stand at the door ringing a bell and shouting "Good hot meal for twenty-five cents—get your tickets here," when the swindlers know perfectly well that they are but forging a chain of falsehood the livelong day with as many links in it as there are minutes in each passing hour.

There is no necessity for this state of affairs. A good, plain, wholesome meal can be provided for *twenty-five cents*, and the managers of exhibitions need have no great difficulty in securing suitable parties to take the work in hand. It should be relegated to the churches where these are willing to undertake it, when it will be properly done, and done in such a way that the meal hour will be rendered a time of pleasure, and not a dread ordeal which one meets with a regretful sigh, as being an unpleasant necessity that the inevitable has assigned to him.

In a large city as Toronto, it may be that the churches would not care to undertake the work; but in most places they would only be too glad of the opportunity, when not unduly fettered as to charges for the privilege, and by a too rigid arrangement of passes with those who have the work in hand.

The eating tent of the South Grimsby Agricultural Association, held at Smithville, October 12th and 13th, gave unlimited satisfaction, and as we have been searching for years past for this oasis in the Sahara of the methods in vogue of feeding the multitude at exhibitions, we give a synopsis of the plan on which it is conducted, that when directors read they may go and arrange likewise. The tent was under the auspices of the ladies of the W. M. Church of Canada. A nominal fee was given to the Association for the privilege, although we are not quite sure if a bonus should not be given rather, to get so much of respectability looking after the wants of visitors. The show usually lasts two days. The Ladies Aid provide meals for the judges and officers of the society at a rate. Meals are provided for the general public at twenty-five cents each, and such meals as should satisfy the most fastidious appetite. The atmosphere within was pure, the blasphemer even, who vows that he cannot help but swear, not daring to use any language but the most refined in such company. Indeed the place has more the air of a sanctuary where people have met in social conclave than of a bolting house where hungry, angry men have come to play the game of loathing and of grab alternately. And when we write thus we know full well regarding the truth of our statements, which to the uninitiated may seem strong. This Smithville association provided everything that a reasonable man could desire, and had it served in a cleanly way, and all for twenty-five cents; and we are told that it paid the Ladies Aid so well, that they are anxious to try the experiment next year.

Why should sharpers be allowed to control those eating tents when the churches are willing to do it? In Port Perry, at the Ontario Central, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches had eating-houses in the

village, a full quarter of a mile from the exhibition grounds. No graver mistake could have been made. People will not leave the grounds and walk a quarter of a mile for a comfortable meal, and then pay over again to get back into the grounds. No, the eating-houses should be on the grounds, and the management should hold out every reasonable encouragement that it should be so.

Deceit should be uprooted wherever it is found, and fraud destroyed both root and branch. Those tent robbers will advertise a good warm dinner for twenty-five cents. If the notice would but say twenty-five cents for half putrid meats, moulded cheese, rancid butter, and dish water to drink, it would be a long way nearer the truth.

Some argue that a good meal cannot be given for twenty-five cents—that in such a case it cannot be made to pay. We reply, the experiment made by our Smithville friends prove that it can be made to pay. "But," says one, "the ladies give their time." Well, if they do, so much the better. It is clear evidence that they feel it is not the whole of life to live alone for self, a truth that most of us are very prone to forget.

That it is to the interest of directors to have every department of the exhibition well managed needs no demonstration, and that the provision made for the material comfort of visitors should be first-class is equally clear. We hope, then, that when the choice of food caterers lies between respectability and money sharks, that the former will get the preference, even though their bid should be below that of the latter.

Forethought in Stock-keeping.

In no branch of agriculture are the advantages of a careful forethought more apparent than in stock-raising. While of much advantage in any department of farming, or indeed in any business, its advantages in stock-keeping are superlatively great, owing to the niceties of adjustment between the requisite supplies and probable consumption.

It will be found of much advantage in *stocking the farm*. One may possess a hilly farm, and admirably adapted to sheep husbandry. His neighbor may own broad acres in the valley, but adapted to the rearing of a totally different class of stock. And to stock the one farm with that class of animals which should be reared upon the other, is one of the mistakes that a deliberate exercise of judicious forethought will prevent. The nature of the market, too, will be considered. It matters not how suitable a farm may be for dairying in itself, if the market is far away, necessitating frequent journeyings over bad roads to market the produce. It may be better on such a farm to grow beef, which may go away upon its own feet, and sometimes occupying in its transit but a day or two in the year. Similarly a farm may be best adapted to growing beef, and yet it may be wise to grow dairy produce, if very convenient to a market. The *pros* and *cons* of natural location must be considered, and a prudent forethought will take these all in.

In furnishing the necessary *supplies of food*, its services are very necessary. It is too late to think of growing a supplement when the pastures are browned and parched by the suns and winds of midsummer. So, too, if grain is to be purchased for use in spring-time, it will be secured in autumn, when the supply is plentiful and stores cheap. The kinds also that shall be grown will not be left to hap-hazard, but will in the main be decided upon in the long winter evenings, when there is so much scope for the most ample deliberation.

The judicious exercise of forethought will generally

keep at bay what is usually a calamity to the keeper of quadrupeds—that is, *over-stocking*. In any case it is a misfortune, as it necessitates the adoption of one of two courses, both attended with serious loss. The first is selling the stock at a discount, owing to its *under-condition*; the second, buying feed usually when it is dear. Stock can never be sold when it is lean but at a sacrifice, whether the butcher or the breeder, and the farm that is over-stocked cannot of course keep its dependents but in lean condition. The stockman with short supplies is sure to put his animals on short allowance, so that when the time of pasture comes, they enter upon it not much more advanced, it may be, than when the last pasturage season closed, most of the food fed having gone simply to sustain animal life—a regretful waste of the product of hard summer toil. The niceties of adjustment between the probable demands of the stock and the probable supplies of food should not be drawn too fine. The person who has so balanced the supply and the consumption of fodder in an ordinary season is to be termed fortunate, rather than sagacious, for had the winter been but two weeks longer in duration, a not uncommon contingency, the advance of the work of a successful winter might have been neutralized. This but points in the direction of the wisdom of making abundant provision. If a supply is left, it may be held over without serious deterioration, and fed the next season. If the following season brings with it such a bountiful supply, the number of the eaters may be increased, by purchase, if need be, which is always more easily done than the disposing of superfluous eaters in the case of over-stocking.

Farmers who sell the major portion of their grain and hay, and winter their stock mainly on straw, are always over-stocked, for their eaters come out in the spring emaciated, and, in a sense, of less value than when just housed in autumn. With them there is always a shortage in supplies, and depend upon it there will be a corresponding shortage in the returns from the stock.

Then there is abundant room for forethought in making proper provision for *shelter*. It is not a good time to make due provision for this when the timbers are coated with ice, and a nail adheres to the hand picking it up. This should be done in every instance before it is required, but without the exercise of abundant forethought it will not be done.

Highest success, or even mediocrity of attainment, cannot be reached by the drowsy farmer. The cobwebs must all be kept brushed from the mind, and the intellectual faculties kept in active play. The punishment of the sleeping sentinel on the war-path is death, that of the sleeping farmer in the race—defeat. He must stand upon the watch-tower all the day and every working day in the year, and should even keep vigil sometimes by night.

To stock a farm improperly means loss, it may mean ruin; a mistake that will take long years to neutralize its ill effects. Failing to keep a constant equilibrium between the supplies of food and the demands upon it throws things seriously out of joint, as we have shown. To overstock the farm is always attended with loss. To fail to make timely provision by way of shelter is always followed by inconvenience.

All these and many other things must be taken in by the farmer who is to succeed, and when he has done his best some caprice of weather or inconstancy of the seasons throws out of gear the machinery of the planning of a season; and yet, must we say it, there are infatuated mothers, and fathers, too, who have so low a view of the intellectual requirements of him

who is to follow the calling which has given them bread, that they send away the gems of promise from their homes, and keep the dummies to manage the farm.

The Clydesdales of Cairnbrogie.

Cairnbrogie, though one of the youngest, is one of the largest Clydesdale establishments in Ontario. These two features alone invest it with an interest which is increased when we consider the youth of the men who have already made it famous as a Clydesdale home. The present firm of the Graham Bros. have come honestly by their love for the work which they have in hand, as their father, the late Mr. Richard Graham, had done not a little in importing and breeding good Clydes in his day. He came to Canada some twenty-nine years ago from the hills of Cumberland, and settled at Cairnbrogie sixteen years ago, and engaged in the work of handling horses in 1872, in which year, along with the Hon. David Reesor, of Markham, he imported Young Victor (1338), good as a getter and good in the show-rings.

The next year a good horse was brought out, which finally went to Mr. Cheyne, Toronto, for the good round sum of \$2,000. Mr. Graham kept on importing occasionally until the time of his decease, which took place in 1882. Of the number of good horses which he imported we may mention Royal Exchange, sold to R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, and which was awarded nine firsts from as many showings in the old country, and at least eighteen reds in this country—one at every exhibit. Most of the horses handled by Mr. Graham were of a superior type, very serviceable in the stud, and more than usually successful in the show-rings. When the senior Mr. Graham let fall his mantle, it was caught up by his five sons, some of whom are still mere lads, yet each has sufficient fondness for the work in hand to make them enthusiastic in it.

No time was lost by the elder brother of the firm in turning his responsibilities to good account, as in 1882 three horses were brought out, and the numbers thus imported have gone on increasing, till the aggregate counts at least 61 head, all fine horses of the lowest, blocky type.

They, too, have been particularly careful in selecting those only of the best breeding, as will be seen by noting the pedigrees that are given below. The Messrs. Graham were convinced from the first that although a cheap class of horses might, and very likely would have brought them greater present gains, yet they felt that a business that was to endure must be built on a stronger foundation, and therefore their determination, whenever possible, to get the best of the best. The three horses of the first importation were Criffle (2442), by Benlomond (1946), with dam by Mosstrooper (548); Garfield [a.83], C. C. S. B., and King Henry (2901), by Loch Libo (1468), and out of the dam Maggie (2058). These were aged three, two, and one year respectively. The former was first at the Toronto Industrial, and was sold to Mr. Samuel Staples, of Cavanville, Ont., and gave unbounded satisfaction, and is still doing good work. Garfield was second at Toronto in 1883, and at other local shows, and went to G. Lott, Edgar Mills, Ont., and King Henry was bought by J. Rolph, Manchester, his stock doing finely.

In 1883 four three-year-olds and two two-year-olds were selected, two of the former being Shires. Balmaghie (1926), foaled in 1880, by Pride of Galloway (610), dam Dandy 2d, (173), as good a stock horse as any one could wish for, was eagerly caught up by T. P. Card, Sunderland, Ont. Benjamin (1944), of similar age, by What Care I (912), dam Darling (575),

went to Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore, Ont. The two Shires, Weasenhalm Tom and Norfolk Tom, were both by Honest Tom (1111). Charles Bennett, Minnesing, bought the former, and J. Mason, Londesboro', Ont., the latter. The two-year-olds were Cornworth and Craignair. Cornworth (2659), by Prince Imperial (1259), dam Rosa (1759), was a good horse, and is still owned by Messrs. Gunn & Grant, Woodville, Ont. Craignair (2040), by Young Pride of Scotland (1368), dam Kathleen (1006), a very short-legged, blocky horse, went first to Robert Stevens, Collingwood, and again to J. Palmer, Richmond Hill.

In 1884 a bolder stroke was made, and eighteen head were brought over, eleven of them in January, and seven late in the season; and in this importation some horses of uncommon merit crossed the sea. It may be the most noted of the lot was Manfred (1758), foaled May, 1879, bred by M. R. Shaw, Stewart, Ardgowan, C. Enoch. His sire was Kier (1167), by Newsted (559), tracing through a long line of illustrious sires to Thompson's black horse, foaled about 1810. His dam Lily 650, was by Drew's Prince of Wales (673), so dreaded, in his day in Scottish show-rings. Newsted (559) was a first prize H. S. winner, and on dam's side a brother to Mr. David Riddell's Darnley (222). This dam Peggy, was by Samson (74), which was also the sire of dam of Drew's Prince of Wales, 673, and of the dam of Old Times (579). Manfred was a horse of good size and much symmetry, with splendid feet and pasterns. He was second at the H. S. S. Glasgow, in 1882, and at the Royal, York, in 1883, taking the Castle Douglas premium in 1882, and Lockerby in 1883. He was a first prize winner wherever shown in Canada save on one occasion, and is the property of Messrs. Brooks & Colquhoun, Mitchell. Standard Bearer, foaled 1880, by Duke of Hamilton (2074), was more than an ordinary horse, and was bought by Johnson, Rocky & Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, winning first there at the State fair.

No less than six of the first draft of 1883 were two-year stallions. Of this lot, The Times (3358), by Good Times (1154), dam, Nancy of Whitfield (2403) was a winner of several prizes in Scotland, and on coming to this country was bought by R. McEwen, Alloway Lodge, Byrne, Ont. Auld Style, by Lothian Prince 263, dam, Maggie (2791), was a heavy, strong boned, low set horse, which also went to C. Bennett, Minnesing. White Caren (3293), by Craichmore Bob (2038), dam, Doll (76), was picked up by T. P. Card, Sunderland. Carstairs (3490), by Boy in Blue (112), dam, Jamieson's mare (3648), a fine type of horse and very profitable to his owner, went to J. Cowie, Claremont. Glawillie (2826), by Gen. Brown (1142), dam, Maggie of Hill (2321), a stylish horse, and good and sure in the stud, was bought by the Messrs. Papineau & Moren, Barrie. The best of them, Nutwood (3870), by Jacob Wilson (2178), dam, Young Mail of Auchencairn (2710), was sold to the Messrs. Trinder & Groff, Simcoe, Ont. The three mares, Lily of the Forest, Maggie Montgomery and Miss Weir, are all registered in the Clydesdale stud book.

The later draft of 1884 comprised the three-year stallion, Commander-in-Chief, the two-year stallion, Cheviot, the three one-year-olds, Lord Lee, Norres Ranger and Loch Lea; the foal Grand Times and the three-year mare Jessie Lee, vol. iii, bred by A. Montgomery, Netherhall, Castle Douglas. She was the get of Prince Imperial (1258), dam, Lovely of Boreland (262), by Lochfergus Champion (449), so noted as a sire. She became the property of G. Wagg, Goodwood, Ont., Messrs. Papineau & Moren, Barrie, secured Commander-in-Chief (2692), by Young Prince of Wales (1016), dam, Countess of Berks (494); S. Staples, Cavanville, Cheviot (2672), bred at Hazlerig, Belford, Eng., by the sire, Darnley (222), and dam, Mary of Hazlerig (175), as good a horse, quality considered, as the firm ever brought out, and Messrs. Rocky & Co. came back again from Marshalltown, Iowa, and captured Lord Lee (3795), by Lord Clyde (1741), and the dam, Susie (4082). Norres Ranger (3850), by Prince of Carstairs (1505), dam, Missie (3825), winner of a first at Kirkcubright, Aug. 1884, was sold to J. Robinson, Reeve of Markham, Ont., and Loch Lea (3772), by Jacob Wilson (2178), dam, Bet of Barlae (2628), accompanied Lord Lee to Iowa. Grand Times (3670), by Old Times (579), dam, Maggie (953), by Prince Alfred (618), is now owned by W. Foster, Epsom, Ont., and has already proved an exceedingly useful horse. His grand style and consistent build brought his owner a first at Toronto in 1885, and also at Port Perry in 1886, along with other prizes.

In 1885 a contingent of four stallions, all foaled in 1882, arrived in March, followed by another eight strong in September, and two mares. Of the first lot, Doubt Not (3569), by Goodhope (1679), dam, Lilly (783), by Farmer Drumflower, a clean cut stylish horse, and first wherever shown, is now in the stud. Shamrock (4013), by Duke of Hamilton 2078, dam, Jessie (3480), by Prince of Wales (673), was bought by the Messrs. Kelly & Ritchie, Brechin, Ont., to improve the stock in that locality. Wee Laddie (4106), by Goodhope (1679), dam Jean of Highbourse (2468), by Lochfergus Champion (449), was bought for a similar purpose by R. Snider, Brantford; and Mr. S. Staples of Cavanville, coming back again for another horse found what he wanted in Clangrant (3513), bred by J. Muir, Castle Douglas; sired by Glanamour, and out of the dam, Sally (3822), by Merry Tom (3536).

The gem of the September lot is Macmaster (3823), sketched and described on the first page of this paper. He was the first of the Macgregor stock, of which so many have this year come to Claremont. The six stallions following were all 1883 horses. Mr. Bennett, of Minnesing, came again to Cairnbrogie and secured the finely bred horse, Prince of Newton (3924), by Prince of Wales (673), dam, Baroness (2125), by Baron Renfrew (37). The same party took home with him, Garvald (3624), by Darnley (222), dam, Bell of Garvald 4284. This horse as a three-year-old weighed over 2,000 lbs., and yet was smooth and level. The Messrs. Sugdon, Hubbard & Co., Mt. Albert, Ont., took away Kildolton (3719), by Lord Clyde (1741), dam, Darling of Middleholm (3485); and H. Gregg, Saintfield, Ont., Peveril (4611), bred by Adam Grey, of Ingleston of Borge, sired by Manfred (1758), and out of the dam, Jennie Hendrie (2292). Warrior Boy (4774), by Warrior (902), dam, Trim (304), also went to Minnesing. Royal Stewart (3979), by Jacob Wilson (2178), died soon after reaching Claremont, and Commodore (4301), foaled April, 1884, by the sire, Belted Knight (1395), dam, Blossom (1296), by Rob Roy (2379), became the prize of J. Lundy, Pine Orchard, Ont. The two mares were Mary Gray, of 1882, and Lady Bell, of 1883, the former by Prince Albert (616), going to Thos. Inzun, Scarboro township, and the latter, a compact, low set, strong boned mare, with splendid feet and good action, by Macgregor (1487), is still in the stud. They are both in vol. ix of the C. C. S. B.

The importations of 1886 exceed those of any one previous year, both in the quality of the horses, and in the number. Seven stallions arrived in March, six more following close in May and eight in September. Five of the March arrival were foaled in 1883, and the sixth in 1884. Macarthur (3815), by Macgregor (1487), dam Bet of Auchengoll (2417), by Prince (609), the 5th winner at the H. S., as a one-year, and 4th as a two-year, and 1st at Toronto, 1886, has already been sold to W. L. Taylor, Doncaster, Ont. Dandy Dinmount (3552), sired by Prince of Wales (673), said to have been one of the finest horses ever brought to Canada, died in September. Freedom (4382), by Liberty (222), dam, Maggie of Tarbrooch (4543), by Bonnie Scotland (1076), with a large amount of substance, bone and hair, and other essentials of a good Clyde, is now in the stud. MacAndrew (4551), bred by John Crosby Shawhill, Rerrick, is by Prince Albert (616), dam, Darling (1153), by Lord Lyon (489). He is beautiful in form and fine in finish. He has a great round body, firmly supported. The Poet, by Earl of March (1127), is already the property of Messrs. Johnson, Rocky & Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, and Prince Victor, by Prince Albert (616), that of S. Johnson, Whitevale, Mich., U. S. A.; while McLintoch, foaled 1884, by Macgregor (1487), has been secured by J. Thompson, Lansing, Ont.

Four of the May importation were horses of 1883, and the other two of 1884. Of the first four, Macintyre (3471), bred by J. McDowall, Girdstingwood, Kirkcubright, besides being shapely, but only of medium size, excels in head, neck, back, quarters, legs, feet and pasterns. He, too is by Macgregor (1487), dam, Sally of Girdstingwood (2639), by Mat-chen (1218). Bannerman (vol. ix), by Jacob Wilson (2178), dam, Syland Bet (937), by Young Sir Walter Scott (1031), is strong in Clyde essentials. Bright Smile was bred by Thos. Marshall, at Annon, near the home of S. Beattie. He was sired by Prince Henry (1257) with Bess, bred by J. Dalziel, Dalpheddar, for dam. She is the get of Samson (1524). He is a horse whose qualities are of the first order. Royal Blue (vol. ix), bred by A. Rankin, Stranraer, was sired by Blue Ribbon (1961), and out of Peggy of

Aird (1659), by Ivanhoe (396). He is said to be very like his sire, the premium horse in Wighton in 1882 and 1883. Corsock (vol. ix), was foaled in 1884, and bred by David Blain, Garro s, Corsock, sired by Sir Michael (1530), half brother to Macgregor (1487), and out of the dam, Bell (vol. ix), sister of Hero (380), is a big bay, with lots of substance, and Duchrae (vol. ix), by Sir Michael (1530), dam, Esmerelda (730), is a similar style of colt.

The September draft consisted of a three year old, six two-year-olds and a yearling—all stallions. The three-year-old, Grange (3671), is of the low set type, round in the barrel, and strong in the shoulder, with an extra good fore-knee, and fine large round feet. He was bred by the Earl of Selkirk St. Mary's Isle, sired by Jacob Wilson (2178), and out of Rose of Netherlaw (641). Of the two-year-olds, MacPhail is certainly one of the best, where all are good. Our correspondent in writing, up the Toronto show, says that he was a favorite outside the ring, which we are in no way surprised to hear, now that we have seen him. As he appeared to us, with fine up-standing form, massive shoulders, carrying a perfect arch, and great round heavily quartered body, we thought if an artist desired a very perfect model, he would find it in MacPhail. His style is simply superb, his bone is right, and his action of that kind which so bewitches the eye that it must follow. Like so many other good things, he was sired by Macgregor (1487), and has for dam, Bett of Auchengoll (2417), by Prince (609). He was a first prize-winner at the Royal, 1886. Charlie Douglas (vol. ix), by Macgregor (1487), and from the dam, Bet (1338), by Hero (380), like all the Macgregors, has much style and quality. St. Giles by Auld Reckie (1920) dam, May of Auchengoll (2418), by Sampson (741), is said to be very like his sire, which once took first prize and cup at the Royal as best horse on the ground. Fred Archer (4380), bred by Thos. Frederick, Cavinhandy, Stranraer, by What Care I (912), dam, Honora, by Lord Byron (489), was quite a prize-winner in Scotland. Kirkland (4481), has for sire Lord Blantyre (2242), and dam, Fanny of Kirkland (3896), by Hero (380)—a showy horse—has been sold to F. Jennings, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Macfadyen (4562), bred by W. T. Sproate, Barnes, by Macgregor (1487) and the dam Lily (1754), by Young Victor (1338), was first at the Ontario Central, Port Perry. The last, but not the least, Macqueen, to appear in vol. ix, was foaled May, 1885—a half brother to MacPhail—being sired by Macgregor (1487), and is very like the former. His dam, Bet of Bellmack (vol. ix), by Lothian Tam (1211). Macqueen was second at the H. S. S. at Dumfries and first at Port Perry, 1886.

Cairnbrogie is but one mile from Claremont on the main line of the C. P. R., 34 miles east of Toronto. Its outbuildings have recently been fitted up carefully for the work in hand, and altogether it is a prosperous looking establishment.

We cannot close this paper without saying, *success* to Cairnbrogie and its work. The promoters of this work are so young, and yet they have shown so much of manhood. Some men will call it "speculation," speaking of it in a stigmatizing sense. It may be speculation in a way, but it is certainly speculation that leans to virtue's side, speculation that builds up a commonwealth more than those engaged in it, as most of the good horses brought over by the Messrs. Graham have remained in the country. Some men build lordly palaces which only crumble with the ages; others, by means of extortionate rates of interest exacted from those once in their toils, build up colossal fortunes beneath the curse of heaven; and others, falling down at the shrine of the changeful goddess of fashion, lavish on her the gatherings of a lifetime, but the work that is being done by the Graham Bros. will bring material gain to hundreds—it may be thousands in the twentieth century—in consequence of the improvement it is working in the draught horses of the country.

Please examine your address tag. If it reads, Dec., '86, or any month of '86, your subscription expired with that issue, and we will be obliged if readers in arrears will renew at once.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Hogs and Hoggpens.

Hogs are to be found on almost every farm. They are popular in a sense. Still there are comparatively few farmers that take that pride in, or give them that consideration that is given to other kinds of stock. They need some one occasionally to speak a word for them. As far as breeding, feeding, and care is concerned, they will respond as readily as any other kind of stock. What is wanted to make hogs more profitable is a better knowledge of their nature and natural habits, by the common farmer. They are called dirty. "As dirty as a hog," is a common expression. It is a libel. No other kind of stock will make such an effort toward cleanliness. They roll in the mud, not because they delight in dirt, but to wet the skin. The hog is so constituted that he cannot throw off heat as the horse, by sweating, neither does he do as cattle, sheep, or dogs, evaporate largely at the mouth. He is therefore the most helpless of our domestic animals in controlling heat, his only resource being the cool earth or mud-hole. But hogs are not only very sensitive to heat, but also of cold, and just as water on the skin is one of the best things in hot weather, it is one of the worst in cold. It rapidly carries off the heat in both cases. In the one it is a benefit, in the other an injury. However, in cold weather they will do more in the way of self-help than other kind of stock. What they want is to be dry, and have a dry bed; and if they cannot find a sufficient amount of straw in one place to make this, they will collect, if possible, what will make it, not only enough to lie on, but also to cover. If they have access to a straw stack, they will make a bed that many a tramp may be proud of. Now what do we learn from all this? Hog nature; and the nearer the farmer works in harmony with this nature, the more profitable his hogs will be. They are so fond of heat in cold weather that they will, if they have access to it, lie in a heating manure pile. This is the worst of all conditions, because they become wet, and as soon as they rise they chill. Yet there are thousands of hogs every year making their nest in a pile of heating horse manure. Let their owner watch their miserable condition when they get up in the morning, their emaciated forms and dyed hair, and through pity change their condition. Hogs kept in this way don't pay, and their owner is not able to take an agricultural paper: he is too hard up.

There is another thing that must not be lost sight of in speaking of hogs. They are the best manure-making animals we have. If there was no other profit but the manure, it would pay to keep hogs. They should be looked upon very largely as machines for making manure. To make the most of them in this direction depends largely on the kind of pen they are kept in. Some time ago I was at a neighboring farm. The owner said, "I have just been building a hog pen; come and see it." And sure enough he had one built in fashionable style. He fortunately had a side-hill. He chose that as the site. It was built shanty roof. The cave down hill; then the floor had also an incline in the same direction. An opening along at the bottom served to give free access to the manure. The rain from the roof and the manure from the floor of course fell in the same place. Then by taking advantage of the side hill it could be washed away without any trouble. I suppose this was the particular feature that gave delight in the new structure, and was the cause of me seeing it. It is so nice, you know, to have hogs that will dung out their own sty. Of course bedding wasn't needed. In fact, it would have spoiled the whole arrangement. The hogs' feet would

not slip, and of course the manure wouldn't go out. The owner would have had to do it, or more likely it would be left undone. This has been the fashionable hog-pen of the country. I have built the same kind myself. But for a number of years I have tried another plan, and I have been assisting in building one lately; the outline of the plan, as far as the manure is concerned, may not be out of place. First, the ground floor is leveled; then sleepers are laid. They should be oak, red beech or cedar; earth is then filled in to within about an inch of the top of sleepers, well packed, then lime mortar laid till it is level with top of sleepers. Then rock elm lumber one inch thick is laid on this, and well nailed. Here we have practically a water-tight floor. This pen is built, as every one should be, with some connection with cattle and horse stables. It is then an easy matter to supply the hogs with abundance of dry bedding, and just as fast as it becomes wet, clean out, and mix with the other manures. This not only secures the whole of the hog manure, but it distributes it in a manner to benefit the whole. This plan also tends to prevent injury to horse manure from overheating. Hogs kept in this way will always have a corner where they can lie warm and dry, and as clean, even more so, than other kinds of stock.

Comfortable quarters, and a dry bed will stand in place of a large amount of food, and will pay as well if given to hogs as horses. While a full-grown breeding sow should have this, she will be better of a good deal of liberty. She should be fed largely on mangolds and bran, in order that she does not become too fat. After she has farrowed, too much can hardly be given.

As my paper is already longer than I intended, I will conclude with a remark about feeding growing pigs. They should not be confined to a single article of diet, such as shorts or chop stuffs. The growing bones require something else—milk, boiled potatoes, or other roots, green clover, weeds, etc., are all relished. A few shovelfuls of earth thrown in the pen every two or three days will please them very much. It is natural for them to have some, and it will pay to gratify them.

F. MALCOLM.

Innerkip, Ont.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Breaking and Training Colts.

BY JOHN DIMON.

Having often been asked the question as to the best age to break colts, I have some time since come to the conclusion that you do not want to break your colt—you simply want to educate and train him. The best age to commence that is as soon after the foal gets up and sucks the dam as you can get time to attend to it.

The first lesson to teach a young colt is that you do not wish to hurt it. The next is that you are the stronger party and can master it. He will soon learn these two lessons, and then you can go up to him anywhere; and when you have once your hand on him, you have him, as he will not struggle to get away from you. The next two lessons are to halter and lead him, and to teach him to stand tied by the halter. You may then by kindness teach him to follow you around, and come at your call, by always awarding him for so doing with a sweet apple, a handful of oats, or anything else that such youngsters are known to like. Then teach him at an early age to be handled all over, including the taking up of his feet, and to be carded and brushed. When he finds you do not harm him, he will like these lessons, and will always remember them. Next accustom him to stand with a bag or blanket thrown across him. When you have taught him all this, he is ready, as soon as

old enough, and large enough, to be bridled and bitted. Be sure you bit him thoroughly, and practice this for some time before attempting to drive in harness. Do not compel your colt to wear the biting gear too long at one time, as by so doing it has a tendency to sour his disposition. Keep him in the gear just long enough each time to let him understand that he cannot get clear of it, and that he must give up to it; and do not take it off while he is struggling to free himself from it, but let him fight it out and get quiet first. Always take it off when quiet, otherwise he may think the removal has been caused by his own exertions to get rid of it. The fall after your colt is two years old, if well cared for, and well grown, it will do to commence driving in a light rig. My own method is, to drive first double beside a quiet horse, in order to get him accustomed to the road and to the sights he may meet on the road, and to give him confidence in himself. Many a fine highly bred colt, for want of confidence in himself, becomes frightened on the road from meeting loads of hay or other high loads or strange things, and will try to run away from them from fear; but if balked in this his next means of defence or protection is to kick, which is one of the worst habits a colt can possibly get into. Many a kicking horse first commences this habit from fright, and not from viciousness, as many suppose. If a colt is first taught what is required of him, as soon as he is made to understand, he usually becomes a willing subject; but to attempt to force him to do that which he does not comprehend, is to excite him to resistance, which is always to be avoided; hence the many baulky, kicking, and otherwise unruly horses. In breaking and training colts, strength and courage are not so essential as patience, perseverance and kindness. The man who is void of patience cannot expect to control and win the confidence of his horse. Colts contract habits very easily when improperly managed; and when a bad habit in a horse (as well as in man) is once established, it becomes somewhat a serious matter to subdue. Consequently I do not trust a colt too much when commencing to drive, but recommend the use of the kicking-strap at first, until you gain confidence in your colt that he will not kick under any ordinary circumstances, when you may with safety leave it off. My advice is not to place too much confidence in a young colt on the road, but to be very careful and watchful until you are quite sure you have a safe animal.

Next to kicking, shying is perhaps the greatest evil that horseflesh is heir to. The inconvenience, annoyance, and oftentimes danger, occasioned by a shying horse is anything but pleasant to its rider. Shying in horses is undoubtedly the offspring of fear. Fear is the emotion excited by suspicion, apprehension, appearance or approach of danger. This may be termed natural timidity, giving rise to that kind of shyness with which colts and young animals are endowed. Another kind of shyness may be said to be acquired. To illustrate, a colt is naturally shy at any object of imposing appearance, either novel or strange to him. On the other hand he beholds an object that is familiar to him, which he associates with some former suffering. Shyness may also be attributed to a third cause—imperfect vision. A horse whose eyesight is imperfect is apt to shy at objects in consequence of not seeing them properly. The disposition to shy arising from either of the above causes is often increased by the acts of the driver. Our advice to the drivers of such horses would be, to keep your temper and save your whip. Gentleness and persuasion are by far the best means of breaking off this habit in your

colt. Let the animal stand and look at the object he fears. Speak to him encouragingly, and gradually he will approach it. After he has passed it, turn him around, passing the object several times slowly, and this fear vanishes. By thus gently managing him, he soon places confidence in you, and a gentle word from the driver will induce him to move on past the object. It is as essential for the high bred road horse to have confidence in his driver as for the driver to have confidence in him. Lest I should occupy too much space in your valuable journal, I must defer much more that I would like to say for another issue. Windsor, Ont., Oct. 11, 1886.

The Markham Exhibition.

It is almost marvelous the extent of the exhibits at some of our county shows, and this is one of the strongest reasons that can be urged in favor of their continuance. Notice, we did not say the amount of the attendance, but *the extent of the exhibit*, the best gauge of the usefulness of a show, although its objects are most surely subverted when the attendance and the exhibit are both good, although the attendance cannot be long secured where the exhibit is wanting.

Our object in singling this exhibition, comprising as it does the riding of East York, amongst scores that cover more territory, is not so much to go over the prize list in detail, but to refer to the extent to which some branches of the live-stock industry may be centred, and to the enormous amount of fine stock of one, or two or three kinds which may be produced in that centre.

Although almost every department of the show was good, we are safe in saying that its *feature* was draught horses. In this it was *simply immense*. Indeed, the Provincial did not call out a better display, nor one more numerous. In the class for heavy draught farm teams, we saw no less than ten or twelve competing for the honors, and every one of them would have done honor to any show. In looking over the prize list our attention was arrested by the unusually large number of specials offered by individuals, which always speaks well for the spirit of any community. In such a case it is not difficult to get up a good local show, for deny it as men may, the prize money overshadows the honor in the minds of most of us.

The number of prizes won by some of the exhibitors in the draught class was unusually large. We may cite a few: Messrs. Beattie & Torrance were first in the aged stallion class, in the 3-year stallion class, and second and third in two-year-olds, first and third for brood mare with foal by her side, second for spring filly, and first for best stallion and four mares any age. The aged stallion was Lucky Getter, by Lord Lyon (489), which was also first at Toronto and at Guelph, and the 3-year-old was imp. Pickwick (399), (3885), also first at Toronto, first and diploma at Guelph, and first at Toronto as best horse entered in the Canadian Clydesdale stud-book. W. Rennie, Toronto and Markham, was first with two-year stallion, first and third with three-year filly, third with two-year filly and first for best span Clyde mares, which were also first for best groomed span, open to teams exhibited in any class, which scores a red in favor of the manager, Mr. A. McLean. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, were first for one year stallion, first and special for best Clydesdale mare or filly, and first and second for filly two years old. Capt. Rolph, Markham, was first for best two span farm horses, owned within five miles of Markham, second for team imp. Clydes and third for 1-year imp. filly.

Another marked feature, considering that the show was that of only a portion of a county, was the exhibit of dairy cows, Ayrshires, Jerseys and a few Holsteins. John Laurie, Malvern, was out with 9 head, from a herd of 21 head, and carried first on aged bull, first on bull calf, second on milk cow, and first and second on heifer calves. Thos. & Wm. Crawford, each with a good herd, shared the prizes.

D. R. Hoover and Edward Houck showed the Holsteins, but there were only two or three specimens there.

Captain Rolph and the Hon. David Reesor, both of Markham, contended for the Jersey honors. The former was out with a bull and six females, and the latter with 10 head. The prizes were pretty equally divided.

In Shorthorns, the strongest exhibitors were M. Bell, Atha; John Miller, Markham, and John Wilson & Sons, Whitevale, the former taking the herd prize.

In Leicester sheep, the strongest exhibitor and prize-taker was Ed. Sanderson, Buttonville, whose sheep rest upon the importations of the late Geo. Miller, Markham. In imported Southdowns, Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont., and Steyning, Sussex, Eng., were best in imp. Southdowns, and R. Marsh, Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, best in imported and Canadian bred.

In Shropshires, J. Miller & Sons were strongest, W. Major following; and T. F. Boynton in Cotswolds. Messrs. Kennedy & Wilson in Merinos, and the beautiful Dorset horned sheep of Mr. Stanford and Capt. Rolph made a handsome show.

G. B. Andrews, of Queensville, made a fine exhibit of Berkshire swine, that would have been creditable to any one.

To enumerate the many things worthy of notice, would be quite out of the question here. We only stay to notice the lovely iron grey 3-year general purpose filly, owned by T. Whiteside, Ellesmere, bred by the exhibitor, and which was also first at the Toronto Industrial. With her perfect form and beautiful carriage, she seems to know herself a prize-winner.

The Mürthzal Cattle.

Professor Wrightson says that the Mürthzal breed of Styria is of a race native to Austria. These cattle are found pure in the valley of the Murz and the Mur, in Styria. They are considered to be closely allied to the Hungarian cattle. The oxen work from three to eight years in the valleys, and five or six years on the mountains, after which they are fatted. The cows are great milkers, and have been known to produce 775 gallons per annum, and 464 gallons is given as the usual average. The characteristic peculiarities of the pure Mürthzal race are the following: The skin and mucous membrane are of a dark color, as is shown in the mouth and on the tongue (blue tongue), muzzle dark; the horns are white, short, smooth and thin, but black at the tips, directed forwards, and then turned somewhat upwards; the tail is long and thin, and is furnished with a black tuft; hoofs, black; the color of the hair is bright or dark grey (badger-gray), with brighter stripes round the muzzle; color rings round the eyes, and dark colored belly. The calves of the pure breed have a dark blue tongue.—*Mark Lane Express*.

The Ayrshires of Logan's Farm.

Although pure-bred Ayrshires and Ayrshire grades are more numerous in Canada to-day than any other of the pure breeds save Shorthorns, they are not nearly so numerous as they ought to be in locations where money is made from the handling of milk, butter and cheese. Montreal island seems to be a centre for the famous little Scotch milk cow, more especially on its easterly side. This may in part be accounted for in the fact that a number of Scotchmen have settled there, proverbial for their attachment to what belongs to the land of "Auld lang syne," and in part by circumstances affected by location. The city at the head of ship navigation in a Dominion must needs be a large and busy one, and the milk required by its ever-increasing population something enormous. The brisk demand for milk set the farmers around Montreal to dairying; and although those old settlers planted themselves in the very midst of the Canadian cattle, that are often lauded as milk-producers, we presume they found the Ayrshires better adapted to their purpose and commenced importing them accordingly.

One of the earliest importers of the breed was Mr. Thomas Irving, who for long years has tilled Logan's

Farm, which is now inside the corporation of the city, a farm that has in large part been drained with the tiles brought by its enterprising farmer from beyond the sea.

Mr. Irving's first importation was brought over by himself in the year 1857, and consisted of four head—females, and all with calf. Two were purchased from Thomas & James Young, Kilbride, Stewarton, near Kilmarlock. One of these, Kate, was sold, and some of the descendants of Stately, the other one, are still in the herd. She was a prize-winner in her day, as was her dam, Old Stately, in her native home. The third, Lady Mary, from the dam Jean, bought from Mr. John Crawford, Darby, Ayrshire, is the ancestress of a goodly portion of the present herd, and her descendants, as well as herself, have been great prize-winners. The fourth was Grey, from an ancient Paris prize-winner, but of whose progeny none now remain at Logan's Farm.

In 1871, Mr. Irving imported four head. Two of these, Stately and Soncy, have furnished representatives of the present herd. Later came Jess and Beauty, the latter furnishing living representatives to the present herd, and the former going to W. Rodden, Plantagenet, in 1876.

In 1874 Gipsy Queen and Jennet were imported. The former still in the herd along with three females, descendants, has proved one of the greatest prize winners ever brought to Canada. She has carried 14 firsts and 3 seconds at leading shows. She has the slim neck, sloping shoulders, heavy quarters and deep milk vein of a true Ayrshire. In 1877, Bella, still in the herd, and two of her offspring, was imported. It will thus be seen that the herd is built entirely upon an imported foundation, and that the work of Mr. Irving himself. Other sundry importations were made that are not noted here.

The first bull used was Buttery, bred by A. W. Buttery, near Airdrie, Scotland, of noble descent, and brought to this country in 1853. Sir Colin 3d, calved in 1865, and imported in dam, was for a time the stock bull. Robbie Burns followed, imported in 1868. To him cows were sent for service even from Quebec. Then followed Sir Roger, Sir Walter Scott, a bull of much weight; Bonnie Dundee, home-bred, and a great prize-winner; McGregor, imported in 1882, and Lord Lansdowne, the present stock bull.

The Ayrshires of Logan's Farm have had their full share of successes in the show-rings. For the last three years they have won the herd prize at the Lower Canada Provincials, and have, during a long series of years, been favorites in both local show-rings and those of greater note. One cannot look around him within the cottage at Logan's without meeting evidences of their successes at every glance, in the diplomas, and drawings of famous Ayrshires that have been crowned with the victor's palm.

As was to be expected, a herd so long and so favorably known, could not but attract buyers, both from the near and the far away. And we are told accordingly of sales made to New York State, to Charleston and other places in the sad but sunny South, to the Lower Provinces and to the N. W. territory. Mr. Irving also gives some attention to the growing of good Clydes, breeds Berkshire pigs, and is an enthusiast as a producer of grey and silver Dorking fowls. He has paid as high as £5 sterling for a dark grey bird of this breed, and about half that sum additional for expenses of importing.

Mr. Irving has made a success not only of breeding Ayrshires, but also of farming and gardening. His proximity to Montreal making the temptation in this latter line too strong in a measure to resist, so that

while the Ayrshires are cropping the succulent grasses, the vegetables are making rapid headway in the garden, and the grain to feed the former during a Lower Canada winter is preparing itself in the luxuriance of a rapid growth, characteristic of the splendor did soil that former seas have deposited in the upbuilding of the beautiful island of Montreal.

Rambling.

The island of Montreal is exceedingly well fitted for the occupancy of a large city, lying as it does at the head of ship navigation, and easily accessible from the great inland that lies beyond, at present the cradle of what will yet become mighty peoples. The boundless tide of traffic that will flow and ebb between the eastern and western worlds must pass through it, leaving a portion of that wealth of which all travelers must divest themselves when journeying to and fro. The island is very fertile, and in itself could easily supply a city ten times the size of Montreal with vegetables and milk, if a majority of the farmers became producers of these. The demand for milk in a city so populous is always brisk, and Scotchmen, with their usual sagacity in discovering where a penny can be turned, have not been slow to discover this little stream of revenue and to set about helping themselves. This accounts for the numerous herds of Ayrshires that are to be found on the seaward side of Montreal. Here Logan's Farm, the home of Mr. Thomas Irving, as stated elsewhere in this issue; Parkhill, the home of Mr. Drummond, and that of Mr. Thomas Brown, are situated. Messrs. D. & A. Drummond have a promising herd. Mr. George Kidd has a herd of some 20 or 30 head. Messrs. J. & S. Nesbitt has a herd, as has also

MR. JAMES HENDERSON,

Petite Cote, whom we visited on the 4th of October last, who rents 380 acres, a plan adopted by many of the farmers here, as much of the freehold lying outside the city is owned by men who made their pile in other days, and whose families are seeking to enjoy life in places far away. Mr. Henderson has some to head of pure-bred Ayrshires in his large herd of milkers, and also owns a number of good Clyde horses. One of these, Leslie Chief, imported August, 1885, now five years old, is a beautiful horse, as nearly all the get of Boydston Boy (111) are. He has heavy bone and good feet, and is extra in the shoulder, and would answer either for a beautiful sketch, a horse of the first order in the stud, or in the collar. His sire, Boydston Boy (111), so famous in Scotland, and whose fame has grown constantly in Canada, has certainly been the producer of a lot of fine horses. His dam is Kate 5 by (Mr. Robbie's) General Moltke. As a yearling, Leslie Chief was second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow, and second as a two year old at the Royal at York. He is half brother to the famous Lord Erskine (1744). Mr. Henderson has a number of other horses.

Potato digging was going on briskly at the time of our visit, a young Scotchman being kept moving at a double quick with a potato-digger by a band of women and children, who followed picking them up. Usually a source of much revenue to the farmers here, this year they are a short crop.

AMBLESIDE,

the residence of Mr. John Adams, Port Perry, whose labors were so abundant in connection with the Ontario Central Exhibition, is a pretty place. It is situated on Scugog Island, an island of much fertility and containing 11,000 acres. In the grey mists of the morning (Oct. 7th) the sharp crack of the duckshooter's gun fell upon the ear, as these birds come down in

autumn in considerable numbers to feed upon the wild rice that grows amid the sedge along the margin of the lake. As the mists lifted they gradually disclosed, look which way you would, forests clad in the russet and crimson robes of autumn, alternated with clearing. A large portion of no less than nine townships can be distinctly seen from Ambleside. Tall pines, with their bare arms outstretched as though lamenting the death of their brothers laid low by the pitiless axe of the lumberman, forms a striking feature of the mainland scene, as looked upon from this beautiful home. Mr. Adams informed us to our great surprise, that land on Scugog Island brought readily from \$80 to \$100 an acre. This of course is quite common in townships along Lake Ontario, but soils that will command this price inland must be rich indeed.

In addition to a multitude of other duties, Mr. Adams farms 300 acres at Ambleside, and also keeps a large lot of stock of various kinds, but an extended notice must be deferred to some future occasion.

MR. WM. PEARSON,

of Manchester, Ontario, farms largely some two miles or thereabouts from Port Perry. At the time of our visit, October 6th, there was an amount of produce growing on the place that does one good to see it. Some fifteen acres of turnips and half a dozen of mangolds bore ample testimony to a high state of tillage by the luxuriance of their growth, and an ample supply of fodder-corn spoke of forethought in supplying the wants of the stock in a season when the traces of this forethought are too seldom witnessed. A number of the turnip rows had been supplied with phosphates purchased at Whitby. One could tell the rows in an instant where these had been supplied, by the greater luxuriance of their growth, which was very marked.

Mr. Pearson has also a small herd of Shorthorns which rest on a good foundation, and one of the best barns in the country, of his own building. The Shorthorns number some 10 head, all of which are registered in the Dominion S. H. H. B., and all of good quality. The bull is bred from a cow imported by Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, and was bought from A. Earchman & Sons, Epsom. Ella 2d, from the cow Emma, by Cheltenham—262—bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and bought in 1877 at the sale of John Miller & Son, Brougham, is a good type of a cow, from which three bulls have been sold, and two females and a bull yet remain. There is also one by Wallflower, once in the possession of J. Bell, Pickering, and by Mr. Dryden's imported bull Royal Bampton, a cow of much substance. A few more years with success will make this herd a substantial one.

MR. JAMES LEASK,

Taunton, Ont., six miles e. n. e. from Osawa, has a fine rolling farm of deep rich soil, with stone house and very long basement barn, apparently about 200 feet long, with basement under the whole of it, convenience for threshing with horse-power inside, etc. His herd, consisting of grade and pure Shorthorns, are of the strong, fleshy type, such as the butchers love to see, and the Shropshires, founded on the importations of John Miller & Sons, Brougham, are doing well, as also the Canadian Clydes. As Mr. Leask was unfortunately absent at the time of our visit, we got no particulars as to the breeding of the animals, but we saw enough to convince us that he is heading in the right direction in the line of stock production. The natural situation of the buildings is admirable, commanding as it does a fine view of this rich country for miles on every hand. Some fine-looking

stock of the Shorthorn types grazed in other fields in the neighborhood, giving evidence that the farmers have got out of the semi-barbaric state which is content with stock of the scrub order.

MAPLE HALL,

the house of Mr. David Birrell, of Greenwood, has a sort of charming witchery about its surroundings. Entering a gateway from the wayside and following an ascending roadway that winds to and fro along the banks of an ever-busy little stream, and crossing the same, after a while, still in the forest, you come to the residences of the elder and the younger Mr. Birrell, as it were enjoying the unruffled repose which sequestration alone can impart.

Some men make an over-amount of noise about their good stock, but this is not the sin of Mr. David Birrell. He manages to keep it so quiet that only a lover of the beautiful, bound on exploring that bewitching glen, can stumble upon it. Mr. Birrell will therefore please pardon us when we say to the thousands of our readers, that he has a herd of 26 Shorthorns, females, very grandly bred, much akin in their composition to a good deal of the stock handled so successfully by that indefatigable scatterer of first-class Shorthorn blood, Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood. Mr. Birrell has the disadvantage of working in outbuildings of the old style, and his cattle are not in high condition, but the quality is there.

Of the 26 Shorthorn females, 9 of which are cows, there are 6 of the famous Crimson Flower tribe, 6 of the Minnes, and a number of the Fashion family. Minnie Earl is a low-set, thick, blocky, smooth beast, with that heavy coating which always betokens thrift. Crimson Arundel by Lewis Arundel, is a very nice cow.

The stock bull, the Duke of Lavender, a pure Cruickshank, imported by James I. Davidson, Balsam, has been used for nearly three years in the herd. He is a bull well filled in front, broad, deep and low, broad in the back, packed like a barrel, a loose handler, very easily kept, but if anything, on the small side. He is the sire of the steers shown this year by John Russell, of Brougham, at Toronto. There are five bull calves held for sale, and very reasonable in price, mostly reds, and all by Duke of Lavender. The dam of one of these, Crimson Flower 3d, is the dam of a bull shown by Mr. A. Johnston at Toronto Industrial as a first prize-winner, and was then sold to the United States for \$500.

The one-year stallion, Glenluce, a bay with the usual white markings, was bred by Mr. George Cowan, Mains of Park, Glenluce, Scotland. He was got by What Care I, 912, and is by the dam Lady (2075), by Disraeli (234), a first prize winner at the Highland Society's Show, Glasgow, in 1875, and has in his ancestry on the sire's side, such horses as Young Garibaldi (972), a Highland Society's first prize-winner. Glancer (153), etc. Glenluce is low-set, well coupled, and strong, and is a first-class mover. He won first at the Glasgow summer show in June, beating the colt that won first at the Highland Society's show the same year.

Mr. Ebenezer Birrell, the father of David Birrell, located at Maple Hall in the year 1834, coming from Kinross-shire, twenty miles from Edinburgh. Although he lived nine months in the last century, he is yet hale and strong—a lingerer amongst the army of pioneers, who rest from their toils. May the remnant of his days be evening time without a cloud.

We have recently been asked to supply copies of the JOURNAL from the beginning of its publication. We will be glad if any readers who do not file their JOURNALS will send us copies of January, February, March, April and December, 1884.

Our Scotch Letter.

(From our Aberdeenshire Correspondent.)

The pure stock sales in Scotland have just been concluded, and I find that the number of animals that have been sold is smaller than for the two previous years. Various causes can be adduced for this, and they are so apparent that they need hardly be named, but the great reason of the contraction in the amount of business done during the past year is that our markets are filled with imported cattle. These can be bought cheaper than home-bred sorts, which now bear a small proportion to the number of cattle fed in the country; indeed, it is estimated that about two-thirds of these cattle come from Ireland, and a considerable sprinkling from Canada. This fact, taken in conjunction with the great depression in agriculture and the fall in the price of beef, suggests a probable reason for the shrinkage in the volume of the pure-bred cattle traffic, as well as in the average prices, which are under those of last year. There has not been during the present year a recurrence of the outbreak of abortion which played much havoc some few years ago; and, with two exceptions, no pure-bred herds have been attacked with the scourge of pleuro-pneumonia, which this year has defied every effort that has been made to suppress it. It is hoped that we are about to witness a well-concerted movement to stamp out this disease, but it would be well not to be too sanguine. The root of the disease lies in Ireland, and in Ireland the head centre appears to be in the Dublin dairies. The authorities there have only been tinkering with the matter. In high quarters absurd notions prevail regarding the origin and dissemination of the disease. Only the other day I notice in the chief agricultural organ in Ireland, a correspondent who stoutly argues that because the disease generates itself spontaneously in these dairies, there is no use of adopting the stringent policy of "killing out." Whatever may be the outcome of the discussion at present going on as to the proper method of dealing with the distemper, there can be no question that its existence in the country entails incalculable loss and prevents breeders making the best of opportunities and reaping the full reward of their labors.

The object of the present communication was not to discuss this question, though it arose to mind naturally enough in connection with the subject I had in hand—but rather briefly to summarize the sales for the year, which, as I have stated, are now over. There have been 1516 Shorthorns and Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold during the year at public sales, chiefly in the northern counties, but including an area extending to Fifeshire in the south and Caithness on the north, and the total sum realized amounts to £36,986 4s.

Last year the number of animals sold was 1605, and the total proceeds were £40,412 6s., showing a reduction on the present year's transactions of 89 animals and £3,426 8s. 6d. But, contrasted with the figures for 1884, those referring to the present year indicate a still greater declension, the amount of business done two years ago being represented in the sum of £49,577. This exhibits a decrease of no less a sum than £12,591 in the volume of business done in the course of two years. Of the 1516 animals sold, 740 were Polled and 776 Shorthorns. It is instructive to note the fluctuations in the average prices for a series of years. Over the sales lately concluded the average for polled cattle was £25 17s. 6d., and for Shorthorns, £22 19s. 9d., so that it will be seen the Polled still lead by nearly £3 per head. Going back a period of four years I see that the average for polled cattle had then risen as high as £62 18s. 6d. That was in 1882. Next year it was £48 8s.; in 1884, £36 12s. 11d., and in 1885, £25 14s. 1d. The average for Shorthorns, commencing in 1882 down to 1885, was as follows: £26 6s. 10d.; £29 6s. 2d.; £27 7s. 9d., and £24 10s. 8d. It is entirely concluded to the excellent character of the stock exposed at the autumn sales which were held at Ballindalloch, Glamis, Cortachy and Melville, that polled breeders are in a position to say that they have improved upon last year's gross average, but the increase is small, amounting to only 3s. 5d. per head. Nothing could have been worse than the trade at the autumn "joint" sales, where the polled cattle fared, if anything, worst. The Ballindalloch sale was the event of the year, the gross average obtained for 42 animals—namely, £63 13s. 6d.—by a long way outstripping the other sales of the year, while the two top figures—paid, it need hardly be said, for two of Sir George Macpherson

Grant's celebrated Ericas—£262 10s. and £210, were not within a long way of being approached at any of the former or succeeding auctions.

At the "joint" sales, Shorthorn sires were in much better demand than the polled, but the prices were very low, and except for the very top lots there were few offerers. The highest price given for a Shorthorn this year was 140 guineas, which was paid by a local breeder, Mr. Bruce, Inverquhomery, at the Mains of Cairnbrogie dispersion, for a Sittytton-bred four-year-old bull, named Clear-the-Way.

A news item of some interest which has not yet appeared in any of our agricultural newspapers, has been communicated to me, and to which I have the pleasure of directing the attention of your breeders of Shorthorns. Aberdeenshire is now in the minds of breeders associated with a fine hardy race of cattle, known on your side as "Cruickshank" Shorthorns. But though they have proved themselves such worthy cattle, not only in the north of Scotland, but America, our English friends have not been able so fully to appreciate their merits, as these north country cattle are outside the charmed circle of certain "fashionable" families. But fashions change and at last the southern breeders are casting their eyes northward at our hardy, naturally reared Aberdeenshire Shorthorns in the belief that through them they will be able to infuse new vigour and better constitutions into their own herds. It is uniquely appropriate that Royalty itself has been the first to set the fashion, which, bye and bye, others will likely follow, either voluntarily or through force of circumstances. The event to which I am adverting, is the hiring of Mr. Wm. Duthie's (Collynie) stock bull Field Marshal, for stud service in Her Majesty's Royal herd at Windsor. This is a great compliment which has been paid to Mr. Duthie, and to a man like Mr. Amos Cruickshank, Sittytton, to whose skill and judgment, the proud position which the Aberdeenshire Shorthorn has attained, is largely due. Mr. Duthie indeed bought this splendid six-year-old roan from Mr. Cruickshank, as a calf, the sire being a celebrated stock bull named Roan Gauntlet (35284) and the dam Azafia, by Cæsar Augustus (25704). He is a rarely quartered, well ribbed, wide, massive bull, and has often been an object of interest to American visitors, who would have been glad to have bought him had his owner been willing to part with him. This he would not do, and he has several times refused very tempting offers. Field Marshal was first at the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's show at Aberdeen this year, and as a one year old, he beat the Collynie bred bull Eclipse, a noted winner on your side of the water. Mr. Tait, manager of the Queen's herds at Windsor, has I think made an excellent selection and if the engagement is a successful one, who knows but it may have far reaching results, and mark an epoch in this history of the Shorthorn breed.

Aberdeen, Nov. 2nd, 1886,

QUIDAM.

Horse Breeding.

DEAR JOURNAL,—I read in your September number Mr. John Dimon's letter on "Horse Breeding in Canada," and while he gives good enough advice, in a sort of a way, to my mind he does not give sufficient specification with his advice, that we, the average farmers, not specially posted in such matters, can work from—to do what he says we should do when breeding for profit. We Nova Scotians are proverbially horse fanciers, inasmuch that we love the horse for the horse's sake, and are only just awakening to the fact that there is a system of improvement going on about us, even in the horse.

Mr. Dimon advises to get good, roomy, sound, kind mares as dams, weighing from 1000 to 1500 lbs. So far so good, but it appears to me that when we have such mares, half the battle of improvement is over. What I, and many other readers of your JOURNAL down here by the sea, would like to know is, just how to mate our ordinary country mares so that we might, after a time, own of our breeding such mares as Mr. D. advises us to use as our point of departure in breeding; a class of horses that will pay the farmer for his trouble.

He further tells us to breed to good, sound, kind stallions of similar size; whose service fee shall be about \$10, but not over \$15. Had I read the above in the *Farmers' Advocate* I should not have noticed it, for it is an advocate of scrub breeding; but reading it in the JOURNAL, and from the pen of Mr. Dimon, it caused me to think surely there has been a mistake

somewhere. So far on in our teaching here we are being governed in our efforts toward improvement of flocks and herds with this finger board of advice.—“Like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor.” “Breed in line;” and that the above laws of breeding apply to the improvement of our horses as well as to our poultry or our Jerseys. In ordinary cases a mare weighing 1500 is not trotting bred, nor is a mare weighing 1000 lbs. draught horse bred, but there are such cases, and upon investigation we find the 1500 lb. mare trotting or running bred, and the 1000 lb. mare draught bred. Therefore, we here think it necessary to know the breeding of your mare as near as possible before mating her with the stallion for breeding purposes, so that we may do so intelligently. I would infer from Mr. D.'s letter that a mongrel mare, a conglomeration of all the breeds, but of the desired size and weight, will do; without any particular known line of breeding in her make up. Then we are to mate her to a cheap \$10 service mongrel Percheron. From such mating the ordinary farmer is to look for profit in horse breeding. That is my interpretation of Mr. D.'s letter.

Well, if such mares are to be the ground-work of our future greatness in horse breeding, then we Nova Scotians have many such, and we are ready for business. Ours are, many of them, a mixture of the following breeds: Percherons, Clydes, Morgan, Cape Breton, Pony, thoroughbred racing steed, Sable Islanders and Canuck. The hodge-podge produced by this mixture I will endeavor to give you a pen picture of. Imagine, if you can, a big-headed, small-eyed, ewe-necked, slab-sided, single-gutted, cow-hocked, cat-bamed, bairy-legged, no-color-in-particular, weak-constituted, good-for-nothing mongrel, weighing anywhere from 1000 to 1500 lbs. Mated in the coupling with a stallion of about the same size and breeding, the progeny of which, to my mind, would and will, just so long as we pursue such a line of mating, bar our efforts toward improvement for ever and ever; yes, and I may safely add a few more evers.

Like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor. It will apply in the propagation of the scrub as it does to the maintaining of excellence in any of our improved or thoroughbred breeds. To improve we must breed in line, and our efforts must be forward, not backward.

Let me give you an idea about what I mean by breeding in line. Suppose our mare weighs 1,000 lbs., that her sire was a half-bred Clyde, her dam a French Canadian; of her grand dam on the sire's side, little is known of her breeding, only that she was a pacer, and a smart one. Now, what class of stallions should we breed such a mare to, so that we might expect the best results from the mating, the results meaning the most dollars for the breeder? Mr. Dimon quietly warns the average farmer from mating his mares with the thoroughbred, or such a horse as Black Cloud 2:17½, or Jerome Eddy, 2:16½. Now to such a mare as the one I have described, I would breed her to Jerome Eddy, or one as near like him as possible. My reason for doing so would be, first, I am breeding in line. My mare's chances of producing a general purpose horse, from her one breeding, as far as we can find it out, coupled with the known breeding of such a horse as our selection, will be good. From such mating, we stand chances of breeding a colt that at 5 years old will weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., and that may trot a mile out in as fast time as his sire, and that will carry you ten or twelve good miles in one hour, and be good in dump, cart or plough.

Why do I select such a horse, and pay \$50 for service fee, and pass over the \$10 or \$15 service sire? Because, my selection is a bay, weighs from 1,150 to 1,200 lbs., in stud condition, can trot 2 miles out in 2:16½, and what is better than all, he is bred to do it. His sire, Louis Napoleon, was a trotter, and his grand sire, Volunteer, a trotter, and sire of trotters. Then go back to his dam, Fanny Mapes, by Alexandra Abdallah, the sire of Almont, the founder of a family of trotters and roadsters.

Now, if the breeding of such a mare to such a horse has been a success, and our colt from the mating at two years old shows any of the speed of his sire, all the gear the average farmer wants to own, to develop him, is a pair of good legs. Learn your colt to step out in the halter, and when you have got him to go so that he can run you off your feet, look about for a professional trainer, and when you have found him, sell the colt to him, and if the colt was bred in line, and you have done your duty to him in kindness, warmth, feeding and handling as described, he will

realize more dollars for you than would half a dozen steers, or shall I say, such colts as the ones you would raise from indiscriminate mating.

Again, if your or my mare shows more of the draught blood in her breeding, then breed her to the best draught stallion you can find, supposing you have to sue or borrow, I was going to say steal, the difference in price between the very best and the \$10 or \$15 scrub. No stallion can be too good when your aim is to improve—only be sure you are in line, then go ahead, and my word for it, you will come out all right in the end. First-class stallions cost money, and lots of it; a stallion costing from \$2,000 to \$3,000 or \$5,000, as many of them do, if they are as good as they should be for the price named, are then none too good for the purpose required; but they are a very risky property, and owners of such horses cannot afford, everything considered, to give their services for less than \$25 or \$30, or \$50 as the case may be, nor should breeders mate their mares to any stallion whose service fee is not worth at least \$25.

FARMER JOHN.

Brookside Farm, Nova Scotia.

Col. Ravenhill's Report on Canadian Cavalry and Artillery Horses

(Published by request.)

Col. Ravenhill, one of the committee sent by the British Government to look over the horse stock of Canada with a view to purchasing there for the cavalry service of Great Britain, reports as follows:

The officers comprising the committee sent out by the imperial government to report upon the resources of Canada with regard to supplying wants on this head, have lately past through Calgary on their return eastward. During their tour in the Northwest they have visited some of the ranches on which horses are bred, and have seen over 2000 horses. They have been able to obtain very few, however, that meet their requirements, for the following reasons:

1st, Being too young.
2d, Being too small, and shoulders more for draught than riding.

3d, From unsoundness.
Now, a year or two would obviate the first cause; but for the second, and to produce horses that will be saleable, not only to the imperial government, but in the principal markets in Europe, it will be necessary for the owners of ranches to procure thoroughbred sires, either from the States or England, and they should be chosen with good shoulders well thrown back, and above all, plenty of liberty in them; long rein and good bone below the knee; well ribbed up and tail well set on, and with good back action; and if sires of this sort are crossed with some of the best mares at present on the ranches, a class of horses will be produced of which it is impossible to estimate the value in the eastern market.

But two things further are indispensable before these horses can be offered for sale across the water, or even in New York:

1st, More attention must be paid to the handling and breaking of the yearling colts, and more gentle means used instead of the rough “broncho buster.”

2d, Scarring them all over with brands must be avoided, and it rests with ranch owners to devise some other means of marking their horses by which they can be claimed on the ranches and yet not disfigured for European markets. It is no exaggeration to say that if the proper class of horse is bred, they will produce the £1 sterling where they now bring only 1 dol.—and even more. Australia has shown breeders how the English horse can be improved in soundness and size, with a fine climate and good grasses, and the North-west has both of these.

3d, As regards soundness, much may be due to the sire, but a great deal is due to the rough handling and lasooing of the young stock, which in some cases nearly kills them outright, and oftener is the cause of curbs, spavins, etc., being sprung by an undue exertion of the joint in the struggles of the young stock during their rough treatment.

The Clydesdale and Percheron seem to be favorites and may be good as heavy draft stock producers, but for all saddle purposes are utterly useless. The cross between these large sires and the undersized mares is too violent. No one would think of crossing the Newfoundland and the toy terrier, and hope to produce an animal of any value or use, and it will be found to be the same with horses so different in size, and damage will be done that never can be eradicated.

Into England alone 17,000 horses are yearly imported, and none go from Canada. The local demand for horses will soon be filled to overflowing, and it is to Europe and the States that the horse-breeders on the ranches must look to as the only true market for their stock.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette.*

Material for Stable Floors.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Sir,—Referring to “Enquire's” query re stable flooring I would say that my experience is very limited.

I took professional advice, and was advised that a Thorold cement floor would cost no more than a good pine plank floor. I adopted the plan, and went to the extra expense of getting part Portland instead of all Thorold cement, to be sure of a durable job. My stables are floored precisely as the Ros-in House sidewalk is made, except that my cement was mixed with perfectly pure clean sand, instead of ground “hard-heads” or granite. I now think the Thorold cement, well laid by an experienced person, would answer every purpose. Portland cement cost about \$3.50 per bbl., Thorold \$1.25, but Portland will take more sand, so the difference in cost of work is not so great, as is the difference in price of cement. I can keep 400 cattle in summer easier than I can keep 100 in winter, so my object is to turn all my hay and straw into feed, and to bed but little; and the cement floor, with a fair incline, and stalls not too long, is dry and easily kept clean, and seems as comfortable to cattle as the high roads appear to be in summer. Of course cement won't do for shod horses; there being only an inch of cement mixture laid on 4 inches of concrete, sharp caulkers would chip it cut in time. One of my stables was ruined by the “threshers” stabling a horse in the cow-stable while the cement was yet green. It wants a month in summer to harden, and keeps on hardening for seven years—if made of good, genuine cement and absolutely pure sand—i.e., without any earthy particles in it. The quality of the material and the workmanship are of the first importance.

Asphalt may be as good, or better and cheaper. I saw it laid in juxtaposition to wooden block pavement, and, I think, granite block pavement at one end of Cheapside, London, England, where it had to stand an enormous traffic. Some streets in Buffalo are laid with it and it is making headway. Its chief fault in London was its slipperiness. It got greasy with rain, and horses fell frequently on it. That might be a fault for a cow-stable, I do not believe it would be affected by warmth of stable heat, or by smell affect milk; manure would not affect it. It stands horses' sharp caulkers under a great traffic. The cost of either system depends much on the cost of gravel and lime for the concrete foundation of 4 inches, and of pure sand for the cement or asphalt. The chief cost of either system is the perfectly dry foundation necessary and the 4 inches of concrete. It is in the latter that the channels for sewage are moulded, for drainage either on or below the surface.

Cold, dark, inconvenient and uncomfortable premises have much to do with domestic discomfort and dissatisfaction, and the escape or departure of the young from farm life for the more dependent, less healthy, and less profitable life of servitude to persons or corporations in cities and towns.

G. LAIDLAW.

Victoria Road, Ont.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Secretary, President, or any member of any Farmers' Club is hereby invited to send for copies of the Journal, (which will be mailed free), to distribute amongst its members with the view of forming clubs for the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every club in Canada. Clubs of five for \$4.00, and clubs of ten for \$7.50. Many secretaries of Farmers' Clubs have sent us long lists from members of their clubs; many have sent for sample copies to get up clubs; those who have not are respectfully asked to do so. Sample copies sent free for this purpose.

The Pure Canadian Cow.

The accompanying engraving is a picture from life of one of the cows in the pure herd of Canadian cattle consisting of one bull and four females, exhibited at the Dominion Provincial Exhibition, held at Sherbrooke, 23^d September to October 21, 1886, in competition for the silver medal offered by the Hon. L. F. R. Masson, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and also for the special prizes, amounting in all to \$275, offered by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. The work has been executed with much fidelity, as we were present when the cow was sketched, and we saw the herd again and again during the week we spent at the above exhibition, to which a number of our Ontario stockmen can also testify, if need be, for several of us made a pilgrimage at least once a day to see this herd, and we felt it a duty to posterity to preserve at least a faithful delineation of one specimen of a slowly departing race. This cow, *Scrubess*, was not the best specimen in the herd, but she gave every indication of being the best milker, and was therefore selected as the subject of our sketch. It will be observed that she has the Jersey thinness of flesh, the Holstein udder, and the Ayrshire shortness of limb, so that if the champions of these respective herds would discard them all, they could find in the race of this cow what would best subserve the purpose of each. Her head and horns bear traces of undoubted antiquity, and amply adorned by graceful tufts of long hair like the bangs of a fashionable maiden. She has fine, clean-cut limbs, and though not lithe in her motions she steps very surely, being very leisure in all her movements. Her back is slightly depressed owing to the great amount of punch which it has to sustain, giving indications of the robust and vigorous appetite which never fails with her. Her hip bones are rather prominent, but this feature has the advantage of affording a convenient hanging place for the hat or bonnet of the milker at milking time. Her milk-vein and escutcheon were undoubtedly good, but were so hidden amid a mass of long hairs that they could not be seen. Her udder was well placed and looked as though it would afford at least tea-milk for one family at every milking, although we doubt not that under very liberal treatment she would give a good flow of milk, and we would unhesitatingly recommend her for the test of the "Dominion Farmer's Council," and the register that this august body is about to establish for unregistered stock. She possesses that mildness of eye which betokens recognition of the inevitable doom awaiting all her kin; but there is one inherent characteristic of *Scrubess* and all her race which the artist has failed to bring out, and which indeed cannot be shown adequately in any sketch—that is, the sunburnt red hair, which, innocent of brush or comb, stands half erect over every part, of the stiff, crisp sort, betokening no small ability to keep out the cold when put on a short ration allowance.

When the prizes were offered for this herd, one of the conditions to be complied with ran thus: "Exhibitors of pure bred Canadian cattle will be required to make a statutory declaration that the cattle exhibited by them are pure-bred Canadian, without cross of any description." We are quite sure that in the case of *Scrubess* the condition is absolutely fulfilled. It is abundantly evident to all who know anything of the characteristics of the beefing breeds that the "spotless pedigree" of the cow has not been soiled by admixture of one drop of Shorthorn, Hereford or Aberdeen Angus blood for at least 500 years.

Had the prizes offered been given, this cow would

undoubtedly have received the Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal for the best pure bred Canadian female, and the special offered by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the same, of the sum of \$25.

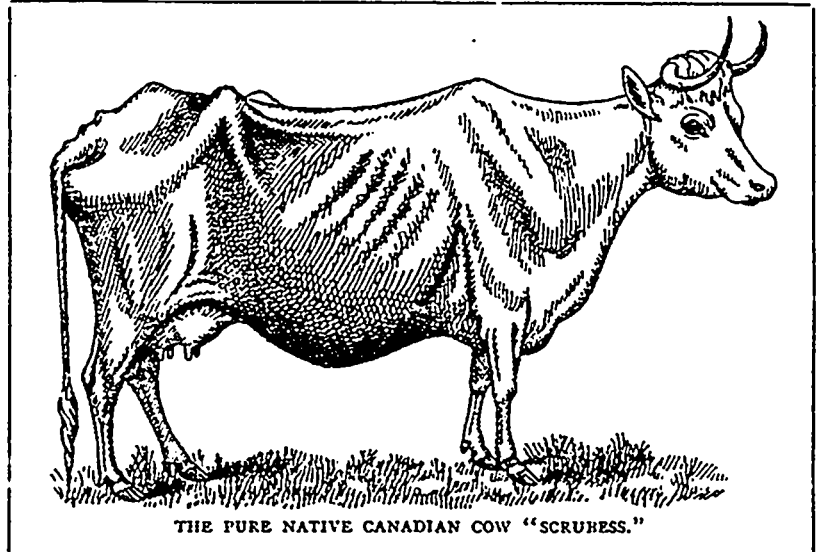
It is simply too bad the little attention given by visitors to the surpassing merits of this herd. Our Ontario people paid them more attention than any other class. When the cattle were paraded, we noticed Lieutenant-Governor Masson speak in terms of high admiration over the qualities of Mr. Cochrane's Hereford Cassio, and Mr. Vernon's Tushingham, but *Scrubess*, although the cow that was deserving of the silver medal offered by himself, was never presented to him at all, nor indeed, were any of the herd, although it would have been an easy matter to have carried the bull at least along in one's arms, and presented it to his Excellency as the *sweepstakes* scrub bull on the ground.

We do think that the exhibitor of this herd was hardly dealt with by the association in withholding from him the prizes offered. We have every reason to believe that the man is a gentleman of probity and honor. He told us himself that he spent from ten to fifteen days in patient, active search in the region of

sorry, on the whole, that the exhibit was made, as it affords a striking illustration of the correctness of our position, when we say that we have sworn perpetual enmity to the doomed race.

The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

The breeders of Shorthorns will be glad to hear that the success attending this new Herd Book has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. A meeting of the Examining Committee was held on the 19th October, at the Agricultural Hall, and the secretary, Mr. Wade, produced a statistical account, showing that there had been 2573 new entries for the ten months of this year; 3269 certificates issued, and 752 transfers of stock. The above figures do not include animals entered in the old Herd Books and eligible for the Dominion Herd Book. They will appear in due course in the Herd Books. The first volume will be issued as soon as possible. Already the first part is in the hands of the printer, and no unnecessary delay will arise. The second volume is being prepared for the press. Entries are closed in the third volume and are now being taken in the fourth and fifth. The latter will contain all the younger animals.



One of the herd exhibited at Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibition, 1886.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Editor and Proprietor of the "Farmers' Advocate," for his heroic advocacy of the cause of the Scrubs in Canada during recent years.

the Saguenay, when securing the herd, and that he bought the very best specimens he could get. We may legitimately conclude, then, that *Scrubess* is the best specimen of the breed in Lower Canada. When a prize is offered for the best specimens of a breed and the best are brought (people do not buy an inferior lot of animals to compete for prizes worth some \$300 at one show), why not give them the prizes?

When we read the offer of those prizes in the published prize list of the association, our comment upon them at the time reads thus: "The day these were printed the sun went backward ten full degrees in the sky of Lower Canadian agricultural progress." Were we wrong in our conclusion? This whole scrub farce from first to last shows that it is quite possible for a lieutenant-governor of a province and its commissioner of agriculture and public works—well, intentioned, no doubt, and perfectly sincere—to make a *huge* mistake in offering prizes in a certain line, and that it is quite possible for the association accepting those offers to make a mistake no less *huge*. However, we are not

Some Weak Points in Conducting the Toronto Industrial.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Having been connected with agricultural pursuits all my life, and being greatly interested in all that appertains thereto, I visited the fair grounds of the Toronto Exhibition every day for the week. Without wishing to be thought a *carping critic* I must say that "they manage things better in the Old Country." The first thing that astonishes a stranger is the absence of official catalogues. Why should this be? Putting it financially, it would pay the committee, or at all events at show in England half the size; a printer would jump at the chance of the sole right for \$200—or even more. If all the stock was numbered and compelled to carry their catalogued number, there would be no difficulty in knowing the name of the exhibit or exhibitor; instead of which, one has to go sneaking around and enquiring of the groom or herdsman to get the information required. These men, after being pestered with three or four hundred questions every day, are apt to be, to put it in a mild form, not so civil in their answers as they might be, towards the end of the fair; and who can be surprised at it? All this unpleasantness might be avoided if one could procure a catalogue.

The stalls provided for the horses really give one

the idea that they were intended for prisons, where the horses might be most easily secluded and kept out of sight, than that they were there for the purpose of being exhibited. If a person wants particularly to look at a horse he has to go and hunt up the groom, and if he finds that gentlemen in a good temper, he may luckily get what he wants; but there is a difficulty in knowing the groom that is attending the horse you want to see, as they too, are not ticketed. I have nothing to say against locking the horses up at night, but in the day time the stalls should most certainly be left open.

Now, as to the judging—I do not know any of the gentlemen who acted in that capacity, but they, like "Cesar's wife," should be beyond suspicion, and to help them to keep that enviable position they should hold no communication with anyone interested in the exhibits. In the horse-ring this grand rule was conspicuous by its absence. I do not for a moment insinuate that it warped the judges' verdict, but other exhibitors would have taken their beating more contentedly, and there would not have been so much "strong language" flying around. I was not interested in any of the horses shown, but out-siders sometimes see most of the fun.

There were several other things that seemed "queer" to a *new chum*, but fearing I have encroached too far on the space of your valuable journal, I will withhold my opinion of them for another month.

J. B. M., Mitchell.

[There is much solid sense in the above letter. Its exceptions will apply to a good many other exhibitions in Canada as well as to the Toronto Industrial. Ed.]

Chicago Fat Stock Show.

(By our own Correspondent.)

The ninth annual American Fat Stock Show was held in Chicago, from 8th to 19th November. This is the most important fat stock show in America, and this year it was marked by a large attendance of visitors, and a good and creditable display of animals. A number of Canadians visited the show, but there seemed to be less stock from Canada than in former years. Perhaps the recent out-break of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the neighborhood made Canadian exhibitors reluctant to send over any animals not intended for immediate slaughter, and the same cause prevented the usual display of dairy and milking breeds. The exposition building is large and very centrally situated near the business centre, and convenient to the chief hotels. It is lighted each night by electricity, and kept open till 10 p.m. The main floor is occupied by the large judging ring for cattle and horses, and the stalls and stables for the animals. One end is reserved for sheep and pigs, and the poultry, of which there was a very large and fine exhibit, occupied one of the galleries. Corn and other farm products are also in the galleries. Side rooms are devoted to exhibit of dairy products—to a very large display of oleomargarine and butterine, so like the real article that it would require an expert to tell the difference—to lunch-rooms and offices, and to a fine display by the Scientific Society, of birds and animals, geological and botanical specimens of much interest to many of the visitors.

The prize list is large and liberal, with classes for most of the pure breeds and also for crosses. Of Shorthorns, 71 were forward; Herefords, 53; Polls, 19; Devons, 14, and 6 of other breeds. These numbers include the crosses, and make a total of 163 animals forward. The exhibit this year has a great number of young, neatly formed animals of good quality, and fewer of the coarse boned ones with the maximum of age and the minimum of profit. The Shorthorns had a number of good medium animals. The Polls, black, red and crosses, had the best uniform excellence of any of the breeds. The Herefords were not, as an exhibit, so far forward, though after a hard struggle they captured the blue ribbon of the show with Rudolph Jr., a two-year-old steer, shown by the Wyoming Hereford Cattle Co., of Cheyenne—883 days old, weighing 1530 lbs. He is a deep ribbed, blocky animal with very curly hair, and was beaten in his own class by the cross-bred Angus-Hereford steer Nigger, and many thought him inferior to the three-year-old Polled-Angus steer Wildy, owned by J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

In the final sweepstakes one judge was for the Hereford and one for the Polled Angus. The referee was called in and voted for the Nigger, and others had to be called in before the prize was finally placed to the credit of the white faces. There was a large and

good show of horses. The Clydes were out in force, Melbourne Stock Farm, J. C. Hustin, Wm. Moffat & Bros., Galbraith Bros., and Brookside Farm Co., having all fine animals on exhibition. Logie the Laird was put top of the list as best stallion in the show. Merry Maker was first for three year-olds. In mares first place was given to Cherry Ripe, often before in prize lists in Scotland. Shire horses were well represented and the Percherons and French Draught had a very large number of animals on the ground. Cleveland Bays were well represented by several fine, stylish animals fresh from Yorkshire. Ponies of all sizes and colors were there, some of them very handsome playthings.

The exhibit of sheep was good, but not very large. Canada was represented by Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont., who exhibited a fine lot of Southdowns, and J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, with Cotswolds, both well forward in prize-list, the former carrying off the sweepstakes prize for best pen of any breed. Some very good pigs were shown.

The time of this show has become the great meeting time for the different associations for the encouragement of pure-bred animals. The red, white and roan admirers had a good meeting, and show a large balance. The Herefords, the Polled Angus, the Galloways, the Devons, etc., had their annual meetings.

The Clydesdale Association elected Mr. William Moffat as their president, one of the many Canadians who are pushing their way under the Stars and Stripes. The Shire horse breeders and Percheron Association had also good meetings, but the largest gathering was the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association, which held its first united meeting on the 15th November, and which promises to be of great benefit to the large and increasing cattle interest on this continent.

Insurance for Live Stock.

Some time ago we referred to the dearth of provision made for insuring live-stock in this country. We are very pleased to notice that this pressing want is soon to be supplied. A circular and prospectus from the Live-Stock Insurance Company of Canada, now in process of organization in Toronto, have reached us, and we here find pleasure in stating that we are in sympathy with the movement, and from what we know of the Provisional Board, we feel safe in commending it to the consideration and support of the live-stock community. This board is made up of the following gentlemen: Wm. Rennie, Seedsman, Toronto; Wm. Campbell, Editor of the *Budget*, Toronto; Henry Glendinning, Manilla; E. H. Hilborn, Uxbridge; W. Pemberton Page, Insurance Manager, Toronto; G. H. Watson, Barrister, Toronto; S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, and C. K. Grigg, Owen Sound, with power to add to their number. W. P. Page, Toronto, is secretary *pro tem*.

The object of the company is "to inure live-stock against death by disease or accident from any cause except culpable carelessness on the part of the owner." It seems no other class of property of any considerable interest is without insurance protection in Canada, and it is very strange that this interest, by far the most important in the province, should be the last to be represented by this sort of protection, as it was the last to be represented by the press.

The plan of organization calls for a guarantee fund of \$20,000 subscribed, fifty per cent. of which is to be deposited with the Government as a guarantee to the insured, and ten per cent to be paid up in cash to the company to cover organization expenses. The plan of business is to be on the mutual principle, and risks shall be taken only to the extent of two-thirds of the value of their stock insured.

The business of the company is to be managed by a board of directors, to be elected by the guarantors. The shares are \$100 each. The stock books are now open to subscribers, and any further information that may be wanted will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary.

Nova Scotia Heard From.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR, — Old Pictou has not turned off an average yield of field produce to her children this year owing to an unusually dry summer. Hay is about one-fourth short. The late sowed grain is not much below the average, and the deficiency in the root crop is but small. Those, however, who have orchards have gathered an enormous harvest of fruit: and of such quality, too! your Ontario apples never have such a flavor, nor are your small fruits so luscious. It used to amuse me to listen to some of your countrymen express their ideas of this poetic land of Acadia. I had almost concluded that some of them possessed minds more fertile with imagination than Longfellow himself. Some imagined Nova Scotia to be a rough little island in the vicinity of Labrador, and frozen up for eight months in the year; others supposed it was a land enveloped in fog and the home of ferocious beasts of prey, the latter, with the finny tribes of the sea, constituting our chief diet.

Well, Mr. Editor, if we do require to work pretty hard for an existence, our surroundings are more congenial than many suppose. True, our winters are somewhat severe. The most disagreeable time of the year, however, is the latter part of March and the first of April, when we have mud at its maximum, and at that season the cold, chilly northeast winds from off the then ice-laden Gulf of St. Lawrence, make even us "bluenoses" feel more blue than during these severer preceding months—but we consider this our climate's worst feature, and what country is blessed with perfection? On the approach of May, breezes from the balmy, sunny south drive the ice away from our shores; and in a few weeks the landscape, so lately covered with the fleecy snow, is clothed in her fairest robes of green. And from then until the first of December we have as clear, pleasant and healthy weather as man could wish for. Our seaside is becoming a favorite summer resort for health and pleasure-seekers, from every land. I tell you, a good bath in the genuine Atlantic sea-foam, and a breakfast of salt water trout, just taken from their liquid element the previous evening, make one from the interior feel a desire to dine down here. Then should you be a lover of nature, you cannot fail to be charmed by the variety and grandeur of our scenery. Here also geologists and mineralogists will find a storehouse of treasures in their line of work, and I cannot but believe that Nova Scotia, with all her fertile fields, her mineral wealth, her natural resources, healthy and invigorating climate, and facilities for trade by land and sea, is destined to have a glorious future.

Our farmers are alive to the fact that the old system of hauling their produce to market in a raw condition, meant hauling the fertility of their soil there, bushel by bushel and pound by pound, so that many, and their number is increasing, have abandoned the ruinous system for the true one which you so strongly advocated, of grading up their stock and feeding their produce at home. And a fact noticeable here is, that when a man once commences this he never goes back to the old system. Still, the work of improvement advances but slowly. Some of our more enterprising farmers are bringing pure-bred animals into our midst, but there is room for many, many more. More especially is there a necessity for more thoroughbred and blood horses in our country. As yet it can only boast of two thoroughbred draught stallions—A. E. Bell's Chancellor, purchased from John Miller & Sons, Brougham, and Jamie the Laird, brought in by McKay & McIntosh. The Laird was bred in Kinross, Scotland, and imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, from whom we purchased him. We also brought down five Clydesdale fillies at the same time, all of which are doing splendidly for us. Our favorite cattle are the Shorthorns. The foundation of our herd we purchased from Mr. Johnston, of Greenwood and John Miller & Sons, Brougham. We have been very successful with them, and would not exchange for any other breed, although our neighbor, H. J. Townsend, is just as successful and enthusiastic in his work among the Jerseys, of which he is the most extensive breeder in the Province.

In sheep life the Shrops are the favorites among us. Competent judges say there is not a country anywhere better adapted for sheep-raising than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. May we not then, in a few years, expect to see hundreds of valuable flocks on our hills, our scrub cattle replaced by high grades and thoroughbred ones, the mongrel teams and roadsters by heavy draught and blood horses?

In the work of agricultural education, too, Ontario is far in advance of us. Our farmers have in the past allowed their political or partisan prejudices to decide their strength. We have committed the mistake of sending men from other professions to legislate for us, and they imbued with the selfishness naturally inherent in man, have turned their legislative ability to account for themselves. This I consider the main reason for the fact, that previous to last winter there was no institution in the province where a young man intending to follow farming could learn anything directly bearing on agriculture. A limited number have taken the course at the O. A. C., Guelph, of whom I am one, and I feel that I owe your institution a debt of gratitude for what it has done for me. Your farmers have reason to be proud of their college. I know it has weak points or defects, but the *Farmers' Advocate* must see to it that they are exposed, and everything run as the proprietor would have it. Some, however, think he would be more successful as the manager of a scrub stock farm, than of an agricultural college.

J. B. MCKAY.

Stellarton, N. S., Nov. 6, 1886.

"The Clydesdales at Guelph."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—I was much surprised by a communication in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, entitled "The Clydesdales at Guelph," under the *nom de plume* "R." The writer is evidently desirous of being considered an adept as a judge of Clydesdale horses; indeed, his ambition leads him to attack the decision of the judges. He accuses them of making a great mistake in awarding Middleton Laddie (382) the first prize. That the judges did not err in placing Middleton Laddie first is beyond a doubt, as 95 per cent. of the people present qualified to judge would have coincided with their decision. His remarks about Middleton Laddie show that he is entirely incompetent to criticize the judgment of any body of experts, as he is lamentably ignorant of the points that go to make a horse at once hardy and handsome. In justice to the judges, and to the proprietor of one of the most valuable of imported Clydesdales, I crave a place for this reply, though the opinion of "R," where he is known, is doubtless powerless to harm or influence.

Mortality Amongst Foals.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In writing on the above subject in the August number of the *JOURNAL*, you advise work as a remedy. In the county of Huron many farmers have lost foals where the mares were worked carefully and under all conditions of help and stabling, with every attention both before and after foaling. As the foaling season will soon be around again, any remedy or further information will be thankfully received.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Veterinary.

Precautionary Hints to Stockowners.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S., GUELPH.

Although this subject could have been more opportunely dealt with, and put before the readers of this journal, say in the month of October, before the general housing of live-stock takes place, yet it is never too late to excite thought, with the object of having the welfare of farm animals looked after.

Losses from ill-health are comparatively slight during the time that animals are roaming about the field when compared with those that occur after housing. Some people attribute this difference to the interference with the natural habits of animals, in being accustomed to their liberty, and the exercise of their inclinations in satisfying their appetites. Although there is a measure of truth in this view, still we must accord to good management the ability to ward off departures from the healthy standard, to a very large extent, and to see to the thrift of their brute dependents with due regard to economy, when they are subjected to the necessity of being housed. We must

not imagine that we are good controllers of stock simply from the fact that there is no absolute or threatening disease amongst our herds and flocks, but we have to be able to ask ourselves the question, and answer in the affirmative, *viz.*, "Do we get that return in the shape of condition, work, and fruitfulness that we should attain upon invested capital?" It is not exceeding the truth to say that the majority of stockowners do not, and, farther, it is a fact to assert that the loss from death or actual disease amongst live-stock is infinitesimal in this country, when compared with the continuous leakings resulting from bad hygiene and general unsanitary conditions.

Let us take one example of widespread loss, the result of a want of knowledge and carelessness, and if we make out a good case, compare this with other little pieces of mismanagement and then consider the aggregate loss in an ordinary sized stock on a farm.

What I want to first inquire into is the appearance that the droppings from the bowels of a number of horses of mixed ages have. If one observes these feces, it will be found that a large percentage of horses pass a considerable quantity of unmasticated, and consequently undigested oats, which are absolutely wasted, in so far as the animal through whose digestive apparatus they have passed is concerned.

Such a circumstance should set the controller of a horse to find out the reason for this state of affairs. Even if the animal's condition does not prompt an investigation, the evident loss of grain, to say nothing of the occasional irritation of the digestive track, as manifested by perhaps an attack of colic or diarrhoea, should arouse attention.

Any veterinary surgeon in active practice can testify to the prevalence of teeth derangements; many cases of which are some simple condition easily removable; but at the same time it has given rise to a want of thrift in some animals, causing his owner to seek the advice of his veterinary surgeon, who will find, on examining the beast's mouth, that his teeth have worn irregularly, and that he has some sharp, ragged projections that are inflicting injury to the lining of the mouth, thus giving pain and causing the process of mastication to be hurriedly and imperfectly performed. Or it may be that the grinders are prevented by this means from coming together as they should do, and exerting that millstone action that nature intended them for. Now this is a very prolific source of loss for the large majority of horse-owners—allow this state of affairs to continue unheeded, and it is only an occasional one that seeks proper advice. Even although a horse's manner of feeding, as the slavering when eating his oats, the quidding of his hay, and his disinclination to consume his proper amount of hay, may lead his owner to suspect something wrong with his horse's organs of mastication. Still he thinks he is capable of detecting any such irregularity by an examination of the mouth, conducted by himself, or else the neighboring blacksmith is requested to try his hand, both at the detection of what is abnormal, and the remedy of the condition. Experience has shown the writer that no man, inexperienced or one who has not sufficient nerve or confidence in himself to put his hand into a horse's mouth and feel the table surface of every grinder, particularly the last one on each side of the lower jaw, is qualified to give a correct opinion as to the exact state of the mouth, for it is impossible to determine with anything like exactness the real state of affairs, simply by the sight. It was mentioned that projections on the teeth that is, on the inner border of the lower grinders, and the outer border of the upper ones, are very common, causing abrasions and

irritation of the lining of the mouth; and this is especially the case in connection with the last grinder on each side of the lower jaw, and the first ones in the upper jaw. The horse seems to have a predisposition to irregularities of the teeth, which is no doubt due to their arrangement. These important organs are dependent upon their corresponding opposing teeth for the wear which keeps them of their proper proportions; so that whether from natural malformation of the jaws, or from some deficiency, the result of disease in an opposing tooth, if any of these organs do not meet with the necessary attrition, they become much longer than natural, causing the results already indicated. The branches of the upper jaw in which the grinders are fixed are considerably broader than those of the lower, and if this natural formation be at all exaggerated it is apt to leave the outer border of the upper, and the inner border of the lower grinders unworn to some extent, so that projections make their appearance. It is not at all unusual to find the rows of grinders rather further forward in the upper jaw than in the lower, so that the hindermost grinder of the lower and the foremost of the upper do not come into apposition with their corresponding teeth, hence their undue length. Fortunately these vicious conditions are not difficult to rectify by a competent person, but to a humane mind it is frightful to think of the tortures that many horses are allowed to suffer for months and even for years, by careless inattention to his mouth, when his condition indicates most clearly that his teeth are wrong. Many a horse's period of usefulness is much shortened by such criminal neglect.

Although it seems a mechanical and easy task to rasp a horse's teeth, still it requires some knowledge and experience; and it is seldom wise to allow any but the qualified practitioner to tamper with the teeth, for the real source of evil may not be correctly determined, and it is quite possible to remove too much of the teeth, thereby compromising their durability; which mistake is frequently made by the uninitiated, and sometimes with dishonest intent, by itinerant horse dentists. Many of these gentry are very unscrupulous, and are never known to lose an opportunity of making a dollar, so that they attribute everything that is wrong to the teeth, thus in many cases misleading the too confiding horse-owner, and actually perpetrating an injury upon an animal's organs of mastication, and charging four times the fee that a respectable practitioner would do. Some horse-dentists are certainly expert in handling a horse's mouth, the result of constant practice, but it is seldom that the regular practitioner, with his reputation at stake in a neighborhood, is not capable of doing everything that is required in connection with the teeth, and he is not likely to do what is unnecessary.

The tooth rasp will not suffice to remove all teeth irregularities, particularly the frequently occurring one of the last grinder of the lower jaw. From the position of this tooth, far back in the mouth, and its close proximity at its rear to the soft structures, it does not allow the operator sufficient leverage or play to remove anything like a large eminence in a satisfactory manner. Fortunately veterinary inventive genius has provided us with a tooth shears, which removes such projections with comparative ease to the operator, and without much discomfort to his patient.

A serious cause of imperfect grinding of the food is occasionally encountered in the shape of a decayed tooth; and even although it gives rise to very pronounced symptoms, in the form of rapid emaciation, fetid breath, quidding of the food, and in some cases discharge from a nostril, yet we find it allowed to go on uninterfered with for a length of time in many cases.

Of course removal of such a tooth is the only effectual means; but in many cases it is far from easy to accomplish the task. The fangs of a horse's grinders are long, and the cavity in which it is fixed deep, with some what thin walls that are not unlikely to be fractured.

If the fangs are much gone there is not much difficulty in removing the tooth with a pair of strong forceps, and it is even possible in many cases to remove any of them when slight decay has taken place, in this way; but some authorities prefer removal of a portion of bone above the diseased fang, if in the upper jaw, or below it if in the lower, and punching out the tooth. This may seem a rather formidable operation, when the object of it is only the removal of a tooth, but in some cases it is the only effectual method, and the part heals up without much trouble.

To be continued.

The Farm.

Agents wanted in every locality in Canada to canvass for the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal." Good salary to good men. Sample copies free. Write for particulars, giving former employment, to the Stock Journal Co., Hamilton, Ont.

A GOOD deal has been written about the various methods of keeping barn-yard manure, to get it in the best possible condition for applying it to the land. The more we study the subject and the more we experiment with manure, the more firmly are we convinced that usually it cannot be applied to the land too soon after it comes to hand. If the additional labor of handling manure when it is piled were the only loss, it would not be so much, but there is usually much waste through over-fermentation, more or less leaching, and considerable loss of ammonia. Next in importance is the advisability of getting it ploughed under at the earliest moment when soils are retentive. When they are over-porous it should be left at or near the surface. Our seasons preclude the possibility, sometimes, of getting manure drawn at once to its last resting place; but let this be the endeavor. Where farms are overrun with weeds the manure should be allowed to ferment, but where they are clean, why should there be any necessity for this? We are not quite sure as to whether there is not more manure lost through neglect and improper methods of handling than is applied to the land.

Burdocks.

Not long ago we were sending a draught of cattle through our city, when we were accosted by a farmer, about whose identity we are not quite sure. He enquired, "Are those cattle yours?" We replied in the affirmative. Then pointing to a few burdocks that clung to the tail of one, and somewhat disfigured it, he said, "What are these?" We replied, burdocks. He then said, "Why don't you cut your burdocks? You tell us in the JOURNAL that we should not allow burdocks to grow." Now that is just as it should be. We thank that farmer for his kind rebuke, and it is very comforting to us thus to receive evidence that what we say in the JOURNAL is bearing its legitimate fruit.

It is only fair to ourselves, however, to state here, that we try and practice what we preach, and the moment we cease to do that we do not wish to pen another line for the readers of THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. And we simply mention this little

colloquy to show how necessary it is that we should be doubly vigilant in searching out all weeds, and giving them no quarter. We do cut our burdocks, and with a jealous care, usually with the spade in the month of June, and those that may have escaped our notice and that have been nipped off with the scythe in fence corners are cut again in the early autumn, with a mattock made for the purpose. Those that were clinging to the beast referred to had doubtless grown about the edge of a new clearing, and the beast had found there what we had failed to find.

Farming in newspapers alone has been their bane, and the era has surely come now when it should cease for ever. We shall always be thankful to our farmer friends who will successfully point out to us any defects in our practice, and will be exceedingly rejoiced if anything therein may be deemed worthy of imitation. We repeat it again, for burdocks, no quarter. Slay them wherever they are to be found, and obliterate the very name, so that it shall no more be found, except on the labels of antiquated "Blood Bitters" bottles, that may have been stored away in some forgotten corner of a garret.

Ingenuity in Farm Work.

In the days of long ago we used to meet with men that were marvels of ingenuity. They could do any branch of farm work, from the building of a sleigh or cradle to planting of a potato. They were equally at home in driving a yoke of oxen or in making the yoke which they bore upon their necks. This dexterity arose largely out of the exigencies of their position, mechanical aid being oftentimes far away, which led to a development of the ingenious faculties to the extent which made them marvels of handiness.

The days that are upon us require a sort of ingenuity on the part of farmers' sons that reminds one of this olden time, and its development should, without a doubt, form a part of their early education. We refer to the skill required in running successfully the different forms of machinery which are now necessary appendages of every Canadian farm. This machinery is very costly, and if run by a novice or one who will not take the pains to understand it, the results cannot fail to be disastrous; and the exercise of this skill is not the acquisition of a day, but, like everything else that is good and useful, it requires to be cultivated to produce best results.

Readiness of resource in case of emergency is a great gift for any farmer to possess. It will save him many a step and prevent the loss of much precious time. He may be in the field when his machine breaks, and while one would only think of the machinist, the practised ingenuity of the other so enables him to repair the breach, that he may successfully complete his present task.

There is a limit beyond which it will not be found profitable to make home repairs. If one has not suitable material at hand to repair a breach, he may soon waste more time in securing it than it would be profitable to spend; yet on the other hand, in many, many things the young farmer may do his own mending, if only of a dexterous turn.

It is the duty of every young man of the farm to try and master his business in every detail thereof. Where wages are dear as here, farm work cannot be run as yet in the old country lines. We cannot have a man for each department of work. The manager of the whole should be master of the whole in every department, and as yet that manager in Canada is usually the farmer himself. It should be the ambition, then, of young men who are to live by farming, to learn early the details and all the intricacies of their future life work.

Agriculture in Britain,

BY A CANADIAN FARMER WHO VISITS BRITAIN, HIS NATIVE LAND, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THIRTY YEARS.

(First Paper.)

Farming in Great Britain at the present time is not what it was some thirty years ago. The price of wheat at that time and for several years after, was about ten shillings per bushel; now it hardly brings four shillings, and nearly all other kinds of produce are low in proportion. Prices did not become very low, however, until within a few years. Rents had gone up extremely high, consequently all who took long leases of farms before the serious fall in prices, have ever since been suffering from the general depression.

I visited many farmer relatives and friends in some of the best agricultural districts in Scotland and England, and everywhere I was met with the common remark, that cheap foreign produce had ruined farming as a business here. Many are unwilling to acknowledge the fact that they had undertaken to pay too high a rent, while this is doubtless the chief cause of all their trouble.

Some few landlords have generously reduced the rents, but in many cases the last shilling of rent is exacted, while the tenant is good for it. I know of several farmers who through industry and economy in better times had accumulated a competency for old age, but will, by the time the lease expires be left without any spare means. One who farms 560 acres told me he was losing about £400 annually. The only encouragement they have is in the knowledge that when their leases expire, they can obtain new holdings at less than half the former rents.

This fact is, however, telling seriously against the proprietors, most of whom have usually lived up to their income. Of eleven fine estates which I visited, nine of the mansions are unoccupied, the owners with their families mostly living privately on the continent, coming home annually for two or three months during the shooting season. This lamentable state of affairs is not likely to be soon improved, for the income of the landlords is becoming beautifully less as the leases expire, and the probability is that rents will be still lower than can now be obtained. Indeed, there are now farms on almost every estate for which tenants cannot be got at any rent, and we know that there are but few landlords in Britain who can manage their farms at a profit, more especially now since the price of labor has increased.

The continually increasing facilities for the exportation of agricultural produce from the productive colonies and from foreign countries preclude the probability of higher prices in Britain, for some time at least, and many farmers with whom I conversed seem to believe that prices must be still lower than at present.

Ordinary farms are now let at from 14s. to 16s. per acre; superior lands, such as in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire; Strathmore, Fyfeshire; and some parts of Haddington, where from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre is produced, still rent at from 20s. to 30s. per acre. Formerly the rents of such land have been from 40s. to 70s. per acre, and even higher in some instances.

I do not perceive much change in the system of farming, except, perhaps, that there are more artificial manures used. For turnips, which are raised very extensively, bone-dust, superphosphates and nitrates, seem to be chiefly relied on. Thirty acre fields of turnips are not uncommon, and it is surprising how few blanks are to be seen. The most promising field of Swedish turnips I have ever seen was on

the estate of Mr. Thomas Biggar & Sons, Chnpelton, Kircudbrightshire, the celebrated breeders of Galloway cattle and Clydesdale horses. On their extensive farms everything is done scientifically.

Artificial manures are also used largely on permanent pastures and meadows, which now occupy a very large proportion of the land in England. I walked through many large parks in Oxfordshire and Shropshire, which are supposed to have been in grass for 50 to 100 years, and some of them even much more than that; and which, with an occasional dressing of bone-dust, are now yielding from two and-a-half to three tons per acre, besides supplying a rich pasturage for three months of the season after the hay is taken off in July.

I was pleased to notice that the grasses which endure best in Canada are the very kinds which compose the best permanent meadows and pastures in England, viz., June grass, several varieties; meadow foxtail, redtop, crested dog's tail, and sweet-scented vernal.

Great care is bestowed in the curing of hay, especially when it is to be fed to hunting horses. It is not considered fit for horse-food unless it has heated in the stack; therefore it is never exposed until thoroughly dried. I do not understand the philosophy of this practice, but it seems to be very generally approved of by the most experienced horsemen. An excellent practice I observed, and which some of our Canadian teamsters should learn; that is, all the hay fed to horses must be eaten up clean. In the stables at Adderly, where there are 16 hunting horses and four carriage horses kept, one could not find before feeding-time, half as much hay as would be required for a sparrow's nest. No waste of hay there; yet the horses get all they require. Here, also, is kept, what is said to be the finest herd of Alderney cattle to be seen in England. They really are an interesting sight—all of uniform grey squirrel color, with black points. They are of larger size than any I have seen elsewhere, and are kept in fine condition. The proprietor, however, not being a speculative gentleman, has entirely neglected the registration of pedigree.

The old country appeared to me more beautiful than ever before; but this, perhaps, may in some measure be accounted for by my arriving at the most favorable time of the year. The uniformly fine crops and cleanly cultivated fields in the valleys and glens, and the rich verdant pastures on the sides of the purple-topped mountains, made me at times feel that I had made a mistake in forsaking my native land. A visit to Dunkeld in July would probably cause such feeling in any one so circumstanced. The gorgeous rhododendrons which line the side of the public roads are then in full bloom; the purple beeches and weeping birches, interspersed with the graceful auricarias to be seen from the roads which wind around the base of the mountains gives this place a charm which but few spots on earth can possess.

The thrifty appearance of the cattle here gives one a favorable opinion of the country. It is here that the finest herd of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland is to be seen. It is owned by the dowager Duchess of Athol, and comprises 52 milch cows, with about as many young cattle, besides 3 bulls of faultless symmetry. The cows are all of dark red and white colors, and kept perfectly clean in byres that are perfect models of cleanliness. The milk-maids, when at work, are dressed in spotless white caps, shortgowns and aprons. Before milking, the cows are brushed and their udders washed and dried, so that there may no particles drop into the pail to defile the milk. This scrupulous

cleanliness has established such a character for the butter made at this dairy that the renowned product invariably obtains the very highest price.

From tourists we have occasionally heard much about the thorn hedges of Britain. In all my travels I saw nothing with which I was so much disappointed. I have always been an admirer of well-trimmed, properly kept hedges. There are comparatively few of this class to be seen in England. Very many fields are surrounded by the ragged remains of old hedges, patched up with board fencing; but instead of being a thing of beauty, they detract very much from the beauty of the landscape. Such rubbish may be of some value as shelter for game, but they are doubtless also a harbor for vermin. I would not deem it advisable to plant hedges as farm fences in Canada.

After so long an absence one expects to see great marked changes in the country. The cities and large towns have increased immensely in size and population, but the small towns and villages have scarcely made any progress. In the villages which I visited in Cumberland I was informed through reliable authority, that there had not been a house built for over 50 years. The town of Montrose, Scotland, contained 15,000 inhabitants 40 years ago; now the population is scarcely 15,000. Needless to say, not the same people. Truly, the people change, but the country changes very little. A few more railroads there are, but they tend to concentrate all manufactures in large cities. It seems very likely that villages and small towns will, in course of time, become smaller.

When passing through Birmingham, Leeds and other blackened cities, I felt thankful that my lot had not been cast in the heart of, or even the neighborhood of a large manufacturing town, there to dwell during life in a dingy domicile enveloped in continual smoke and soot. I would prefer the life of an American Indian, who breathes the pure air and drinks from unpolluted streams.

Mercenary Reports of Exhibitions.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I was very much pleased with your remarks on the exhibition prize lists in the October number of your valuable paper. You might have gone still farther and exposed the miserable and one-sided reports of the exhibitions that these said "leading newspapers" have put out this season. I, for one, feel satisfied that they are nothing more than *paid advertisements*, put in at the dictation of the exhibitors, who have instructed the reporters as to how many lines they are willing to pay for. Is this honest, impartial reporting, or is it honest journalism? To me it would seem to be the duty of every honest journalist to give his readers a fair and impartial report (if ever so short), of the exhibitions, giving each exhibitor a fair and impartial mention, if deserving. Then if any of the exhibitors want a puff, let it be put in as an advertisement. I fear the same leading newspapers will publish whole columns of political "twaddle," or some murder or other sensational report, which one half of their readers care nothing about, and it would be very much better for the other half if left out.

The farmer who subscribes for a weekly or daily newspaper and pays for it, expects the editor to supply the paper with all the leading news of the day; and pray, what is a good report of an agricultural fair and the prize list too, but the leading news of the day. Let the farmers speak out in this matter and give the newspaper men a piece of their mind; it will do them good. Yours sincerely,

FARMER.

Please examine your address tag. If it reads, Dec., '86, or any month of '86, your subscription expired with that issue, and we will be obliged if readers in arrears will renew at once.

The Crops of Ontario.

The following is a synopsis of the November report of the Bureau of Industries:

"The statistics showing area, aggregate yield and yield per acre of cereal and root crops in Ontario for 1886 and 1885, together with averages of area and yield for the five years' period 1882-6, are presented in the following table:—"

Crops.	Years.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Fall wheat.....	1886	886,402	18,071,142	20.4
	1885	875,136	21,478,281	24.5
	1882-6	988,402	20,635,843	21.0
Spring wheat.....	1886	577,468	9,518,553	16.5
	1885	579,463	9,129,831	11.4
	1882-6	654,360	10,530,041	16.1
Barley.....	1886	735,278	10,512,078	26.5
	1885	597,873	16,533,587	27.7
	1882-6	727,979	15,577,730	26.9
Oats.....	1886	1,621,901	18,665,608	36.2
	1885	1,543,745	55,219,747	35.8
	1882-6	1,499,654	55,333,393	37.1
Rye.....	1886	78,779	1,106,462	16.3
	1885	78,293	1,271,506	16.2
	1882-6	74,570	2,102,453	16.9
Peas.....	1886	703,938	16,043,734	22.8
	1885	606,081	14,006,192	21.7
	1882-6	604,897	13,084,274	21.6
Corn (in ear).....	1886	150,494	18,805,309	59.0
	1885	167,813	10,741,391	64.0
	1882-6	176,400	11,975,813	67.9
Buckwheat.....	1886	70,792	1,678,708	23.7
	1885	61,776	1,509,675	24.8
	1882-6	62,110	1,439,231	24.0
Beans.....	1886	21,072	482,072	22.9
	1885	24,651	496,564	20.1
	1882-6	22,597	495,143	21.9
Hay and Clover, tons.....	1886	2,295,451	2,994,446	1.35
	1885	2,268,091	3,252,155	1.43
	1882-6	2,159,580	3,125,807	1.42
Potatoes.....	1886	149,143	16,812,358	114.3
	1885	159,741	21,091,144	132.0
	1882-6	159,233	19,866,538	125.0
Mangels.....	1886	18,170	8,787,743	483.6
	1885	16,435	7,600,729	463.1
	1882-6	17,191	7,813,418	454.5
Carrots.....	1886	9,267	3,478,751	375.4
	1885	9,074	3,462,919	381.7
	1882-6	10,101	3,827,556	378.8
Turnips.....	1886	98,931	47,661,053	475.7
	1885	102,303	41,377,735	402.1
	1882-6	96,537	39,568,767	407.9

"Wheat, barley, oats, rye and peas, were reaped and housed in fair condition, and the final report of yield differs but slightly from the August estimate. The wheat crop is about 3,600,000 less than the average of five years; barley is only 50,000 bushels less, and oats is 3,330,000 more. Rye is diminishing in breadth and yield. The area in peas is steadily enlarging, being this year nearly 100,000 acres more than the average of five years, while the produce is 3,000,000 in excess of the average; the pea-bug has vanished from almost every section of the Province. The corn area is 20,000 acres less than the average, and its yield is less by 1,000,000 bushels, while the bean crop is about the same as in previous years; the autumn weather was generally very favorable for the ripening of both crops. The area in potatoes is 19,000 acres less than the average, and in the eastern counties of the Province the crop has rotted badly; the total yield is nearly 4,000,000 bushels less than the average of five years. Carrots, mangels and turnips vary but slightly from the average of area, but the yield of turnips exceed the average of five years by 7,500,000 bushels. Fruit of all kinds has been fairly abundant, and in many sections there is a large surplus of apples damaged to some extent, however, by the great gale of 14th and 15th October. Live stock are in good and healthy condition, and the dairy industry is brightening with the improved prices for butter and cheese. The weather has been exceptionally favorable for fall farming, and correspondents report that all operations of the season are well advanced.

The values of farm property for 1885 and 1886, and the average for the five years' period 1882-6, are as follows:

	1886.	1885.	1882-6.
Farm lands.....	\$648,009,828	\$626,422,024	\$637,409,217
Buildings.....	183,748,222	182,477,905	167,077,058
Implements.....	50,580,936	48,509,725	45,506,743
Live stock.....	107,208,935	100,690,086	98,375,787
Totals.....	\$989,547,921	\$958,159,740	\$948,372,805

These values are made up from the June schedules of farmers. They show an increase on the figures of last year of \$21,500,000 in farm lands, of \$6,500,000 in live stock, \$2,000,000 in implements, and a little over \$1,000,000 in buildings, or a total excess over

the values of 1885 of \$31,400,000 and of \$41,000,000 over the average values of the five years' period."

The setting of the current may be easily divined from the foregoing. It will be observed that while the area in wheat, always sold off the farm, is declining, the principal crops used in feeding stock and those best adapted to the purpose, as oats, peas and hay, are rapidly increasing. This is as it should be. While the sturdy settlers of the Northwest set their fallow lands to the noble work of growing wheat, let us employ ours in the grander work of producing stock of a superior type in all the lines thereof

The New Barn at Riverside.

We are very frequently asked for our views on the different features of barns intended for stock, both by letter and otherwise. As it is not likely that we would go to the expense of building a barn that was not something near our ideal, we thought that it would go far toward answering these inquiries to give a sketch and plan of both basement and ground floor

bars slide from the former to the upright of the stall partition, which, when not in use, are slid back along the box-stall divisions. Calves can thus be kept separate while being suckled. The feed-room, being in the centre of one side and directly under where the feed is cut above, brings it to the most convenient place on the whole for mixing and distributing. The two root cellars are not large enough for the requirements of some localities, but roots are not so easily raised at Riverside as in many parts.

The water is pumped up by the windmill into an 8 by 10 circular wooden tank, above the feed-cutting apartment, and as yet only protected from frost by straw. From the tank it runs by pipes along the passage under the ground floor, and thence by ducts into covered troughs in front of the cattle. When drinking these reach over the manger and drink in an opening made by the drawing up of a self-supporting slide. The cover of the troughs is also the slide into the feed-box of manger, the racks for uncut fodder being above the drinking aperture. When the troughs

sage. It forms a beautifully smooth floor, but whether any serious inconvenience will result from it being slippery we cannot yet say, but do not think so.

The windmill—a 16 feet wheel—made by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, pumps the water, chops the feed and grinds the grain, and will pulp the roots if required.

The capacity of the basement is 50 head, and from 30 to 40 head in the box-stalls, as may be desired.

A rack lifter, manufactured by McPherson Bros., St. Anns, elevates the grain in drawing in, and works very well. It is placed in a track, and can be moved from space to space, and a horse fork is yet to be introduced for handling hay.

Be it observed that dwarf walls are under every partition of the basement, which constitutes every upright piece of timber in it a support, giving much solidity to the structure.

It is only due to the county of Ontario to mention that all the workmen came from there, fifteen men arriving at Riverside in one day. Messrs. W. H.



THE NEW BARN AT RIVERSIDE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. THOMAS SHAW.

of the cattle barn that we erected last summer on our farm, to all the readers of the JOURNAL. This is our apology for presuming to do what we would otherwise have shrank from.

The original design of this barn was got from that of Mr. John Davidson, Balsam, Ont., and although the internal divisions differ a good deal from those of that gentleman, for many of the suggestions which prompted these changes we are indebted to Mr. Davidson as well. The general details of design outside are identical, except that Mr. Davidson, as yet, has not erected a windmill, getting his supply of water from a cistern.

An accurate survey of the drawing on next page will give the reader a pretty full knowledge of details in plan and construction, but we may add some details that are not self-explanatory, and yet are important.

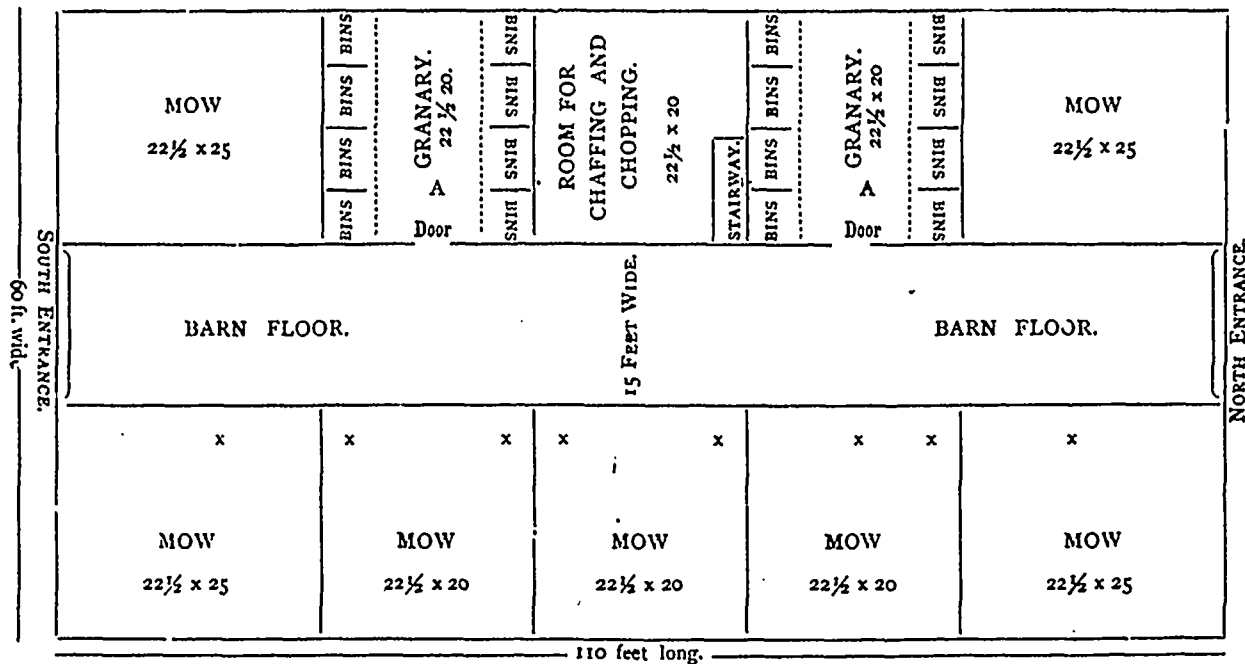
It will be observed that the box stalls at the two ends are for calves suckled by cows which are supposed to be kept in stalls across the passage. Strong

are slushed, at the end of each, adjoining the wall a duct, grated above, leads into a four-inch sewer pipe, laid under the floors, and conducted eventually outside the building. The well, drilled deep in the rock to an endless water supply, is in the feed-room. Three double taps are at the base of the ducts, to afford opportunity of drawing water in pails at convenient places for the box-stalls. A short hose may be attached to the tap in the feed-room, with a sprinkler for damping the feed, when desired, and a longer one to any of the taps for slushing the floors in any part.

The floor is of concrete. By that we mean about four inches of broken stones below, on the top of that three inches of Thorold waterlime, and above all three-fourths of an inch of Portland cement; and this is laid over the whole. In the box-stalls it is depressed about three inches. Behind the cattle a straight ledge of quarried stones is laid, and the floor of passage behind the animals inclines a little to this ledge, the top of which is a few inches higher than the pas-

Worden & Son, of Manchester, were the carpenters, and Wm. Pearson, of the same place, and Mr. Southwold, of Whitby, the masons. The senior Mr. Worden is the man that was employed in drawing up the plans of the outbuildings at the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. Pearson is reputed one of the best masons in the province. So completely satisfied are we with the work done by these gentlemen, that had we another barn to build we would endeavor again to secure their services.

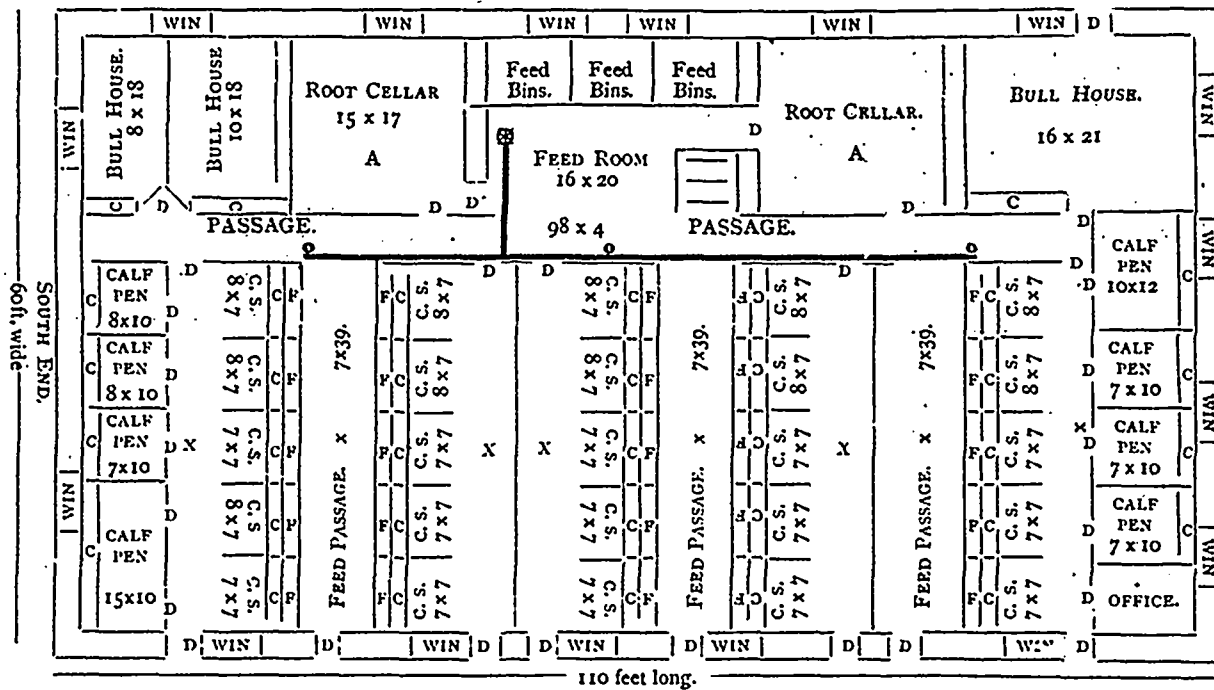
It would be well, however, that persons engaging in the building of large barns should count the cost. For the information of those about to build we may give some items here. The amount of lumber and timber used was from 120,000 to 130,000 feet, not including the 100 squares of pine shingles required. The stones, nearly 100 cords, were drawn about one mile from a quarry; and in addition many loads of fragmentary stones got at hand. The sand, 10 miles, 90 loads—of which 60 went into the walls along with



110 feet long.

Ground Plan.

A—Turnip chutes. X—Feed and bedding chutes.



110 feet long.

Plan of Basement.

A—Root chute above.
Black line—Water pipe just under ceiling.
C—Manger.

C. S.—Cow stall.
D—Door.
F—Water trough.

O—Tap with hose attached.
WIN—Window.
X—Feed chute.

some 20 loads of loam, the balance into the floor. One hundred and thirty barrels of water lime were used, 30 barrels of Portland cement, and 450 bushels of lime. With the exception of the timber for doors, windows and water-troughs, the whole of the lumber was got on the farm. The stones cost at quarry \$2 per cord; the cement, \$1.30 per barrel by the car load at Winona, on the G. T. R.; the Portland cement, \$3 a barrel at Hamilton; the hardware about \$100; drilling the well, \$60; windmill, shafting, pumps, tank, belting and pipes (no reduction in advertised rates), \$525; painting and materials, two c-m's, \$325; eaves, \$40; and planing lumber, \$45.

Any further information that may be required will be cheerfully given through the JOURNAL.

The Benefit of Woods.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL
SIR,—Perhaps you will allow me space to lay before your readers the principal reasons why it is well to maintain forests near our farms.
The forest, in summer, when showers are needed, has the property of drawing them from the clouds, in this manner: There are continually arising from forests vast quantities of cool and moist air, which, in ascending, whenever they meet currents of moist but warmer air, part of the great air current constantly flowing north from the equator, occasion precipita-

tion by the difference in their temperature, which must result in rain at a greater or lesser distance, according to the velocity of the wind.
The cause of this quantity of moisture being transferred by forests is part of the system by which all plants are fed. What nourishment enters by their roots is carried thither by water in progress through the soil, whether being drawn up by the sun's heat or passing down by force of gravity. Without this movement of water growth weakens or ceases. The water and food pass up to the leaves, there receive more food from the air, which food, mingling with the former, goes to its place in the plant or tree, while most of the water which carried the food up from the roots is thrown out and passes away by the leaves.
This shows the necessity of water in motion to as-

sist growth. Stagnant water hinders it in most plants. It is, again, largely supplied to plants by another method than rain, though it is the result of rain. That is, where forests exist near cleared land, the forest retains much rain in its deep bed of leaves and forest refuse, which gradually flow off through the soil, and supplies numerous underground channels, which preserve moisture beneath the surface of the soil, whence it is drawn upwards by the action of the sun on the land, and in its course benefits vegetation. To keep portions of forest fit to perform this service, or indeed to preserve them at all, cattle must be kept out. Their trampling hardens the forest bed, and changes its whole nature, besides which, they kill the young trees, which alone can perpetuate the forest.

Forests or windbreaks are of great service, also, in sheltering the land. When a shower has fallen in summer, a high wind will dry it out in a couple of days, when if sheltered, the shower would have been of benefit for a week.

A portion of forest should be kept, cattle being rigidly excluded, on each farm. The best authorities are of opinion that a country one-fourth or one-third in wood will yield one crop with less labor than if all were cleared. Where forest is gone, the substitute most rapidly and cheaply grown is the evergreen—single line windbreaks, of any hardy evergreens. These, if planted in late May or early June, and the roots carefully kept covered and moist between shogging and planting, will generally succeed well. They should be let branch to the ground; that is their natural way of mulching themselves.

R. W. PHIPPS.

Forest, Nov. 11, 1886.

The importance of the subject of Mr. Phipps's letter cannot easily be over-estimated. It has been a standing argument of late amongst farmers as a justification for their cutting down woodland, that the grain, etc., grown where it stood is worth more to them than the forest. They do not stay to consider the effect adversely upon the cleared portions by opening up the country to the damaging influence of unarrested currents of air, both summer and winter. He who persuades our farmers to protect their remnants of forest still left, and to replant, is ten times more a patriot than he who fights his country's conflicts amid the horrors of the battle-field.—ED.

"Ontario Farmers from English Eyes."

(Held over for lack of space.)

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—Had you not claimed that I had failed to answer any one of your statements on the above subject I should not have again ventured to trespass on your space. In consequence of your challenge, however, I must try again. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

I will pass over the very questionable good taste of your bracketed remarks—I quite expected them—but I would like to express my obligations to the gentlemen who have written to me expressing their approval of my former letter.

And now, sir, you commenced by accusing the writer of the article of cowardice, because he wrote what he wrote in *The Field*. If you wished to address any remarks to boys on Canadian farms would you send them to the *English Times* and expect the Canadian boys to read them? I think not.

The writer in question wished to address his remarks to any boys who were leaving the public schools of England who might be thinking of trying farming out here. He therefore most wisely published his remarks in *The Field*, the very best paper in England for his purpose. How would you have had him proceed, Mr. Editor? You draw an inference from this article to show meanness, and as two inferences can fairly be drawn from it; the matter resolves itself into a question of infallibility or otherwise, and therefore does not claim discussion.

You next take umbrage at the statement that the farmer was educated at the high school. Surely in nine cases out of ten this is the case, and why not? Had the writer said the farmer had been only taught to ride, to hunt, to shoot, gamble and dance, he would have laid himself open to censure; instead he merely states a fact. Your anger, then, leads you into the most astounding statement I have ever seen in print! Your personal judgment, sir, is of value as

the judgment merely of yourself. To decide the point one must take the acknowledged judgment of the world on great men past and present, and therefore I candidly state my true belief, that you will fail to find six educated and traveled men in all Canada who will bear you out in your assertion that the great English schools, which have existed some 500 years and more, have in that time failed to produce as many men, "true and strong," as the high schools of Canada have produced in some fifty years. In my humble judgment your pen ran away with your better sense.

Your next statement is also one which admits of argument. I was under the impression that practising what you call the manly art was a very capital exercise for any youth; and it is, I fancy, as much practiced between boys who plough in this country as between Etonians. Whether the word glory is applicable to either ploughing or boxing I will not venture an opinion; but again I claim the writer is merely stating a fact, whilst you draw an inference—possibly a wrong one. The same inference is drawn from the writer's next paragraph—a paragraph that, as I read it, is devoid of offence. How would you, Mr. Editor, describe the wife of the class of farmer who would be likely to take a boy who knows nothing, for \$100 per annum, of which he agrees to repay the said boy \$5 per month in wages?

And now, sir, I also am going to "libel truth," as you call it. I believe that it is absolutely the hard solid truth to say that the beverages of this class of farmer are tea and whiskey—not in equal quantities. I allow very much more tea than whiskey; but I am certain that these two drinks, one or other, are beyond question the two of which you would find the greatest quantity in farm houses.

Of course you are an acknowledged authority on farm matters, and we are quite prepared to bow to any decision of yours in that line; but at the same time we cannot allow that you are a competent judge on either English porter or London water; in fact we are inclined to think you know very little about either.

Again, I take exception to what I consider a most unjustifiable distortion of the meaning of a very common word, and that when you twist "taking a shrewd advantage" into an accusation of dishonesty, I hold you are merely taking an editorial advantage. A dictionary by my side gives "shrewd—sagacious." I therefore fail to see how a shrewd advantage can be a dishonest thing. Is a shrewd man of business (a very common phrase) naturally a dishonest man?

And now, sir, before I finish this, my last communication on the subject, allow me to ask what I consider a very pertinent question. What is a Canadian? How do you define him? Is it not possible for a Canadian to have both English parents, and to be the father of English children. By what law of nature is he superior to both his ancestors and his descendants? GEORGE BUNBURY.

Suffolk Lodge,
Oakville, Sept. 24, 1886.

There would be no difficulty in answering the above, but we really grudge the space which would be occupied with a subject not of first importance.—ED.

Inexpensive Barn.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Is it within your Province to ask any of your correspondents to give a sketch of the most commodious barn that can be built for say \$500. It must be with a special view to the accommodation of cattle and horses.

ROBERT E. LITTLE.

Whitehall Farm, Teeswater, Ont.

The nature and dimensions of such a barn must largely be determined by locality, which usually gauges cost of materials. In new sections where cedar is plentiful, a good log barn pretty comfortable might be built for the money, but not in the older sections. A bank barn of any size could not be built for the money, and we deem it wise to have barns with stone basements for our cattle where it is practicable, but we shall hope to hear what our correspondents may have to say.

"We that have had the privilege of reading your journal like it, and will do our best to introduce it to our society."—A. A. Ford, Sec. Lauric Agr. Society, Wilmot, Ont.

The Dairy.

DAIRYMEN cannot too earnestly study the question of keeping up the herd to a proper standard. It is to be feared that too many of them buy cows to replenish their herds simply because they were low priced. They paid more attention to buying under a certain maximum than to making sure that they got good cows. A poor milch cow in a dairy is a very worthless affair indeed, as she takes as much food as another which is a good milker, and gives but half the return. If dairying does not overpay when all the cows are good, it must under pay when they are not. Poor milch cows, like poor feeding steers, should be given a short cut to the block, as they both become feed-wasters and in time eat off their heads. Where the purchasing dairyman is suspicious as to the milking qualities of a cow, he should not go above beef price, but when all the indications are right or nearly so, he can afford to pay a good price when the cows are young. It should be the ambition of every dairyman to have a constantly improving herd.

Koumiss.

Koumiss has been defined as "pre-digested milk food ready for immediate absorption and assimilation." It is claimed in its behalf that it is *nutrient and tonic*. It is said to be of special aid to the physician in the treatment of diseases consequent upon, or attended with a weak or over-worked digestive system, as it is a food which affords strength to the system without taxing it for its digestion. Koumiss, originally made from mare's milk, was not manufactured in Canada until about a year and a half ago, when its production in common with the celebrated Oakland's Jersey herd commenced, and is now supplied in large quantities by the Oakland's Jersey, Toronto and Hamilton.

The analysis, by W. Hodgson Ellis, M. B., public analyst, Toronto, assigns to it the following components: Fat, 28 per cent.; curd, 3.02; sugar, 1.75; alcohol, .85; lactic acid, .83; ash, .65; water, 92.62, and carbonic acid in considerable quantities.

The age of the koumiss manufactured by the Oakland's Jersey dairy may be told by the figures on the top of the apothecary's pint bottles, which contain it, and its action differs with its age. New koumiss up to three days in summer and seven in winter, is slightly acid. It is then a mild aperient. The medium, from seven to twelve or fourteen days, is very sparkling, and has no marked action upon the bowels. When twenty days old and upwards it is highly astringent. The colder it is kept the less rapidly the changes referred to take place. It is therefore important that it be kept in a moderately cool place, unless there are reasons for an opposite course.

In keeping it the bottles should be laid on their sides so that the liquid may cover the cork and prevent the escape of gas. It should be kept in a cool place, but will not spoil anywhere under fifty degrees Fah.

The Jerseys of Markham.

We had often read of the fine herds of Jerseys owned by Captain Rolph, Markham, and the Hon. D. Reesor, of the same place, but never met with even drafts from them till at the Markham Exhibition of last October. The former had on exhibition some 6 females and a bull, and the latter 10 head. This bull, Brier Pogia, is a pure St. Lambert, by Sir George of St. Lambert, the sire of Mr. Fuller's Canada's John Bull. The dam is Sweet Brier of St. Lambert, a daughter of Lord Lisgar, with a record of 22 lbs. 12

oz. in seven days; the test was made by the Hon. David Reesor. This bull is straight on the back, and a fine handler, of a dark fawn color and a stylish look. The cow Thaley, a six-year-old Coomassie cow, with a fine udder, has a record of 16½ lbs. in a week. Pink 4th of mixed breeding, as a two-year-old, milked 2,850 qts., and is a very persistent milker. Brier Pogis, out of a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3rd, has good size, and is a Jersey of general promise, and Queen Besvita, a pretty Coomassie two-year heifer, has a rich skin and is a good milker. The two calves, Victor 2nd, a grand daughter of Mr. Fuller's show cow, Victory, and Lynn Pogis, out of Flower of Glen Rouge, with a record of 23 lbs. 8 oz., as a three-year-old, are very fine. From these one could not but form a very favorable estimate of the Glen Rouge herd, which Captain Rolph has carried on so successfully during recent years. The Hon. D. Reesor is using Captain Rolph's bull, and nearly all the females are of Victor Hugo and Stoke Pogis blood. Lady Belle of Dawn, a gray fawn, a two-year-old, is a capital milker, which has made 10 lbs. butter in seven days, on grass.

The young stock are all sired by Brier Pogis. Mr. Reesor has some 23 or 24 head. Within five years he has sold to the extent of \$14,000 from this herd, and which has been resold for \$20,000. Diana of St. Lamberts, he sold to Mr. Jones, Brockville, for \$2,500, and Maggie of St. Lamberts brought \$3,000. Nora of St. Lamberts, sold by Mr. Reesor for \$700, was resold about 3 months ago for \$2,500 cash.

Nearly every animal with which Mr. Reesor commenced his herd was a pure St. Lambert. Amongst the first purchases were Diana, Maggie, Nora, Mina and Sweet Brier, all of St. Lambert blood, and when purchased they were all in calf to the Stoke Pogis bull, Sir George of St. Lambert.

CANADIAN COURT,
COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION,
LONDON, Eng., 19th Oct., 1886.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—“The Ontario dairy display at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is the most noteworthy dairy event of the year in England.” So writes an eminent authority on dairy matters, who is also agricultural editor of the *Morning Post*. The press of London and England have been generous and just in their comments on the fine appearance of Ontario's exhibit, and have also noticed with satisfaction the favorable impression produced on the public mind. The Canadian agricultural trophy is in itself a most striking and artistic aggregation of our products from raspberries and honey to sides of bacon and barrels of flour. Beside it fittingly stand the two pyramids of butter and cheese. In their bases are placed the monster 1000 lb cheeses, which call forth the most wondering and laudatory remarks. They are frequently, at first sight, taken for “dummies” on account of their huge size, but a close inspection satisfies the curious that they are for the mouth as well as the eye. The truckle cheese, 12 lb. size, have been very useful in setting off to advantage on the shelves the larger cheddar sizes. Room has been found in the pyramids for nearly 300 cheese, large and small, besides the tubs and tins of butter. The shelves have their edges decorated with colored strips, on which is printed information of the sources and character of the goods. Descriptive cards of all colors and shapes ornament their sides. These cards set forth such facts as “Ontario has 752 cheese factories in operation.” “Ontario leads the world in cheese-making.” “Our products are all from pure, whole milk only.” “Ontario makes no butterine, no oleomargarine, no imitations.” Everywhere prominence is given to the advice, “Ask your grocer for Canadian cheese and butter.”

At a side counter and at three other stands in the exhibition a brisk trade is done in supplying 1d, 2d, and 4d samples. Their fine quality is thus brought directly to the palates of thousands of consumers in a week. Each sample is neatly done up in an oil paper wrapper, printed after this style:

Ask your Grocer for Canadian Creamery Butter.

SAMPLE of CANADIAN CREAMERY BUTTER

FROM THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT AT THE

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA,
HAS NOW OVER

40 Butter-Making Factories or Creameries in operation.

AT EACH CREAMERY THE CREAM FROM ABOUT 500 COWS IS MADE INTO FINE BUTTER.

Ontario Manufactures

**NO OLEOMARGARINE.
NO BUTTERINE.
NO IMITATIONS.**

Our Dairy Products are all made from Pure, Good Milk.

The average price of Farms in Ontario is \$37.00 (£7 12s.) per acre.
The average rent value of Farms in the older Settlements is from \$2.30 (9/5) per acre to \$3.50 (14/4) per acre per annum.

ONTARIO HAS A SPLENDID CLIMATE FOR DAIRYING.

Ask your Grocer for Canadian Creamery Butter.

The quality of our cheese is already well known to the trade, but the excellent condition and quality of the sample lots of butter surprise men in the business to whom they are shown. The splendid body, sweet, clean, rosy flavor, and uniform color and saltiness, commend it to all who examine. I have it on the authority of business experts, who buy largely of Danish butter, that our finest Canadian creamery is quite equal to first Danish. Heretofore the Danish has led the Canadian in price by about 20/- per cwt. If the Canadian creamery men will do their best next season they will not only equal the Danes in the price realized, but will have more favorable standing in the market than any continental producers, since Canada neither manufactures nor exports oleomargarine, nor any other spurious “dairy” goods.

Some of the September cheese of 1885, which came here for display at the opening, have been held over and are doing excellent service. An article in the *Times* of yesterday (I send you a copy), by an acknowledged and well-known authority on cheese matters, says that “their quality is so fine that had they been entered in the year old class at the great Frome show, the English cheese which was awarded first place would have made only a poor second.” And Frome is the largest dairy show in all Britain. That, I esteem an admission worth the winning from Englishmen. The ill founded supposition that Canadian cheese would not keep fine-flavored till old, because Americans would not keep, is happily being exploded by the bringing to light of simple facts like the fore-mentioned. The arrival of a second shipment consisting of fancy September cheese will permit the trophy to be renewed and the arrangement changed once or twice before the close of the Exhibition. When exposed they soon take on a very uninviting appearance in the humid climate. By the courtesy of the Royal Commission, and the efforts of Mr. C. C. Shipman, acting Canadian commissioner, who has given every assistance in promoting the success of the display, a very suitable separate building has been secured, in which to store surplus cheese and butter. At the latter building every facility is enjoyed for the samp-

ling of both by dealers who come to examine the quality closely.

Letters which I have sent to the leading London papers, and which have been published by the courtesy of such widely circulated journals as the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, *Standard*, *Manchester Guardian*, etc., have helped to remove the prejudices of many who thought Canadian butter would of necessity be old and musty in flavor, since it could not reach the market quite fresh. These articles excited a great deal of interest throughout England and have brought inquiries from many merchants desirous of making arrangements for the handling of creamery butter next year. Already members of three strong firms have decided to visit Ontario next spring for that purpose.

Then the full proof of his butter has been in the pressing of it, and right well has its quality backed up my strong statements of commendation. I find English and Irish dairymen eager to learn all they can about our co-operative systems and methods. These notices in the press, calling attention to the excellency of our butter and cheese and the suitability of Ontario for extensive and profitable dairying, if cut from all the copies of the different papers and joined into one strip would measure over 300 miles long. All of which I hope will help to make dairying still more remunerative to the farmers who patronise cheese factories and creameries.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

An Ayrshire Test

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Sir,—For my own information I commenced on the 2nd November, to weigh the milk of four Ayrshire cows for six days, ending November 7, to find out how many pounds of milk it takes to one pound of butter I found at the end of six days I had 374 lbs. of milk, which was set in the old way, *i.e.*, strained into small tin pans and skimmed by hand. I also weighed the cream before churning, and I had 82 lbs., which was churned in a common dash churn, and 21½ lbs. of good butter was the result, or a fraction over 17 lbs. of milk for one lb. of butter. I may state that the cows were on grass, and got no extra feed, only one bushel of carrots, night and morning, divided between five head.

The subscriber is a young farmer, and lives on lot 28, concession 4, of the township of North Gower, Carleton Co., Ont., and purchased three of those cows, from the celebrated Ayrshire stock breeder, Joseph Yuill, of Carleton Place, Ont., the first one being the famous show cow, Kitty Wells (48), which took second prize in the milk test, at the Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1884; next is Snow Drop (734), a very fine animal, and a good milker; then comes Jessie Jane (41), six years old, next, Lilly (240), a calf from Snow Drop, 4 years old, with very fine points, and a good milker. The head of the herd is represented by the bull Braw Laddie (1483), with short legs, fine points, with head and horns that are hard to beat, and last but not least come Lady Yuill, No. 1889, a calf from Kitty Wells, now 2 years old, a splendid animal; and 3 heifer calves not yet registered, also a number of cows and heifers disposed of.

JAMES CALLANDER.

Poultry.

Wyandottes.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

Early this summer, we spoke of the great productiveness of the Wyandottes, also referred to the fact that the chicks were active and easy to raise, saying at the same time that we had not yet had an opportunity of testing their merits as a table fowl. Since that time we have made use of a very few of them, and we candidly believe that at three or four months old, there is no breed to equal them; and while there is not the slightest doubt that they are equally meritorious at a more advanced age, it is a very great point in their favor that they mature thus early, making the best breed without any exception for spring chickens for market. The great beauty of their plumage makes them general favorites, the neat closely fitting rose

comb renders them less liable to suffer from frost bite than most other breeds, and in view of all these excellent points, we shall breed them extensively next season, if all is well. As a fancy fowl, there are some drawbacks to them being a new breed, they do not of course breed as great a percentage of exhibition birds as some of the older established breeds. They show in very many cases a smoky hackle and saddle, while the standard calls for silvery white. The comb, too, is somewhat too much inclined to prominence of the spike, and the same turned up too much, while it should be low and flat on top, following the outline of the head; and most fanciers prefer a gradual termination of the indentations to point behind, not terminating in a spike. We are repeatedly asked, how do they compare with the Plymouth Rocks? They are a trifle smaller, from one half to a pound less in weight, but consume less in proportion to their size, and any person starting in the business will be safe in taking the Dots; but if you have good Rocks, do not be in a hurry to sacrifice them for the small gain to be made by changing.

Poultry Diseases and Their Cure.

(Concluded.)

In the foregoing number I have endeavored to give the cause, symptoms and cure of some of the leading diseases of our feathered pets. Will be pleased to treat of special cases to the best of my ability, by request of the editor of this JOURNAL. In concluding these papers let me say that there is really no necessity that there should be disease amongst your fowls.

With intelligent management, proper care, and strict attention to diet, drink, cleanliness, tonics, you should have healthy fowls. This month is one in which great care and attention should be given to cleanliness about the house, as the fowls will feel the sudden change from free range to being cooped up in close runs or house. Use plenty lime wash. Now is a good time for a general house cleaning, if not already done. See JOURNAL of August, 1885, for a thorough cleansing system.

If you have not already disposed of your cull chickens, do so at once. Keep for breeding stock, *only the best*. By selling the cull stock early you leave more room for the breeding pens. Don't overcrowd in the houses. This is one of the most fruitful sources of disease and must be guarded against. If you purpose sending any birds to the winter shows, they should now be put in light, airy, clean pens, with plenty of chaff and sand or gravel to scratch amongst, and should only be let out warm, dry days; do not overfeed them.

There is one item in connection with poultry keeping which is often neglected, and which is of great value. I refer to the poultry droppings. If carefully preserved they are one of the very best commercial fertilizers known. They should be removed from the house once a week (oftener if possible), mixed with sand or loam, and put away in a dry place in barrels or boxes. Applied to corn or potatoes in the hill they just about double the yield. Try five rows of corn with this fertilizer and the next five without, and note results; it will astonish you.

You will find the droppings pay one-third the cost of food for your fowls.

Hamilton.

THOS. GAIN.

Please examine your address tag. If it reads, Dec., '86, or any month of '86, your subscription expired with that issue, and we will be obliged if readers in arrears will renew at once.

The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Inventions in the Apiary.

It is only of late years that much has been done in this line. What gave great stimulus in this direction was the invention by Langstroth, of the movable frame, about 35 years ago. When it was found that bees could be lifted out of their hive, examined, studied, and manipulated at pleasure, greater attention was given to them. Men of first-class mind became interested, and other inventions soon followed. The extractor, comb foundation, smoker, etc., seem now to be a necessity, and yet they are but of yesterday. What is yet in the future it is hard to say, for bee-keepers are by no means satisfied that all is discovered. All shapes and kinds of hives are being tried. Some very deep, and some very shallow; some long and some short. Out of these efforts come improvements, things of utility. This kind of work should go on; it should be encouraged. When anything of value is brought out, the rights of the inventor should not be infringed upon. On the other hand the bee-keeping fraternity must be on its guard against imposition. It should be kept in mind that a very small percentage of new inventions are of real utility. When a large amount of time and money are spent in bringing out some new thing, there is a great temptation on the part of those interested to make claims for their inventions that time and trial would not justify. Many years ago when Moses Quinby was writing for the *American Agriculturist*, he cautioned bee-keepers to beware of patent hives, and other new wrinkles in connection with bees. The same advice is just as important to-day. An old bee-keeper said to me a few years ago, "I have tried nearly all kinds of hives." And now he is inclined to laugh when he hears great claims put forth for some new invention.

And here I should like to impress the mind of the novice with two things in connection with hives. First, if the hive is large enough to accommodate the queen in her egg-laying, bees will gather as much honey into one kind of a hive as into another. The advantages of one kind over another are more in the manner in which the surplus is stored, or in the simplicity of their make up, and consequent convenience in manipulating the frames; and, second, it is important that all hives in an apiary should be exactly alike, in order that frames of brood or honey may be taken from one and put in another, when desired. So that I would advise beginners that there are different kinds of hives, and that there are some better and some worse, depending on the cost of construction; and whether it is comb or extracted honey that is to be produced, an intelligent selection should therefore be made at first, and that adhered to, till there is a certainty that there would be a gain by making a change.

Investigation and invention for some time back has been most active in regard to the inventing of frames and hives. This idea came about through the desire to overcome some difficulty. A few years ago a man by the name of Shuck, in the United States, had a colony of bees that he desired to have go up into the sections and work. They persisted in remaining in the brood-chamber. While engaged examining this colony one day he had occasion to invert it, and just at this point a neighbor came along. In order to attend to his neighbor he set the case of sections on the top, or what was the bottom of the hive. He forgot about this for some time, and when he came back he found the bees in the sections in strong force. Now

here was a discovery which resulted in an invertible hive—a hive that could be set on either end, top or bottom. Then Mr. Heddon, of Michigan, who had been using the Langstroth hive for a number of years, feels that there is something wanting, and he invents a hive with a double brood-chamber, one-half to sit on the top of the other, each with a separate set of frames about five inches in depth, and, of course, bee space between the top of the under set and the bottom of the upper set. Those apartments can not only be turned upside down, but may be changed, the upper one taking the place of the lower. A great deal is claimed for this hive, and as Mr. Heddon is a very popular apiarist and a good writer, it has been very widely advertised. I have not tried the hive, and therefore cannot speak from practical experience, but I will take notice of some of the points that is claimed for it, and give my opinion, the value of which I leave with practical bee-keepers, and time to decide its value.

First, I may notice, it is claimed to be "the most popular hive in Canada." The person who made this assertion may think so, but to some it will seem absurd, especially when we take into consideration that it has only been in this country one season, and that this same gentleman admits that in it we only had "one quarter of a crop." Under such circumstances how could it be known whether it was of value or not? How could it become popular while so little honey was got from it? It may become the most popular hive in Canada, but it certainly is not yet.

It is claimed there are great advantages to be derived by inverting. If this is true, there are times when it should be done. I do not think it is claimed that it can be inverted at any time. The trouble will be with the inexperienced to know when to invert or interchange, for undoubtedly where there are advantages by inverting at certain times, there will be disadvantages at other times. If I am right in this, is it not likely that more injury will be done than benefit received by inverting? In the brood-chamber in its natural condition we find the honey stored along the top bar and ends of frames, and the brood in the centre, reaching generally down to the bottom bar. Now it is claimed by inverting, the "bees will uncap this honey and carry it into the sections just where we want it." It is true they will remove this honey, but I do not think it is true that there will be any advantage by their doing so, but the reverse. It is very seldom that there is honey in the brood-chamber as a whole that it would be desirable to have in the sections, or even as extracted honey. It is generally both high colored and strong in flavor; and as far as my own hives are concerned I should consider it a calamity to have any such action take place in them.

Another effect of such action will be a waste, not only of honey but of bee life. Judging from the waste in removing honey or syrup from a feeder, I should think that if the bees removed ten pounds from the brood-chamber, there would not be more than seven or eight pounds by the time they had it stored in the sections.

Another effect which I think will be found by inverting is, that the bees will put pollen in the sections to a much greater extent than if the brood was a little distance down from the top of the brood-chamber. This, I think, will be a source of trouble that will completely kill the inverting idea with comb honey producers. Anything that will lessen this evil would be a great gain, but it certainly will increase it to turn the brood close to the top of the hive.

It is not claimed, however, that this hive is cheaper; in fact, I think it is much more complicated and con-

sequently more expensive than most other hives in common use. Other things being equal, I should much prefer a hive that the bee keeper can make himself, thereby saving considerable expense.

I have now given my ideas on this subject of re-veiling, on which so much has been said and written of late. I have given them with the idea of benefiting the honey producer, putting him on his guard against throwing away perhaps a good hive, and at considerable expense getting one no better. As I would not like to say anything that would interfere with improvement, I shall as publicly acknowledge my error as soon as convinced of it.

F. MALCOLM.

Innerkip, Ont.,

Horticultural.

Notes on Grapes of 1886.

BY E. D. SMITH.

As each year rolls by, it leaves its lessons about grapes as well as other things agricultural. The crop was a fair one with most of us, but light with some; quality very good; prices medium. The demand for grapes has become so great, that if we of the peninsula had the market to ourselves, as we had five years ago, prices would have been high this year, but new competitors are in the field. Peelee Island sends, along with the Essex and St. Clair vineyards, enough of this delicious fruit to supply half of Canada. Hundreds of acres are now planted, both here and there, not yet into bearing, so I anticipate low prices for grapes in the near future, when we get good crops. Of course low prices means increased consumption.

But grapes are used little except to eat out of hand, so there is an easy limit to the amount to be used. The growers of this neighborhood did a wise thing this year in scattering recipes for using grapes. Among the towns and cities grapes may be used as other fruit, and no fruit possesses the delicate flavor and healthy, nutritious qualities that grapes do; and no fruit, except, apples, is so cheap. Grapes at three cents per pound are only one dollar and twenty cents per bushel. Peaches, plums and pears of good quality, are much dearer. We trust more will be done another year to circulate these recipes.

As to varieties, most of us are settling down to one thing sure, viz., to discard every variety not of prime quality, no matter if present money is made. It hurts the sales of the balance of the crop for more than is made up in any other way. Champion is the worst offender. Being very vigorous, productive and early, money is made faster on very early land than by most of the other kinds; but it leaves its mark indelibly stamped. Anyone buying Champions, as they are usually put on the market, gets all the grapes for ten cents that he or she wants for ten days, or as the buyer usually says, "Until grapes get sweeter." This growing of grapes of good quality was plainly shown to be profitable this year. Our Wordens and Moore's Early, both fine black grapes and early, came into market with ripe Concord from the Peelee Island. The latter sold at 3 cents, the former at 6 to 8 cents. The Peelee Concord were not fresh like our Wordens were. If they had been, there was only a little to choose between them as to looks or quality. The Worden is a magnificent grape, equal to the Concord in all respects and earlier, larger and of finer flavor. Moore's Early is not so productive, but is earlier still and larger than Worden, but not quite so good in quality, even when fully ripe; yet when in that condition it is excellent. Again, the magnificent Niagara sold at just about two and a half times the price of Concord.

This is too high to sell a large quantity, but it will be some years before they go below six cents. They are so grand in appearance, and the vine so productive. The Niagara appears to have only one fault, viz., a tenderness of root, which makes it liable to suffer from severe cold. This might be largely prevented by deep planting and heavy mulching. Another good grape is the Golden Pocklington. It is a slow grower and so needs rich land, otherwise scarcely any faults, being extremely hardy, and the grape very showy.

There is much to be learned about climate. Some of the rougher sorts will grow and do measurably well almost anywhere; but for complete success only a limited area is suitable. Climate has more to do with success than soil. Shelter from the 20 to 30 degrees below zero winds is desirable, in the first place, and that can only be secured on the south side of a large body of water. Another point to be observed is to have done with stirring the soil about the end of August. This gives the wood time to ripen and the soil gets compact and so less liable to admit frost to the roots. I also prefer trimming in the spring, as the untrimmed vines hold the snow. I have seen the snow a foot deep in the middle of the vineyard when other fields were bare in the spring.

People often make a mistake in planting different varieties the same distance apart. I would suggest the following distances as proportionate: Concord, say 10 feet each way; Worden, 9; Moore's Early, 7; Delaware, 6; Rogers, 9; Lindley, a good grape to plant, 12; Niagara, 11; Pocklington, 8. I may say I would plant these distances in the row, but perhaps it would be as well to make rows of uniform width for convenience, say 10 to 12 feet, according to the preponderating variety. Every farmer should have a dozen grape vines planted for home use. If they do not bear every year on account of frost or something else, they will bear often enough to more than pay for the little care they require. They can be planted on ground that would otherwise very likely grow weeds. The south side of the house, woodshed, pig-pen, garden fence, or any out of the way corner where the sun shines. If a large ditch is dug and filled up part way with old bones and the soil made rich, and the ditch well drained, and a Concord vine planted and hoed for two or three years, and after that the ash-pail emptied once a year around the vine, it will grow and thrive and yield abundantly without further care or attention except an annual trimming, and in spite of sod and weeds. The annual trimming of a vine, roughly considered, amounts to this. cutting off all new wood except about thirty of the largest and best developed buds on a full grown Concord, and cutting out as much old wood as can be done consistent with this. Grapes will take a liberal supply of manure, but not too much at once.

An opening in the markets of Britain for our grapes would give the industry a boom. But unfortunately the only grapes we can afford to grow at cheap enough rates to find a market there, are the thin skinned sorts that will not stand long shipments, such as Concord and Worden, both of which crack too easily to be shipped so far. Some of the Rogers are good shippers, but they do not pay to grow at a low price, and in fact we get in our home markets a fair price for them. If Niagaras ever get down to two or three cents per pound, they might be shipped. They should stand the voyage and sell well in Britain if well packed, though they have not a tough, thick skin, like the Malaga grapes; but, on the other hand, are infinitely preferable to eat if we can land them across the Atlantic in good condition.

Winona, Nov. 16, 1886.

The Home.

Old Customs.

Old customs! Well, our children say,
We get along without them;
But you and I, dear, in our day,
Had other thoughts about them.
The dear old habits of the past—
I cannot choose but love them,
And sigh to think the world at last
Has soared so far above them.

We had not, in the days gone by,
The grace that art discovers;
Our lives were calm; you and I
Were very simple lovers.
And when, our daily duties o'er,
We strayed beside the rushes,
The only gems you ever wore,
Were bright and blooming blushes.

Our rustic way was slow, but yet
Some good there was about it,
And many ills we now regret,
Old habits would have routed.
I know our children still can see
The fifth commandment's beauty,
May they obey, as once did we,
From love, and not from duty.

The world to-day is far too high
In wisdom to confess them,
But well we know, dear, you and I,
For what we have to bless them.
Though love was in the heart of each,
I trembled to accost you;
Had you required a polished speech,
I think I would have lost you.

No doubt our minds are slow to gauge
The ways we are not heeding;
But here upon our memory's page
Is very simple reading.
It says the forms we still hold fast
Were wise as well as pleasant—
The good old customs of the past
Have heavened all the present.

An Indian Summer Love.

As in the chill November's shortening days,
When summer's gold has faded from our sight,
And thickening gloom and speedy coming night,
And thickening gloom and speedy coming night,
And gathering leaves along the gusty ways,
And noon-day sun, half shorn its ardent rays,
With prophecies of winter's death affright,
There sudden shines, amidst the dark and blight,
A summer radiance on the astonished gaze,
So to my heart, in life's autumnal time,
When passion's wasting fire burns faint and low,
Thy late found love, my darling, brings again
The spring's bright promise and the summer's prime;
Kindles my soul to an ethereal glow,
And wakes my lute to unaccustomed strain.

—Independent.

Indian Summer Days.

Who in this western world has not felt the indefinable charm of those Indian summer days that are all too brief (alas, now gone for another long year), and which are so soon supplanted by the unfeeling blasts of our long winters. Their balmy air and mellow sunshine almost lull us into a false security, so that were it not for the remembrances of former experience, we would remain oblivious of the fact that sterner days were at hand, which would show no pity for either peasant or king. Like the smoking haze of the sleepy atmosphere, our remembrance even of these experiences becomes clouded, and we do not make due haste to prepare for his coming till the storm king with his angry legions swoops down upon us from the darkening north, and binds the earth in chains and wraps it in a mantle that only balmy south winds and warm April suns can take away. While pursuing the various out-door avocations of autumn in this season of western loveliness, the soft breeze fanning the cheek, we could wish that that mellow sunshine would last forever, and that there would be no winter in the year.

And is there not an Indian summer in life, when, after the thickest of the fight is over, and other hands are catching up the weapons, that each passing generation is laying down, a season in which respite, shorter or longer, is given us to bask in the sunshine of reflection and contemplation ere the winter of the grave draws on? The analogies between this after summer of life and the Indian Summer of the new world, are neither few nor valueless, could we but read them.

There is the analogy of *unwonted calm*. In Indian summer days the withered leaves are often seen to hang upon the boughs with scarcely a tremble for hours at a time. When the gentle breezes blow they produce but a sighing in the swaying pines that is almost hushed by its own faintness. So in old age, when the roughs of life have been got over, and its steep clambered, when the burden of the day has been borne and handed over to others, old age enjoys a period of unwonted calm, during which the mind, running backward and forward, can dwell upon the realities of this life and the next with a composure and concentration that is unknown to those who have gone down to battle or who may be tarrying by the stuff.

There is the analogy of *beauty*. The beauty of our Indian summers is proverbial. The origin of the name, like that of the race whose remembrance it perpetuates, is buried in an obscurity that is as painful as it is mysterious. Yet none who ever beheld them can deny the charm that shrouds one's spirit, as it were, when passing through those beautiful summer days. The scripture ideal of prosperity is the figure of little children numerously playing in the streets, and old men with hoary head in the dwellings. What more beautiful in nature than an Indian summer day! The greenness has not departed from the meadow, nor the murmur from the brook. And the forest trees are emblazoned with brilliant colors, such as no Tyrian dyer could produce. The very mellowness of the sunshine has a witchery about it, perhaps from its short duration, such as a bright sunshine in June fails to impart. And what, we ask, is more beautiful in life than a hoary head, if indeed a "crown of righteousness"? The hard battle of life has been fought, its temptations, like so many springing leopards, have been kept at bay; manhood has not vanished with youth, and integrity has been kept sustained. There he stands, a pillar of truth, a grand illustration of the dignity of human nature. Were it not for the gentle reminder of the angel to the seer, "See thou do it not," one could almost bow down before this veteran of other years.

There is the analogy of *illusion*. We have already referred to the tendency to drift into a false sense of security in Indian summer days that puts the winter further away. So is it in old age. The tenacity with which the best of men cling to this world is almost wonderful, and would be unexplainable, did we not know something of the nature of the journey that leads to the next. The last day of Indian summer may be its loveliest; the next day the storm is exulting in its overthrow. So, amid the peace and calm of old age a forgetfulness steals on unawares, that the journey of to-morrow may beamid the dark waters of the chilling tide, so that even on the confines of that endless eternal summer, it is meet that we "watch" lest we be taken off our guard.

The last analogy that we shall mention is that of *apprehension*. It may seem paradoxical that those seasons should lull one into a false serenity and yet prove periods of apprehensiveness. Experience proves it true—explain it, ye philosophers as best ye may. The unwonted silence of the elements, combined with

the hollowness of the air, leads one to almost startle betimes at the echo of his own voice, and ever and anon there is at least a passing apprehension that darker days are at hand. The child picking nuts amid the rustling of the leaves does not seem to send up so merry a shout as when tumbling on the village sward in June, and every sound has in its dying echo a strain that savors of something that we would rather keep away. So in the corresponding period of old age, there is an apprehensiveness that too often brings along with it periods of disquiet. The uneasiness that one feels at the thought of irksome labors ahead, though now at ease and amid abounding comforts, is akin to the feelings of those veterans who must again gird on the sword, and strike, it may be, their heaviest blows against the enemy, with the trembling hands of old age; and as often as this thought presents itself there is something of apprehensiveness, that even the bosom of old age would rather put away.

In regard to *succession*, however, there is not the shadow of similarity between the two. Our Indian summer goes to come again, and repeats itself with every passing year. When standing on one summer's grave we may hope to see its resurrection life with the roll of the changeable seasons; but there is but *one* Indian summer of life granted to old age, if indeed *one*; yet there is one grand eternal Indian summer for the completely glorified after the winter of the grave, where they shall bask in the calm and holy light of that city which needs not the light of the sun. There is great ground, then, for rejoicing, that in that Indian summer of life for the redeemed, there is no succession save that which is the measure of duration.

Truthful.

A boy about twelve years old was the important witness in a law-suit. One of the lawyers, after cross-questioning the boy closely, said, "Your father has been talking to you, and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy, modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try to tangle me up, but if I would be careful and tell the truth, I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer made no further effort to "tangle the boy up" in his testimony.

Jottings.

Agent Wanted.—An active club agent wanted at every post office. Send for sample copies, etc.

Re-advertising.—"We are well pleased with your JOURNAL as an advertising medium. It brings us lots of enquiries and a good many purchases."

Extension.—The JOURNAL is now being sought for in places far away. We are sending it now to Sweden and Russia, as well as to other places on the continent.

Fruit Trees.—The Winona Nursery prize list of fruit trees, grape vines and small fruits, grown by Smith & Vanduzin, Winona, Ont., is to hand—a comprehensive list and offered very reasonably.

Sale of Shorthorns.—At the Ballywalter sale of Shorthorns, held in October, 20 bulls averaged £23 12s 7½d., and 12 heifers £31 12s 3d. In 1885 the average of bulls was £37 3s 8d., and of heifers £25 11s 7d.

Notice.—Please examine your address tag. If it reads, Dec. 1, '86, or any month of '86, your subscription expired with that issue, and we will be obliged if readers in arrears will renew at once.

International Association of Fairs and Expositions.—The third annual convention of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions will be held at Chicago, Dec. 15th and 16th. A very interesting programme is announced.

ed. Mr. H. Wade, Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, is to read a paper on "Work of International Association" Mr. H. Hill, Sec. Treas. of the Toronto Industrial, is one of the Executive Board of this association.

A Compliment for Oaklands.—Mr. Benedicks, one high in authority in Sweden, has been making the tour of Canada lately. He remarked to a friend that the *few best* things he has visited are Oaklands—V. E. Fuller's Jersey Home and the Hub Works, where carriage wheels are made.

Fat Stock Show.—Our farmers will please not forget to attend the Provincial Fat Stock Show at Guelph, Dec. 8, 9, 10, 1886. It will repay them well to attend, especially the young men of the farm. They may carry home, if they choose, seeds of impure that will be of use to them in all time.

Back Numbers Wanted.—We have recently been asked to supply copies of the JOURNAL, from the beginning of its publication. We will be glad if any readers, who do not file their journals, will send us copies of January, February, March, April and December, 1885.

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

Canvasser Wanted.—If any of our readers, not having time themselves, know any person in their neighborhood likely to devote a little time in getting us a few subscribers or even in forming a club for next year, we shall esteem it a favor if they will kindly send us his name and address, when we will send them sample copies, etc., for the purpose.

Sale of Shire Horses.—At the sale of the Longford stud of Shire horses, belonging to the Hon. E. K. W. Coke, which was held at Derby, 13 mares averaged £148 12s 11d.; 3 three-year-old fillies, £189 5s.; 3 two-year-old fillies, £42 16s. 6d.; 9 yearling fillies, £103, 14s. 4d.; 2 filly foals, £70 17s.; 2 colt foals, £39 7s. 3d.; 2 stallions, £157 10s.; 36 animals averaged £116 5s. 2d.

Breeders' Directory.—There are scores of stockmen in various districts who we believe would find it would pay them well to have a card of two or three lines in the BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. Oftentimes their stock is superior, but being known only to their immediate neighbors, they 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 \$1.50 per line per annum.

Exportation of Horses from Britain.—During the nine months ending September 30th, the *London Live-Stock Journal* gives the number of horses exported from Britain as 5,539. Of these 1,406 went to Belgium; 353 to France; 831 to the United States; 1,247 to British North America; and 1,702 to other countries. The value of these was £315,946; of which Belgium paid £60,162, France £31,584, the United States £58,650, British North America £92,652, and other countries £2,908. It will thus be seen that Canada paid Britain more for horses during the period referred to than any other country.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—On the 20th inst., the entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, selected with so much care by Mr. W. Rennie, Toronto, for W. Mulock, M.P., Toronto, in the early part of the summer, were slaughtered at the South Quebec Quarantine, in consequence of their having become infected with this dread disease. These cattle, when landed four months ago were declared entirely free from disease of any kind, so that they must have caught the infection since. This circumstance is giving rise to sharp criticisms as to the management of our Quebec Quarantine in stock circles.

Exhibit of Field Roots.—Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, Toronto, Ont., has sent over by request an exhibit of field roots to the Intercolonial Exhibition. That the collection is one that is in every way worthy of Canada, is very evident from the prizes taken by Mr. Rennie at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition from roots raised upon his "seed farm" in Markham, and a list of which we submit: White Elephant potatoes, 2d; Burbanks Seedling, ditto, 1st; Dakota Red, ditto, 1st; Mammoth Pearl, ditto, 2d; Queen of the Valley, ditto, 1st; White Star, ditto, 2d; any other sort, ditto, 1st; long Red carrots, 3d; White carrots, 3d; long Red mangel, 1st; intermediate Red, ditto, 2d; Red Globe, ditto, 2d; Yellow Globe, ditto, 1st; long yellow, ditto, 1st; intermediate yellow, ditto, 1st; Golden Tankard, ditto, 2d; Sugar Beets, 2d; Cattle Squash, 1st; Table Parsnips, 2d; best collection of field roots, silver medal.

The Journal.—We ask of all our friends who think that the JOURNAL is doing a good work and deserving of support to show it to their neighbors, and to send us at least one new subscriber along with their own renewal. Officers and members of farmers' clubs can also render material service in this direction. Sample copies sent free to those wishing to aid in the work.

Corrections.—In the November issue, by some unaccountable oversight, we omitted the name of Mr. Francis Green, Innerkip, in giving the names of the judges on Shorthorns at the Ontario Central Exhibition, held at Port Perry. In an account of the same show we credited Mr. William Smith, Columbus, with the ownership of the sweepstakes Canadian bred Shorthorn bull, instead of Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklin. We also gave Mr. Spencer no credit for his exhibit of Southdowns, whereas he took 1st and 2nd on aged ewes, since sold to Mr. Tamblin, Orono, Ont. We are always thankful when our attention is called to omissions or mistakes in the JOURNAL.

The Cotswolds of West Dereham Abbey.—When the father of the present owner of West Dereham Abbey commenced breeding rams to be sows for crossing purposes, in order to produce early maturing mutton sheep, in the year 1818, he commenced by breeding pure Leicesters. These were crossed in time by pure Lincoln rams to give more size, but not in the lifetime of the elder Mr. Aylmer, and later by pure Cotswolds, nearly sixty years ago. The flock now shows only Cotswold characteristics and is one of the noblest and largest in England, the admixture of the blood being considered an improvement. No less than 400 breeding ewes are kept by Mr. Aylmer.

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 fully fifty names on one of these occasions as subscribers to an agricultural paper. The day of the voting especially is a tempting one on which to canvass, so large a number of freeholders remain, not particularly occupied, to learn the state of the polls at the close. Our friends have it in their power to render these occasions harvest days for the JOURNAL, and we shall feel exceedingly obliged for any effort put forth by them in this direction.

Anonymous Enquirers.—We are continually receiving communications of enquiry from parties signing themselves "Subscriber," without giving the real name in any part of the communication, so that we are at a loss to know whence it comes. In such a case we cannot publish the enquiry, as it is necessary in self defence that the editor knows who is the real author of everything sent for publication in the paper which he conducts. Of course the name need not be published, but it should invariably be sent. Parties writing to the JOURNAL henceforth will please be very careful to observe the above requirement.

The sale of Killerby Shorthorns.—This sale, which took place early in October, revived, in a measure, the palmiest days of Shorthorns, and proved to be a demonstration that right animals of the breed still command a good price. Notwithstanding the extreme unfavorable nature of the weather, 40 cows and heifers averaged £102 13s. 10d., and 18 bulls £83 13s. The 58 animals sold averaged £96 2s. Princess Royal, a handsome 3-year-old roan cow, by the Warlaby stud bull Royal Stewart 40,646, and out of the dam Buzantine, a beast of excellent character, was sold to T. H. Hutchinson for 330gs. Mr. Hutchinson bought largely at this sale. The old bull King of Trumps brought 42gs., at the age of fourteen.

The Canadian Horticulturist.—This exceedingly useful little monthly, now in its ninth year, is published by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, with Mr. L. Woolverton, Grimsby, for editor. Its numerous short pithy papers on all matters relating to fruit culture are eminently practical, and the large amount of the correspondence it contains renders it what every publication relating to the farm or garden in this country should be, thoroughly Canadian. The subscription price is but one dollar a year. Oftentimes what is worth more than this sum can be gleaned from one number. No fruit-grower of our clime can afford to be without it, who wishes to keep abreast of the times.

Rock Salt.—A gentleman, who is an extensive breeder in one of the midland counties of Ontario, writes that he would not be without rock salt on his farm if it cost double the money it now fetches. In summer he places it in troughs in the pasture fields. In winter it is in every manger. The animals take only as much as is good for them, and it keeps them in condition. No worms in a stable where rock salt is found. Sheep, too, escape rot and other bowel complaints when able all the time to have access to a lump of rock salt. It is a

wonderful tonic and alterative, as is proved by the immense distances travelled by wild animals to reach a salt lick. Mr. A. Boyd, of Toronto, is agent for the importers, and his advertisement will be found in another column.

Red Polled Cattle Club of America.—The fourth annual meeting of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, met in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 17, 1886. It was decided to charge double registry fees to persons who are not members. The Secretary was authorized to receive pedigrees as soon as the proper blanks can be prepared, and the President and Secretary were authorized to proceed to the publication of the foundation volume of the American Red Polled Herd Book. It was ascertained that 100 head of the Red Polled cattle had been imported this year, and that the members present at the meeting owned 200 head of thoroughbreds and 800 grades. L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Ia., was appointed President and J. C. Murray, Maquokets, Ia., Sec.-Treas.

Inoculation as an Antidote to Pleuro-Pneumonia.—A good deal of difference of opinion exists in the minds of the veterinary profession in Britain as to the precise value of inoculation as a preventative to an attack of Pleuro-Pneumonia, in the case of animals that have been exposed. England's Prof. Brown has given the following deliverance: "If inoculation is practical at all as an alternative to slaughter, in the case of cattle which have been exposed to the contagion of Pleuro-Pneumonia, but are not discoverably affected, the inoculated cattle should be kept in the infected place until they are in condition for the butcher. And the infected place should not be declared free while any of the inoculated cattle remain alive." This does not afford much comfort to those inclined to sit under the shadow of inoculation.

Free Advertisement.—A circular has again reached us giving a plan of the mode of operating at the 291st lottery, to be held in the "Free City of Hamburg," this coming off during the approaching winter, and along with great many other things it is stated that use is made of the great seal of the state by the lottery, in the preparation of the prizes. It is a libel on the note free to apply it to a city or the people who make use of the great seal thereof in legalizing a business so infamous as that of lotteries. May we Canadians ever be saved from the enjoyment of such a freedom. They dangle before their readers who are scattered everywhere over the great deep of life, the bait that contains an account of prizes (very large ones), that have been recently drawn. They do not give the invariable sequel that to those who drew them, they were but instruments of their rapid ruin. The lottery men of New Hamburg have yet to learn that that ancient decree which condemned the race to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow has never been repealed.

The Drumlanrig Herd of Galloways.—This herd, founded by the late Duke of Buccleugh, K. G., more than half a century ago, and owned by the present Duke of Buccleugh, is said to be one of the best herds of Galloways in Scotland, if not in the world. From *The London Live-Stock Journal* we learn that it consists at present of two detachments, comprising 60 breeding cows, 12 two-year heifers, 24 one-year heifers, about 30 head of heifer calves, and an equal number of bull calves, and it is still to be enlarged. A severely unsparing policy of selection has been adopted for many years past, which, in a great measure, accounts for the great excellence of the herd. When stud bulls were selected, it was generally those that had proved their merit by the uniformity of the stock they had produced, and several of these being kept, it enabled the manager to see to it that the mating was of that nature which would correct defects. When a sire once proved himself an unquestioned success he was retained for long in the herd. Of the bulls used in the herd we may mention Border Knight, 539, bred by James Graham; Robert Bruce, 543, 1st at the H. S. Show at Glasgow, and from a very noted cow, named Curley; Border Chief, 1015; Lochinvar 520; Blaiket 548, a grand producer; Stanley of Drumlanrig 1348, from a family proverbial for their surpassing quality and close family resemblance; Queensbury 1027, from a dam Melantha of Drumlanrig, noted as a producer of grand sires; Eskdale 1559, and Black Prince of Drumlanrig 546. The present stock bulls are Kinsman 2nd of Drumlanrig 1790; Netherlea 3335, champion of the year at Castle Douglas, in a class of 100 competitors; Queensbury 6th 3736; Victor of Balig 3847, whose family, the Tidys, have twice carried off within three years first honors in the family contests at the H. S. Show, and The Miller o' Dee 1373. Of these, the Black Prince of Drumlanrig (546) has been the most famous. Bought by the late Duke for £49, when a yearling, he refused £500 for the bull when nearly 12 years old, and steadily refused to sell him at any price; and at the Highland Society's Show this year, at least 75 per cent. of the many prizes on Galloways went to his offspring. His two most famous sons are Duke of Drumlanrig 667, and Scottish Borderer 669. Of the females, Fanny of Drumlanrig

1634, the dam of H. S. prize winners, and Illythia of Drumlanrig 1307, of ancient lineage, have each founded an illustrious family. The Harriets and Melanthos have proved exceedingly valuable as breeding tribes; the Nightingales are "select" and the Handoms are "a splendid old sort," and the Beezie family are deservedly much esteemed. These are only a part of the famous tribes represented in the herd.

We ask of all our friends who think that the JOURNAL is doing a good work and deserving of support to show it to their neighbors, and to send us at least one new subscriber along with their own renewal. Officers and members of farmers' clubs can also render material service in this direction. Sample copies sent free to those wishing to aid in the work.

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Stock Notes.

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

Horses.

Mr. Jno. Bone, Edgley, is the owner of 6 Clyde fillies, all under 5 years and eligible for registry in the C. C. S. B. He took 1st and 2nd on 1 year fillies at Markham.

Messrs. Snider & Edmonson, of Brantford, Ont., the largest importers of horses in the county of Brant, made their third importation this summer, bringing out from England 3 Clyde stallions, two of them 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old; and 4 of

the Suffolk Punch, one of them a stallion 3 years old, 17 hands high, and weighing 1900 lbs.

The Clydesdale yearling colt Glenluce recently imported by Mr. David Birrell, Maple Hall, Greenwood, Ont., was bred by Mr. Geo. ...

The Oakwood sale of Clydesdales, held by Mr. H. H. Hurd, of Hamilton, on the 24th inst., was very well attended and the prices realized very good indeed.

We notice by the Glasgow Herald of September 20, that Mr. R. E. Dundas, of Springfield, Ont., has been making some purchases of Clydesdales.

Mr. W. C. Brown, of Meadowvale, Peel Co., Ont., writes: "My three-year-old Cleveland Bay carriage stallion, King Fairfield, which was awarded the first ticket at the Toronto Industrial fair, made a very good season on the whole, with a much better prospect for next year."

Shorthorns.

The Shorthorns of Mr. D. Alexander, Bridgen, Ont., are doing very well. They are well sprinkled with Booth blood.

Mr. Jno. Millar, of Markham, is the owner of 17 head of pure Shorthorns, a number of the females soon due to calve.

The Shorthorn herd of John Wilson & Sons, Whitewater, numbers about 40 head. They rest upon a Bates foundation bought at Bow Park, from the late Geo. Millar, Markham, and of ...

Mr. Adam A. Armstrong, Speedside, Ont., reports: Stock done well. Aberdeen Lady 4th dropped a nice red cow yesterday (Nov. 21st), by Hubert ...

As Mr. John D. Pettit, Paris, Ont., has rented his farm for a term of years, he announces his intention of selling by auction, sometime in the spring, his entire herd of highly bred Bates Shorthorns.

Mr. John J. Braven, Dunnville, Ont., writes us, his cow Duchess has dropped a fine pair of heifer calves, sired by Louis Strathallan.

Mr. George Ballachey, of Edgemount, Brantford, reports the sale of a Shorthorn bull calf, four grade cows and heifers, a half bred Percheron filly and a Berkshire sow to Mr. H. ...

Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch), for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion, for six insertions, 12c. per line each insertion, for one year, 10c. per line each insertion.

Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE SHORTHORN BULL CALF, nine months old; color, dark roan. registered in Dominion Herd Book. Price reasonable. dec-1 JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE 5 Boar Pigs, farrowed in May, by imp Sir Lawrence No. 383; dam by imp Leinster Duke 353. 5 Sows, April and May pigs - no kin to the above. Also fall pigs. Pedigrees furnished. Money to accompany orders. G. B. ANDREWS, Queensville, Ont., nov-2

FOR SALE.

IMPORTED Holstein Bull, one year old; one American Jersey Cattle Club Bull, yearling, two imported Cotswold Rams and a number of Ewes. Would exchange for some good horse stock. JOHN LEYS, Toronto. dec-1

FOR SALE.

FIVE choice Shorthorn Bulls, also a very fine lot of South Downs. Both sexes, Shearlings and ambs. Send for prices. sep-4 E. JEFFS, Bond Head.

FOR SALE. The Shorthorn Bull Nobleman, No. 201, N. S. H. B.; sire, Jock, 169, N. S. H. B., dam, Molly 21, N. S. H. B., 13 three years old, a good animal, and sure stock getter. Will be sold cheap. Apply to DUNCAN MUNROE, Bay View, Picou Co., N. S. dec-2

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Having purchased the entire herd of Shorthorns of Mr. Isaac, of Baltimore, Ont., including seven imported cows and their produce, by imported Cruikshank and Kinellar bulls, I am open to sell a few good young bulls and heifers. dec-1 J. O. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

Two Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

One 21 months old, got by Starlight Duke and dam, English Lady 6th, etc. The other 10 months old (weight, 900 lbs.), got by Butterfly Duke - 233 - dam, Myrtle of Kinellar 3rd, etc. The latter is a cherry red, with little white on legs, and is a low-set and thick-fleshed calf. Also TWO BERKSHIRE BOARS, 4 months old. Apply to ADAM A. ARMSTRONG, SPEEDSIDE. dec-2

FOR SALE.

SHORTHORN COWS, HEIFERS AND BULL CALVES, mostly of the imp. Sym and Mara strains, the latter from the herd of the late R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, all registered in the new Dominion Herd-book. Southdown sheep and lambs also for sale from stock imported from the flock of Henry Webb, Esq. JOHN MILLER, Markham P.O., Ont. Markham Station, on the Midland R.R. and Green River on the C.P.R. sep-6

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

FIELD MARSHAL, a fine animal, rich roan color, 12 mos. old, got by a Myrtle bull and out of a Matchless cow, his grandam is Matchless 19th by imp Statesman, and from imp Matchless 15th by Senator, etc. Also one Matchless cow, 10 calves in Nov., and one Isabella calf, 7 mos. old. The above will be sold on reasonable terms, and will all be entered in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. Further particulars sent on application to W. J. BIGGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont. nov-2

TO HORSE BREEDERS.

FOR SALE ENGLISH Shire and Clydesdale Stallions, Imported and Canadian bred, two years old and upwards; prize winners at the great Industrial and Provincial Exhibitions. Correspondence invited. Buyers met at train if notified of arrival. Address, MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, Welland, Ont. dec-1

FOR SALE.

The three-year-old Cruikshank Bull Glencairn AND FOUR YOUNG BULLS of his get, about one year old. Glencairn is a well furnished bull, has been two years in service in my herd, and the uniformly good character of his calves stamp him as a good stock-getter. He was sired by Victor Regale (17,205), and traces through 14 generations on the sire's side to Palmtree (480). His dam is imported Clemantine by Good Hope (14884), of the famous Clemantinas of Sittyn. JOHN I. HOBSON, Mosborough, Ont.



Mr. Josepa Redmond, of Peterborough, Ont., when in Scotland last summer, bought a number of the best heifers at the late James Bruce's sale, but could not bring them to Canada on account of the quarantine trouble at Quebec, but they will be shipped after the new year. Mr. Redmond expects them to make the tour of the show rings yet. He mentions further that the former importation has done well and that he has choice calves of both sexes for sale. Our Scotch letter of last issue, p. 312, stated that Mr. Redmond had bought 3 heifers at the above sale. It should have read 4. For one of these he paid 98 gns.

Mr. D. Clark, of Meadow Bank Farm, Peabody, has again been successful at the shows. At the Chesley, Sullivan Agricultural and Paisley shows, his cattle took 22 tickets, all red and blue save two. At Chesley he carried both the Durham and grade prizes for herd and the herd for Durhams at the Sullivan Agricultural. On horses, cattle, roots and grain, he won 47 prizes and three diplomas. The Shorthorn head numbers seven females and two bulls. The stock bull, Golden Lion, purchased from A. Novus, Paisley, is doing splendidly, and also the new imp. Clyde filly, bred at Berwick on Tweed and which was two firsts and a second.

Mr. John I. Hobson, Mosboro, Ont., has placed MacDuff, formerly the stock bull of Messrs. Grant & Campbell, Woodville, at the head of his herd, and now offers for sale his three-year Cruikshank bull Glencairn, bred by Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, and tracing through a long line of illustrious bulls which contains such animals as The Pacha (7512) and Duke of Northumberland (3649) in the list. On the dam's side he is of the Clementina family. We were much pleased with the young stock, the get of this bull, when we saw them the 1st of July last.

The Messrs. Graham Bros., of the Belvedere Stock Farm, Ailsa Craig, send notes as follows: "We have just purchased from Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., the young bull Rosy Prince 6th, to place at the head of our herd. He was sired by imp. Duke of Oxford 60th (6625); dam, Rosy Princess 7th. Our herd numbers 27 head, all entered in the Dominion Herd Book. This year's crop of calves numbers 12 head. Six bulls and six heifers, sired by 7th Earl of Darlington, bred by R. Gibson, and Duke of Mara 4th, bred by W. G. Pettit, Burlington. We also have an extra fine heifer calf from Lady Chesterfield 4th, bought from Mr. John Gibson, Denfield, and sired by Wild Eyes Le Grand.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., reports the sale to Mr. D. K. High, of Jordan, Ont., of the imported yearling Golden Drop bull Golden Robe, winner of third prize at the recent Industrial Fair at Toronto, in an exceedingly good ring of yearlings, though he was only in fair keeping condition. Golden Robe has developed and improved wonderfully since the show. Mr. Johnston also reports the sale to Messrs. John Morgan & Sons, of Kerwood, Ont., of Golden Star, an excellent bull calf of the Golden Drop strain. The Messrs. Morgan were lucky enough to win first prize with Golden Star at St. Thomas, and other important shows. At the Western Fair, at London, they won first prize with him in the yearling class, though he was only a few days too old to show with the calf class.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., have done a grand business this fall in stock. Their last report is as follows: "We have sold within the last two months 202 Shorthorns, 22 Cotswolds, 7 Shorthorns and a Clydesdale stallions. Nearly all went to the States, and they were distributed as follows: 16 sheep to Vermont, 37 sheep to Indiana, 7 sheep to York State, 1 sheep and a Shorthorn to Pennsylvania, 30 sheep and 1 bull to Michigan, 8 sheep, 1 horse and 4 Shorthorns to Iowa, 15 sheep to N. W. T., and the balance to all parts of Ontario. Sales are plenty, at fair prices. Our horses are a fine lot and in good condition. We are starting winter with 45 Clydesdales, 60 Shorthorns, 75 Shorthorns, 25 Cotswolds and 30 Berkshears, with abundance of hay, turnips and other feed for all."

Mr. Simon Lemon, Poplar Lodge, Kettleby, Ont., writes as below: "Am much pleased to be able to report the following sales of thoroughbred stock that have been made lately by me: Prices fair and demand improving. Shorthorn bull calf, Lord Lorne, to W. A. Hare, Sandfield, Manitoulin Island; Shorthorn bull calf, Baron Lansdowne, T. Lawrence, Stayner, Ont.; four Southdown shearing ewes, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; six Southdown ewes, Hiram Lemon, Alton, Ont.; four Southdown ewes, G. B. Andrews, Queensville, Ont.; four Southdown shearing ewes, Jas. Neil, Collingwood, Ont.; four Southdown ewe lambs, James Neil, Collingwood; one Suffolk boar pig, R. Tilson, Tekumamah, Manitoulin Island; one Suffolk boar pig, J. Courtney, Lloydton, Ont.; Berkshire boar, Thomas Clarkson, Kettleby, Ont.; Berkshire boar, John Nuxon, Schwaberg, Ont.

Mr. D. R. High, of township of Louth, Lincoln County, Ont., has purchased from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., the imported yearling Shorthorn bull Golden Robe, bred by S. Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, got by Vermont (14793), 1st dam Golden Drop 8th, by Golden Prince (58363) Golden Robe, red and white, stands on short legs, with exceedingly well sprung ribs, round and deep body, long and level quarters, smooth and well turned shoulders, short and well formed head, great wealth of soft, glossy hair, and great development of chest and lung room. After travelling 8 miles and being on the cars 24 hours, his weight was 1560 lbs. The Shorthorn heifer Mildred, which he purchased at J. C. Snell's sale in April last, has dropped a fine heifer calf, got by Royal Irwin - 3573 -

Mr. John Hope, manager of Bow Park, favors us with the following: "It will perhaps be interesting to your numerous readers to hear that we have sold to R. Sumner & Son, Woodstock, Conn., the following named Shorthorns: Empress of Oxford 4th, Worcester Rose, Kirklevington Princess 3rd, Lady Rosedale Barrington 2d, Wild Duchess of Geneva 3rd, Waterloo 4th, Darlington 24th, Vally Rose 16th and Adelya 9th. Price, \$12,000. We have also sold to a Western gentleman, the eleven months Duchers of Brant 3d, price, \$5,000. This calf is from 10th Duchess of Hillhurst, and sired by 4th Duke of Clarence. She will remain here for service, the purchaser paying for keep and service. We send you our bull catalogue recently published. They are the finest lot of individuals we ever had, and are offering them at very reasonable prices. Our ewe-cats are cow, Lady Isabel, has given us a beautiful roan heifer, and Havering Nonpareil, a fine red bull, both sired by Ingram's Chief."

Stock Notes.

At the sale of Messrs. L. G. Charter & Son, of Beachwood, Chatham, Ont., held on Oct. 30th, a number of good animals were sold in the neighborhood, others of them going to the vicinity of Hamilton. The stock bull, Lord Byron, a good individual, and one that has proved himself a splendid sire, is now held for sale and is offered very reasonably. (See advertisement.)

The following is a list of sales of stock this season from the "Maple Lodge Stock Farm," of James S. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.: To Messrs. Parkinson, Erasmus, the young bull, San Ferrato and a Leicester ram. John Jameson, Lucknow, the yearling bull, Den Anselmo and a Leicester ram; Thos. Heckton, Glencoe, the young bull, San Polo and A. Marsden, one ram and six ewes; C. H. Wilson, jr. Greenway, one ram and four ewes; G. H. Morgan, Marchhurst, Victoria Co., one shearing ram; D. Harvey, Lieury, Ont., two ram lambs; John Andrews, St. Thomas, one shearing ram; Jas. Windsor, McGillivray, one ram lamb; Wm. Lee, Maple Lodge, one shearing ram; Wm. Douglas, Caledonia, one shearing ram; Wm. Wise, Clinton, one shearing ram; A. Turnbull, Winchelsea, one ram lamb. Some few sheep are still on hand for sale, and some very fine bull calves.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., writes us: Five bulls of my importation were shown at the late Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and they succeeded in carrying off four out of the nine prizes awarded to bulls over one year old. At the Provincial Show, held at Guelph, in September last, two bulls of my importation were shown and received a first and a second prize. At the Great Central Fair at Hamilton, one bull of my importation was shown, winning first in the two-year-old class, and the Diploma as best bull in the yard. At the Western Exhibition, at London, only one bull of my breeding was shown, and he won first prize in yearling class, though only a few days too old for the calf class. At the Port Perry Central Show one bull of my importation was shown, and he won first prize. At St. Thomas Exhibition one bull of my breeding was shown, and he won first prize in his class. At the five great shows above-named seven different bulls sold by me were exhibited, and only one of them ever left any of the rings without a tippet.

Of the cattle sent to Rinscarth, Manitoba, last winter from the herd of John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklyn, and selected by P. Rennie, Ferguson, every one carried first honors. The lot consisted of a three-year-old cow, sired by Baron Surmise, two yearling heifers by Lord Glamis, a one-year bull from the same sire, and a bull calf by Vengarth. Red Emperor which was first at our Provincial Show, at London last year as a yearling, has swept all before him in the west. He has taken 13 first prizes and 7 sweepstakes among Shorthorns, and sweepstakes over all ages and breeds. He was shown at all the State fairs but two, and succeeded in beating the winners at these on two different occasions. Red Emperor was bred by Edward Cruikshank, of Lethenty, a nephew of A. Cruikshank Sittytton, who is following in the same line as his famous uncle, and has already much notoriety as a breeder in his own country.

The stock of Mr. James Hunter, Sunnyside, Alma, Ont., have done more than ordinarily well this season, and Mr. Hunter has more than outdone his former self in the show-rings, as was stated in our October report of the Provincial Guelph Show, page 290, where it is mentioned that Mr. Hunter gained two herd prizes for animals bred and owned by the exhibitor. His stock bull even was bred at Sunnyside. The show cow, Kuse of Sunnyside, though only four years old, is well gone with her third calf. Rose of Killerby, the dam of Rose of Summer, has an unusually good dark roan bull calf. The three-year old show cow Gaety, has a thick strong red heifer calf, and is giving two gallons milk daily, more than the calf is taking. (See advertisement of bulls.) The imported stock horse Gambetta, by Prince of Wales (673), is proving one of the best stock horses in the country, and the mare Lady Douglas, though not placed at Guelph (Provincial), has since beaten the first prize-winner at Centre Wellington and Elmira (Co. Waterloo) shows.

Mr. John Robinson, of the River Valley Stock Farm, Sanfield, P. O. Manitowlin Island, writes: "I hope good may come out of the amalgamation of the two Shorthorn herd books, although it has left me without one least that will register now in the D. S. H. B." The reason assigned by the Secretary is that they are Canadian bred, although my cow, Lady Bell and her calf, registered in the 5th vol. of the C. S. H. B. has for her fifth sire an imported bull, Honest Tom (349), (3404). But I do not intend to give up breeding those lordly Shorthorns on this account, but will persevere, using only the best pedigreed males that money can procure. I have been doing some weeding out, and now have a small herd of seven head, that would do no dishonor to any stable in the world. I purpose building up a herd that any lover of the beautiful bovines might be proud of. My cow, Lady Bell and dropped 4 calves in less than 30 months, and had but one at each birth. She was dry only two months during that time. (We admire the spirit shown by Mr. Robinson in more ways than one).—Ed.

We are pleased to record an important transaction in the Shorthorn world, in the purchase by Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, of the entire herd of Mr. Isaac, of Baltimore, Ont., numbering 24 head in all, which with six others selected from the same herd in May last, will make a very considerable addition to the Willow Lodge herd. This lot includes 7 imported cows and their progeny, from the Kinellar herd of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who is an uncle of Mr. Isaac, and whose cattle have made their mark in a high degree, both at home and here, in the show-ring and in the herds into which they have been introduced. Imported Cruikshank and Kinellar bulls have been used by Mr. Isaac, and Mr. Snell's new purchase includes 12 cows in calf, to come in before April, which will make a valuable increase to the herd. These cattle are of the short legged, thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort, for which Kinellar and Sittytton are famous, and we congratulate Mr. Snell on his enterprise in securing such a valuable and interesting herd of his favorites. Mr. Isaac, who is about giving up his farm, is at present on a visit to Scotland for the improvement of his health, which has been considerably impaired of late, and we trust the change will have the desired effect.

W. M. CRAWFORD, Upper Springs Farm, Malvern, Ont., breeder of registered Clyde horses, pure pedigreed Ayrshire cattle and Cotswold sheep. 49

WILLIAM ROLPH, Glen Range Farm, Markham, Ont., breeder of Jersey cattle, Clydesdale horses and Dorset horned sheep. Jersey cattle a specialty. 49

MESSRS. SNIDER & EDMONSON, Brantford, Ont., importers of Clydesdale, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Coach Horses. English Coaches, Cleveland Bay, Clyde and Suffolk Punch Stallions on hand for sale. 50

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Wednesday, Dec. 15th, 1886

(same day as Woodstock Fat Stock Show)

On the Market Square, in the Town of Woodstock,

About 20 head of Durham Cows, Heifers, Bulls and Bull Calves, all registered in the Dominion Herd Book. Sale to commence at 1.30 o'clock. Terms, 12 months credit. For further particulars and catalogues, address,

JOHN HART, Woodstock, Ont.

Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.

THE Annual Convention of the above Association will be held in the Town of Ingersoll, on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of January next. Dairymen, and all interested in dairy products, are urgently invited to attend. Arrangements are being made for a reduction of railway fare; parties on starting will pay full fare to the place of meeting, and obtain a certificate from the secretary entitling them to a reduction on return.

By order,

Secretary's office, C. E. CHADWICK, Ingersoll, Dec. 1, '86. Secretary.

Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting.

A meeting will be held at the CITY HALL, GUELPH, ON

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8th, at 8 p.m.

to discuss the action of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book Association in excluding a large number of pure-bred Shorthorns from registration, and to consider what action should be taken under the circumstances.

W. B. WATT, JOHN FOTHERGILL, W. G. PETTIT, J. & R. McQUEEN, D. TALBOT, COMMITTEE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE BARGAIN—One of the best farms in Manitoba; 180 acres, good soil, high and dry, well wooded and watered, and about 50 acres under cultivation, good house, stables, etc., together with a team working mares (in foal), 2 cows (milk), 1 cow in calf (due soon), 2 steers, 3 heifers, thoroughbred Berkshire boar and sow, harness, 2 wagons, 1 sleigh, 2 plows, 1 seeder, 1 harrow, 1 fanning mill, about 30 bush wheat, 90 bush oats, besides a quantity of pork and potatoes; household furniture, small tools, etc., etc. The whole to be sold for \$2000 cash; clear title. Sole reason for sacrifice is the serious ill-health of owner, necessitating his removal to a southern climate. Property 1 1/2 miles from C.P.R. station, and about 30 miles from Portage la Prairie. For further particulars address JOHN OSWALD, Austin Station, C.P.R., Man. or F. KIDNER, 47 King Wm. St., Hamilton, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM comprising 100 acres, being part of Lot 4, Con. 4, Block 1, Township of Binbrook, Co. of Wentworth, Ont., is now offered for sale on reasonable terms, and immediate possession will be given. The whole is well fenced, 16 acres of bush, the balance cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The outbuildings are new and commodious, and rest on stone foundation, and the frame house comfortable. The supply of water is plentiful, and also of fruit of the different kinds. The location is convenient to schools and churches, and of easy access to Hamilton market, one of the very best in Ontario. nov-2 JOHN LAIDMAN (residing on the premises), BINBROOK P. O., ONT.

If desired the 75 acres adjoining, of which 25 acres are well timbered with pine and oak, will be sold at same time.

A CHOICE list of Fruit, Grain, Stock and Dairy Farms, Wild Lands, Suburban Residences, Mills and other properties, with thirty provincial and county maps, comprised in Canadian Land Advertiser, sent free on receipt of 3c. stamp for postage. W. J. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Back Volumes of the Journal.

WE HAVE A FEW BOUND AND UNBOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL for the years 1884 and 1885. Price per volume, unbound, \$1. bound, \$1 60, post paid. Address STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY OF SHORTHORN PRIZE-WINNERS.—The following are prizes won in Britain within the present year (1886) by the stock, or the direct descendants thereof, of Sheriff Hutton bulls bred by Wm. Linton, Sheriff Hutton, York, England: The Royal, of England, prizes, 1 champion, 3 firsts, 1 second, 1 third, Highland Society of Scotland, (no champion offered) 4 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, Yorkshire, 1 champion, 4 firsts, 1 third; Bath and West of England, 3 firsts, 1 second; Royal Counties, 1 champion, 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third; Essex County Show, 1 champion, 3 firsts, 2 seconds and cup; Somersetshire, 1 first, 1 second, Doncaster, 1 champion, 3 firsts and cup; Lincolnshire, 1 champion, 2 firsts; Durham County Show, 1 champion, 2 firsts; Keightley Agricultural Show, 1 champion, 2 firsts, 1 second; Gloucestershire, 2 firsts, 1 second; Shropshire, 2 firsts; Oxfordshire, 1 first 2 seconds; Peterborough, 1 first, 1 second; Northumberland County Show, 2 firsts, 4 seconds; Barrow in Furness, 3 firsts, 2 seconds; Airdale, 3 firsts; Warwickshire, 1 first. It seems to us that this is one of the best showings, if not the best that ever was made by the get of any one herd in Britain in one year, and we are told they have been doing somewhat similarly the last 19 years. We are glad that a number of representatives of this famous herd are now in Ontario, notably those in the herd of Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, to say nothing of Sir Arthur Ingram, the Bow Park prize-winner.

A neat little private catalogue of the Bow Park herd of pure bred Shorthorn bulls is to hand, bearing date November, 1886. The 38 animals catalogued are all conveniently indexed, and the 4th Duke of Clarence (33577) of course heads the list, followed by the stock bulls, Duke of Brant 5478, bred at Bow Park sired by Duke of Oxford 38th (38777), and out of the dam, 9th Duchess of Hillhurst, by 3rd Duke of Oneida 9927. Duke of Leicester 7th, imported, 2 years old a red roan, bred by T. Holford Dorset, England, got by the famed Duke of Connaught (33604), Duke of Devonshire, 2nd, by Viscount Oxford 2d and (42538), and Duke of Oxford 76th, imp. also a red roan, bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, Eng., by the sire, Grand Duke 46th (46971), and the dam, Grand Duchess of Oxford 51st, by Duke of Gosset 7th (39735). Then there are the famous sweepstakes bull, Sir Arthur Ingram 3451, well known in our show ring, of 1884, bull there are two Ingrams, Chief of 51st, bred by W. Handly, Millthorpe, Eng., and sired by Sir Arthur Ingram (3249), and Baron Warlaby 12, by Knight of Warlaby (39047). Of 1885 bulls, there are 12 individuals, most of them dropped late in the year, and got by such sires as Sir H. Allsopp's Duke of Somerset (49183), Earl Beville's Duke of Underley 7th (4627), Duke of Oxford 54th (55733) and other Bow Park sires. The bulls of 1886 are a singularly fine lot, sired by the side bulls at home, or by noted bulls in England. On the side of the dams, the Andrie, Grand Duchess of Oxford, Thomdale and Cambridge Roses, Kirklevingtons, Barringtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess, Nonpareils, Darlington, Marsals, Princess and Verbena families are all represented, as well as a number of others. It does one good to read the right royal pedigrees of the whole herd.

Heredford.

Below we give the pedigree of Mr. E. W. Judah's new Herford stock bull, purchased from Mr. Cochrane, Hillhurst. As will be seen it is an excellent one. Duke of Chadnor (vol 1, A. H. R.), calf of October 25th, 1885. Sire, Cassio 11253 (5249), 1st dam, Duchess of Chadnor 11216, by Snowball 6673 (5608) 2nd dam, Giantess 11783, by Sir Olive 2nd (773) (7733) 3rd dam, Matchless 12784, by San Jacinto 1588 (2703); 4th dam, Cherry 11785, by Millam 1612 (1321); 5th dam, Highgate 1612; 6th, by Northampton 386 (600) 6th dam, Highgate 1642, by Stockton 7422 (2243); 7th dam, Fairlake 1649, by Albert 169 (1300); 8th dam, Fairmire 1652, by Young Favorite 435 (460); 9th dam, Damsel, by Favorite (442). Duchess of Chadnor won 3rd prize at the Montreal Exhibition in 1881.

Since the fall exhibitions Mr. F. A. Fleming, of the Park, Weston, reports the addition to his herd by birth 5 very nice calves, 4 heifers and a bull, all by the old stock bull Corporal. While at Guelph he made arrangements with Prof. Brown to leave his Toronto lot to prize, and Guelph diploma cow Miss Broadway, 23852, to be served by the Lord Wilton bull Conqueror, for which, it is said, the Ontario Government has refused \$3,000. Mr. Fleming bought from Mr. H. A. Munst, of Alport, Muskoka, one Conqueror's son, Conqueror 2d, Mr. Munst having purchased both of these young Herford bulls through the Modaf Farm sale. He has made the following sales to Mr. F. J. Spences of Alport, Muskoka: The young cows Clifton 6th, Spences of Alport, Change, 23841; Clifton 9th, 8474; Clifton 20th, 12124; Cherry 2d, 23850; Alberta and Clifton 11th. Mr. Fleming has now one of the best herds of Herfords in Ontario, as well as one of the strongest numerically.

We are very pleased to learn that another herd of Herfords has been found in Compton, on the farm of Sunnyside, where the former owner, Mr. J. L. Gibb, bred Herfords, Shorthorns and Ayrshires for many years. Mr. Chas. H. Crossen has purchased the property since the Sherbrooke exhibition. He selected from the herd of the late Mr. M. H. Hill, Felthampton; Orange Blossom Kittv, bred by Mr. John Hill, Felthampton; Orange Blossom 6th, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Hamstead Court, with heifer calf by Casio 12, Margold, bred by Mr. G. Pitt, Chadnor, with bull calf, also, by Cassio 12, sired by Mr. S. H. Atkinson, Lutton Court; the heifer Kossella and yearling bull Hartry Grove, both by Cassio. We may add the herds at Hillhurst are in a flourishing condition. They went into winter quarters with an abundant supply of food in store for them—18,000 bush (the product of 18 acres) of Sutton's champion sweedes, and clover and timothy hay in plenty for the season. Mr. Cochrane sent three head of cattle to the Fat Stock Show, Chicago. These were the pure bred Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer Mineralist; the Polled cross bred yearling Dominionist, and the two-year old grade Aberdeen-Angus Compton.

Galloways.

Mr. Wm. Kough, of Owen Sound, Ont., announces his intention of holding a sale in February or March of every cattle beast on the place, except the pure-bred Galloways, and the three yearling cross-bred heifers, which will make the sale number over 20 head, including some Dominion pedigreed Durhams. There will still be left 12 pedigreed Galloways, to which Mr. K. contemplates adding by importation, counting himself wholly to the breeding of Galloways, as he is quite satisfied as to the value of a cross from a Galloway bull, both for hardihood and

TESTIMONIALS.

GUELPH, 24th Feb., 1886.
GENTLEMEN,—We find the Thorley Improved Food purchased from you improves our horses wonderfully, as regards appetite, health, slick, glossy coat, etc., etc.
Yours respectfully,
D. & O. SORBY.

(Messrs. Sorby have one of the largest Clydesdale establishments in Canada.)

SALEM, Ont., 20th Sept., 1884.
GENTLEMEN,—It is no more than fair that we should let you know that we fed your Improved Food more or less during 1880, '81, '82 and '83, and are now quite decided in the opinion that yours is the best that we have ever had.
J. & W. WATT.

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

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.
Yours truly,
J. G. SNELL & BRO.

Importers and breeders of Berkshires, etc.

TEESWATER, 28th Sept., 1884.
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.
Yours truly,
PETER ARKELL.

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

\$4.50 per 100 lbs. Special rates for large quantities.

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 cannot get it, write to the

Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

A NIAGARA GRAPE VINE given free to every subscriber for 1887 to the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST

Published at Toronto. Beautiful colored plate in each number. Includes share in annual distribution of premiums, and the Annual Report of the Meetings of the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario. Only \$1.00. Sample copies free. Subscribe now and get Nov. and Dec. numbers free. Address

L. WOOLVERTON, Editor, Grimsby, Ont.

FEEDING ANIMALS.

By Prof. E. W. STEWART.

THIS is a practical work upon the science of feeding in all its details, giving practical rations for all classes of farm animals. It is not only the best book upon this subject, but it is the only book giving careful details of rations and food values as applied to the feeding of all classes of stock. It will pay any body having a single horse or cow, or who feeds a few pigs or sheep, to buy it and study it carefully. No farmer can afford to be without it. Price, 5s, post paid, from this office, or will be sent to any person forwarding us four new subscribers to the JOURNAL for 1887.

Address, STOCK JOURNAL CO.,
Hamilton, Ont.

RUPTURE!

CURES every child sure, and so out of every 100 of adults; can prove this by testimony of your own neighbors. Facts the best evidence. Send stamp for full information.

Address, EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS CO.,
119-9 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Stock Notes.

early maturity on any kind of stock. At the sale he avows his intention of offering the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL for the balance of the year to every purchaser, believing that he will be amply repaid in the outlay by the increased interest that the spread of the JOURNAL will awaken amongst the farmers of the neighborhood. He concludes by wishing us a prosperous career in our task of spreading light on the subject of breeds, breeders and breeding, with all their correlative requirements in food, shelter, care, etc. To know that our efforts are so much appreciated is very encouraging, and we return to Mr. Kough our warmest thanks for the very substantial aid he is thus giving us. With a heartiness of co-operation such as we have just recorded, the JOURNAL must prosper

Holsteins.

Messrs. A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, Ont., write: "Our Holsteins are improving nicely since the exhibitions, especially the last importation, which are now getting acclimated and at rest. Our calves are improving wonderfully. The first prize bull calf Emperor of Con., is pushing ahead very fast, and if nothing checks him will again make his mark another year. We have a very choice lot of young bulls for sale from the Aagie and other noted strains."

Messrs. H. B. & W. F. Bollert, of Cassel, Ont., report: "Our Holsteins are doing splendidly this fall. The calves make great growth, and by all appearance will bear out the high opinion expressed by the judge of their sire. We sold our second prize bull calf to Mr. H. Studer, Jr., of Sebringville, to head his young herd. He is a calf of great quality. We are sending the milk of our two pure cows to the cheese factory, and deliver more from them than our neighbors from nine and ten of their native cows. The milk is pronounced to be of excellent quality."

Shoop and Pigs.

Mr. Geo. Ferrigo, Eganville, Ont., reports the Cotswold ram lamb purchased from H. Sorby, Gourock, a year ago as doing well. He has developed into a handsome and useful sheep.

Messrs. W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., write: "Our Berkshires are in a thriving condition and we have to report the following sales since last notice: To Norman Johnston, Lansdowne, 1 sow; Michael Ivey, Lansdowne, 1 sow; A. F. Mohr, Armprior, 1 boar; John Pau, Stanleydale, Muskoka, 1 boar."

Mr. Rock Bailey, Union, Ont., reports the following sales of Merino sheep: "To A. Nelson, Union, 5 ewes; D. Stockton, Union, 2 ewes; H. Kipp, Sparta, 23 ewes; George Dee, New Sarum, 50 ewes and one half interest in my stock ram Chance. Mr. Doe has a fine flock of young ewes, mostly yearlings. To Hiram Cook, St. Thomas, sixteen ewes and ram, Little Giant. He has been a prize-winner from a lamb; he is now three years old. Mr. H. Kipp has secured his services for his flock. To Feterpiece & Potter, Calgary, N. W. T., 30 rams."

Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, has purchased a number of the Dorset horned sheep from Captain Rolph, Markham, for the Oaklands Farm, which have produced lambs this fall. It is the habit of these sheep to produce lambs twice a year in their native home, and if they continue this habit here they will certainly be very valuable as a mutton sheep. That the habit will continue seems likely, as those sold by Mr. Stanford, of Markham, Ont., who imported them, to Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, had lambs last fall, and Mr. Burleigh wrote Mr. S., telling him that they had lambed again in the spring.

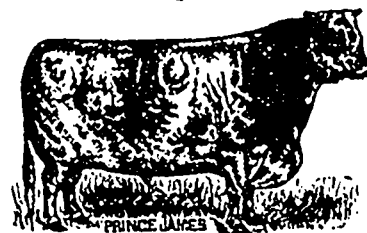
Mr. Smith Evans, Gourock P.O. (near Guelph, Ont.), reports the trade in Oxford Downs brisk. He has recently made the following sales: to S. S. Dearman, Franklin, Pa., 2 ewe lambs and 3 ewes; to L. Walker, Brampton, 1 ram lamb; to Robert Kinnon, Mount Fox, 1; shearing ram; to George Cassie, Fergus, 1 ram lamb; to George Porter, Glenailen, 1 ram lamb; to James Bell, Tottenham, 1 Cotswold ram lamb; to James Crane, Pushtich, 1 ram lamb; to John Crane, Nichol, 1 shearing ram; to Mr. McKenzie, Pushtich, 1 ram lamb; to T. Waters, Erasmoo, 1 Cotswold ram lamb.

Mr. H. H. Spencer, Dorset Stock Farm, Brooklin, Ont., reports the sale of the balance of his Southdown ewes and the two-year-old ram Lofly Prince to Mr. Albert Tamblin, Orono, Ont., who owns a good sheep farm. Eleven choice Shropshires have been sold to W. G. Garlock, Howell, Mich., U. S., and also a number of Berkshires. Mr. Spencer exhibited at three important shows this year, of which one was the Ontario Central, and won a goodly number of 1st prizes, including a sweepstakes on a one-year Shorthorn bull, sired by Mr. Dryden's Vensgarth.

Mr. Pattenon, of Eastwood, Ont., has continued the exceptionally brisk sale of Shropshire sheep noted in our last issue. Mr. Newton, of Ohio, has taken 30 ewes, five shearing rams and six ram lambs from the Eastwood flock. Mr. A. P. McDougald, of Wendigo, Ont., has purchased two ewes and a ram lamb. Mr. McNeil, of Cavan, a shearing ram; and many have been sold in his own neighborhood, where the cross with large down rams is becoming very popular. Mr. Pattenon "struck oil" when he imported and bought so many Shrop sheep, and he contemplates the importation of a large flock of shearing ewes next spring, which he will have selected for him from the best flocks in England.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., reports recent sales from the Willow Lodge herds and flocks as follows: Berkshires, T. W. Samuels, Bardstown, Ky., boar and sow; H. T. Kelly, Port Stanley, boar; Richard Richards, Racine, Wis., boar; E. V. Miller, Morley, Iowa, boar; R. E. Lane, Lantz, Ont., sow; J. C. Woodridge, Belmont, Ky., boar and sow. Cotswolds: W. H. Bradi, Lanesville, Pa., ram lamb; Rev. I. Gaetz, Calgary, ram lamb; John Hillcock, Edmonton, ram lamb; Wm. Wilson, Edmonton, 12 ewes; Jos. Foster, Edmonton, 5 ewes. Mr. Snell has also sold to Wm. Porter, Humber, Ont., the yearling Shorthorn bull Sovereign Nonpariel, by imp. Baron Lenton, dam, Nonpariel 35th, and to Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto, 2 handsome 7-8 Jersey heifers.

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.

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, sired by Mr. Fothergill's noted show bull Prince James—92—; also several cows and heifers in calf to my Sheriff Hutton bull The Premier—4757—

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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



—BREEDERS OF— SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Have a large lot of bull calves sired by our imp. Cruickshank bull Vermilion (50327), and a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to Vermilion; also shearing rams and ram lambs from imp. sire and dams. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

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



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth bull Lord Monrath—2293—, is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stokeferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilia, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strains. Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



HEREFORDS

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England. At the head of the herd stands the imported Marlow bull Rambler 6th (6630) 13514.

SHORTHORNS

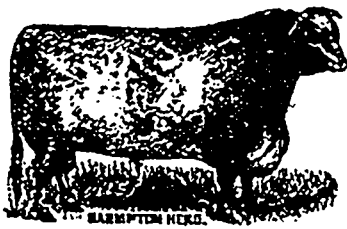
Heifers and bulls for sale, mostly sired by imported Duke of Harehote 68th, 65797.

Also a number of fine Hereford grade heifers and young bulls.

G. F. BENSON, Cardinal, 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.

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.

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.

Stock Notes.

Mr. G. B. Andrews, Queensville, Ont., has recently made the following sales of Berkshires: To B. F. Irwin, Sharon, 1 pair sow pigs; to M. J. Reesor, Belford, 1 boar; to W. F. Nichols, Buttonville, 1 boar; to T. Clink, Victoria Square, 1 boar; to S. C. Rowe, Bruce Mines, 1 pair; to A. Andrews, Stockton, Man., 1 pair, also 1 Shorthorn cow and calf; to E. Sanderson, Buttonville, 1 sow; to N. Gallagher, Sharon, 1 pair; to W. F. Ketcheson, Belleville, 1 pair; to W. Linton, Aurora, 1 boar; to S. Lemon, Kettleby, 1 aged boar and 1 young boar. At the fairs Mr Andrews took 11st, and 6 and prizes on Berkshires, and 1st at East York for best pen any age or breed.

Mr. Robert Shaw, Renton Station, County Wentworth, Ont., writes, "Now that the shows are all over I take the liberty to state what success I have had with my flock of Southdowns. I showed at seven of the leading fairs of the Province, and took 19 first prizes, 17 seconds and 13 thirds, and sold sheep to the following gentlemen: 1 pair of shearing ewes to W. A. Phillips, Perry Center, New York; one pair shearing ewes to Wm. Norman Blaine, St. Clair Co., Mich.; one ram lamb to G. Shaver, Ancaster, Ont.; one ram lamb to J. Johnson, Jarvis, Ont.; one ram lamb to T. Macleam, Ancaster, one ram lamb to W. Laird, Orangeville, Ont.; one ram lamb to M. Harris, Springfield, Ont.; one pair of ewe lambs to R. Rivers & Son, Walkerton, Ont.; one pair of ewe lambs to A. E. Cromar, Pilkington, Ont.; one pair of ewe lambs to A. Simenton, Blackheath; one pair of ewes to Wellington County, Ont. This flock was established in 1863, and contains a number of importations from the flocks of Coleman and Colonel Webb.

Mr. John Campbell, jr., Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., reports having met with an increasing demand for Shropshires. This shows that though but comparatively a new breed in Canada, they are found to give good satisfaction, and as a trade is springing up with western ranchmen, no doubt the demand will continue to increase. As wools—particularly the finer ones—are bringing more money, sheep will without doubt be good property ere long. Sales to Nov. 15 were as follows: The well-known prize-winner, Gold Medal, to Wm. Shier, Sunderland, Ont.; shearing ram, prize-winner at Industrial and Provincial Fairs, to John Coworth, Paris, Ont.; shearing ram, prize-winner at Hamilton, to T. Hunter, Rockton, Ont.; ram lamb to R. Campbell, New Hamburg, Ont.; ram lamb to Wm. Forrest, Atwood, Ont.; ram lamb to Wm. C. G. Brussels, Ont.; ram lamb to A. McFarlane, Argyle, Ont.; ram lamb to John Foley, Digby, Ont.; ram lamb to J. F. Dix, Little Britain, Ont.; 4 shearing ewes to P. McTavish, Chesley, Ont.; 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs to A. Edwards, Chatham, Ont.; 3 ewe lambs to J. W. Wadsworth, New York State.

Mr. T. G. Nankin, of the Shade Park Stock Farm, Merivale, (near Ottawa) Ont., reports that the Shade Park herds and flocks returned from the fairs in good order. Their success in the show-rings were as follows:—At the Provincial at Guelph, Ont., they secured 8 firsts, 4 seconds and 4 thirds. At the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, Que., 15 firsts, 8 seconds, 6 thirds, and diploma for best pen of Oxford Down sheep. The following are a list of sales made since last report: Avshires—The unconquerable prize bull Sultan (1885) to E. B. Eddy, Esq., Hull, Que.; 1 yearling bull to P. Madden, Jock Vale, Ont.; 1 yearling bull to Thos. Agur, Hollen, Ont.; 1 bull calf and heifer calf to M. K. Dickison, M. V., Manotick, Ont. Oxford Downs—1 aged ram, imp., to Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.; 2 aged ewes and 1 ewe lamb, imp., to Thos. Shaw, Woodburn, Ont.; 12 ewes, 2 ewe lambs and 2 ram lambs to Matthew Merideth, North Gower, Ont. Chester Whit: Swine—N. S. Valcourt, St. Hyacinth, Que., 1 pair; N. Masson, Menie, Ont., 1 boar; Wm. Jardine, Kingston, Kent, N. B., 1 pair; E. C. Whidden, Antigonish, N. S., 1 pair, also trio of small Yorkshires; Geo. Kelly, Raysville, Ont., 1 pair; Wm. Tait, St. Laurent, Que., 1 pair; Wm. Now, Ason, Ont., 1 pair; C. W. Helwig, Neustadt, Ont., 1 boar; Jas. Scott, Carlsruhe, Ont., 1 pair; S. J. Fox, Northport, Ont., 1 pair; David Rogers, Freetown, P. E. Island, 1 pair; S. J. Orgood, Cookshire, Que., 1 pair; Wm. Cornish, Little Britain, Ont., 1 pair; David Hart, Fleetwood, Ont., 1 boar; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., 1 pair; Jos. Lee, Dusham, Que., 1 trio; D. W. Carr, Beamsville, Ont., 1 pair; Chas. Troyer, Kippes-station, 1 pair; Daniel Deconroy, Mitchell station, 1 pair; Wm. Lemon, Lemonville, Ont., 1 pair; Sandy Matchett, Peterboro, Ont., 1 pair; W. E. Lyons, Hamilton, Ont., 1 pair; R. E. Freeman, Tilsonburg, Ont., 1 pair. Yorkshires—Jno. Thompson, Gananoque, Ont., 1 Yorkshire boar fit for service; Louis Cayis, Jockvale, Ont., 2 brood sows; R. Nesington, Merivale, Ont., 2 sows; Thos. Sink, Chesley, Que., 1 brood sow. To Jas. Mansfield, Jock Vale, Ont., 1 Poland China brood sow and 1 Hereford bull calf. Poultry—He has sent 4 lots, from 3 to 12 in number, to Neepawa, Manitoba, to Jas. E. Walker, Esq.; also to Jno. H. Bell, M. P. P., Kildonan, Man.; to Jno. McKinstry, Calgary, N. W. T.; also to Wm. Jardine, Kingstoo, Kent, N. B., and Deseronto, Ont.

WANTED — HERDSMAN for a herd of Shorthorns. Address, RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont. dec-1

SAVE YOUR POSTS and use Shaw's Wire Fence Tightener. Can be adjusted to any wooden post; can tighten or slacken according to climate, with an ordinary monkey wrench. Price \$4 50 per dozen. For full particulars apply to W. S. SHAW, Wire Fence Contractor, Delaware, Ont. AGENTS WANTED. Patent applied for. fe-y

THE SCIENCE OF FEEDING. TREATED in a thorough and practical manner, by PROF. E. W. STUART, in his newly-published work on "FEEDING ANIMALS." This excellent work will be sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price, \$2.00. Address, STOCK JOURNAL CO., Publishers CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, Hamilton, Ont.

Fourth Annual Ontario Provincial FAT STOCK SHOW

CITY OF GUELPH

On Dec. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1886

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AND THE GUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB

Prize Lists can be procured from the Secretary.

Arrangements have been made with the railways for 1/2 fare both ways. Visitors and exhibitors by applying can get certificates which have to be signed by the ticket seller before leaving, which entitles them to the reduced rates. These certificates can be got by applying to the Secretary.

HENRY WADE, TORONTO.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS FOR SALE.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers. All registered. Prices very low. Would exchange for thoroughbred Shropshire Ewes.

A. P. CODDINGTON, Tecumseh, Mich., U. S. A.



C. G. Charteris & Son, BEACHWOOD FARM, CHATHAM, ONT., BREEDERS OF Pure SHORTHORN CATTLE

The splendid bull Lord Byron (8811) registered in N. D. S. H. H. B., 3 years the stock bull at Beachwood, for sale; also 4 steers, 3 years; 4 steers, 2 yrs., and 4 heifers, 2 years, all high grade Shorthorns, to be sold as stockers. 2 Miles from Chatham, on the G. T. R. Visitors met at station. nov-12

Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep —FOR SALE—



A CHOICE LOT of young Cows and Heifers, in calf by the young Cruickshank bull Crimson Lavender—3493—bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and some heifers and bull calves also from above bull and No. 1. All the above cattle eligible in the new herd book. Also a fine lot of yearling ewes and ewe lambs and yearling rams and ram lambs, and some older ewes, all bred from imported stock. Do not miss the chance if you want a ram, some ewes or some Shorthorns. Come and see us or write. Visitors welcome.

SETH HEACOCK, Oakland Farm, Kettleby P. O. Aurora Station, N. & N. W. R., 30 miles north of Toronto, shipping station.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM



Stables one mile west of Lucan Crossing, of London, Huron and Bruce and Grand Trunk Railways.

We breed and have for sale first-class SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS and BERKSHIRES

The choicely bred bulls BARON CONSTANCE 5th—2130—and Lilly Barlington bull DUKE OF COLONUS at the head of herd a grand lot of young bulls on hand.

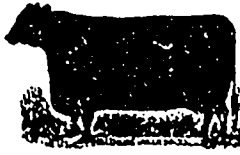
Prices right. Come and see us. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.



30
Imported Yearling Hereford Heifers

Eligible for entry in American Herd Book, all of which have been bred during the past season. Will be sold from \$250 per head up.
ALSO A FEW CHOICE YEARLING BULLS

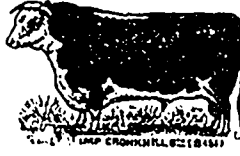
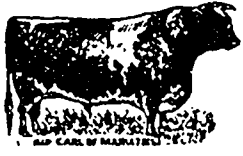


R. H. POPE, EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q. sep-6

THE GLEN STOCK FARM,

Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont.

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



SEVERAL grand Heifers and Bull Calves for sale at reasonable prices, out of imported cows by imported Earl of Mar (4785), winner of Gold Medal at the Grand Dominion and 30th Provincial Show and First Prize at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported bulls, out of imported cows, for sale. 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.

FOR SALE.

Shorthorn Bull Earl of Goodness, 13th

BRED at Bow Park; red; calved Oct. 8th, 1882; winner of sweepstakes and diploma at The Great Central Exhibition, Hamilton, for bull with three of his get, the only time he ever was exhibited. He is in good shape every way, and it is doubtful if his superior as a getter of first-class stock can be found in Ontario. I have also for sale a

Young Shorthorn Bull

calved Nov 27th, 1885; got by Earl of Goodness 13th. He is a good one in every respect. He was one of the party and helped to win the diploma at Hamilton.

My prices will be found very reasonable, as I must sell, for I am crowded for stabling.

WILLIAM TEMPLER,
Jerseyville P. O., Ont.
Copetown Station, G. T. R. oct-3

JOHN W. LOWE,

Glenburn, Maccan Station, I. C. R. R., Nova Scotia,



—BREEDER OF—

ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS

All stock registered in the A. A. Herd Book

Imported Erica bull Marksman at head of herd. Animals of the Portlethen, Lucy, Matilda, Daisy and Ballindaloch families for sale, both male and female, at reasonable figures. Correspondence solicited. sep-6

ALTON HALL STOCK FARM.

H. SORBY, Proprietor.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Galloway and Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Pigs,

and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Galloway Bulls—Cows and Heifers for sale, also imported Berkshire Boars and Young Pigs
H. SORBY, Proprietor,
Gourock, Ont.
(near Guelph.)

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 24 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.
A herdsman always on hand to show visitors the stock, and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

VALANCEY E. FULLER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

WYTON

Stock-Breeders' Association

BREEDING OF PURE

HOLSTEIN AND FREISIAN CATTLE

A SPECIALTY.

We have the only pure breed of Aaggie Stock in the Dominion, the head of our herd being Sir James of Aaggie, No. 1452, H. H. B., Vol. 6. Also Aaggie Ida, No. 2600, H. H. B., Vol. 6. This family is noted for its exceptionally fine milk producers.

We have also for sale six bull calves, from 4 to 3 months old, in good condition. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.
We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock at any time. Address

WM. B. SOATHERD,
Secretary, Wyton, Ont.

Wyton is situated on the St. Mary's Branch of the G. T. R., ten miles from London.

"HOLSTEIN CATTLE."

A HISTORY of the breed, with milk and butter records, description of beef qualities, and also illustrations of the most noted animals, compiled by the undersigned. Price 50 cents. Stock bought and sold on commission. Address,

DUDLEY MILLER, Oswego, N.Y.

DAIRY FARMERS

Should write at once for descriptive circular of

Jocelyn's Farm Cheese Apparatus

and learn to make cheese at home. There is money in it. No one having six or more cows can afford to be without it. A complete set for from 6 to 25 cows for \$27 50, free on board cars. Warranted the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and BEST.

Address, **J. M. JOCELYN,**
Stanstead, Que. or Derby Line, Vt.
jy-6

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,
NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Thorough-bred

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Herd headed by the noted prize-winner Prairie Aaggie Prince, H. F. H. B. No. 2, first prize at the Industrial and Provincial in 1886; dam, Prairie Flower, 5 yr. old butter record of 20 lbs. 1 oz unsalted butter per week. This herd has been crowned with more honors in the show-ring than any other herd in Canada. Selections made from the finest herds and most noted milk and butter producing families in America. Every animal selected for its individual merit—symmetry, size and weight a special object. Our motto, "QUALITY." Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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., Stormont Co., Ont.

E. & A. STANFORD,

STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, and MARKHAM, CANADA
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale Horses, Sussex Cattle, South Down and Dorset Horned Sheep and Ponies.

A good selection of either now for sale. Correspondence solicited by E. STANFORD, Markham, Ont., Can. oct-3

A. C. BELL,

Cold Spring Farm, New Glasgow, N. S.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks.

GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of

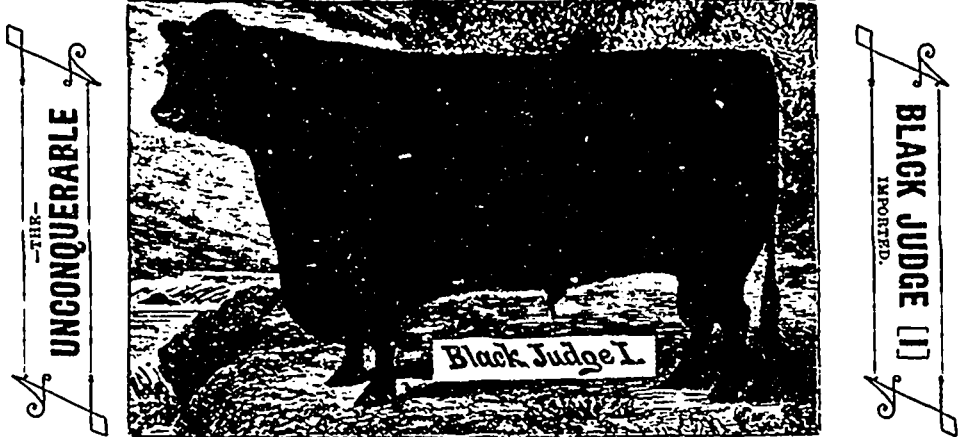


Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

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

CANADIAN HOME OF THE ABERDEEN ANGUS-POLL



First Prize Winner Toronto Industrial, 1883—1884—1885—1886. Grand Dominion and Provincial Medal and Diploma 1885. First, Medal and Diploma, best bull any age, Toronto Industrial 1885—1886. Service Fee, \$100.

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM, NEW LOWELL, ONTARIO,
HAY & PATON, Proprietors. J. G. DAVIDSON, Manager.

WE beg to call the attention of our patrons and friends to the above splendid cut of our Champion Bull Black Judge (1), with his unapproachable record underneath. We have also much pleasure in saying that we have again taken all the leading Prizes and Honors at CANADA'S GREAT FAIR, of this year. Not once, since 1882, have we missed taking the coveted Medal and Diploma for the best herd of Aberdeen-Angus Polls; and the Medal and Diploma for best bull of any age, have gone to Kinnoul Park no less than FIVE TIMES IN SUCCESSION. For four years running we have secured the first premium for cows; twice being first, second and third, once (in 1884) against a ring of fourteen of the best animals ever shown together in Canada, comprising choice herds from Messrs J. H. Pope, Mossom Boyd, Geary Bros. and H. Walker & Sons. We have confidence in asking intending purchasers to inspect our stock and prices before investing. We have some choicely bred Bulls and Bull calves which we will sell at prices ranging from ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ACCORDING TO BREEDING AND QUALITY, and we shall have pleasure in sending to any address our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogues.

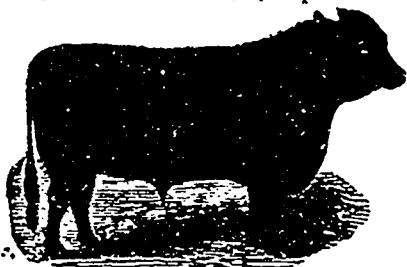
HILLHURST HERDS

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



M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que., Can.

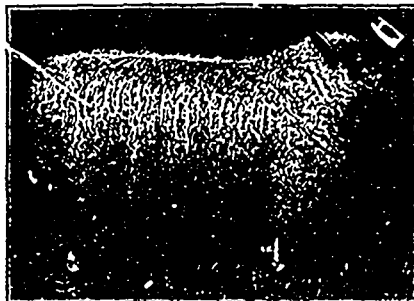
KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM,
 THE GEARY BROS. CO'Y, Proprietors.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
 AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale
The Geary Bros. Co'y, Bothwell, Ont.

BLI BRO STOCK FARM,
 GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
 Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Lincoln and Shropshire Down
 Sheep. Young stock, imported & home-bred, for sale.
GEARY BROS., London; Ontario.

BROOKSIDE FARM

New Glasgow, Pictou County, N. S.,
H. J. TOWNSEND, Proprietor,

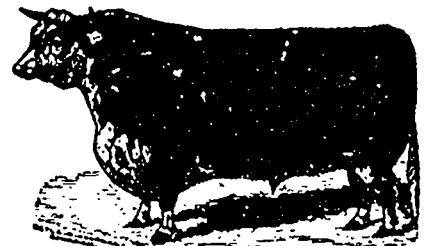
—BREEDER OF—
STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS

American Cattle-Club Jerseys,
 Shropshire Down Sheep, Collie Dogs, Black-Red Games,
 Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese.
 Correspondence solicited.

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.)

The Park Herd of Herefords,



THIS herd embraces over fifty head of choice animals. All registered. Catalogues sent on application.

F. A. FLEMING,
 Weston, Co. York, Ont.
 Farm, half a mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations, eight miles from Toronto.

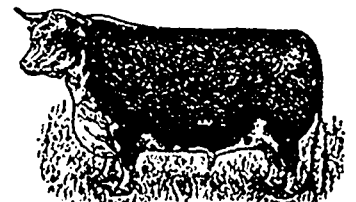
RUGBY FARM



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. Aug-7

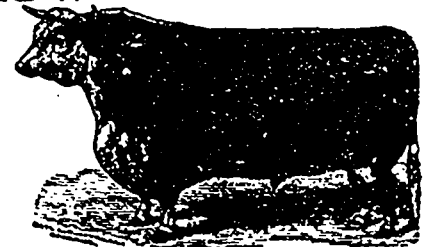
THE TUSHINGHAM HEREFORDS



THIS herd, grounded on selections from the best blood in England, is remarkable for the number and uniformity of the good calves that it has produced during the three years of its existence, owing in a great measure to the excellence of the stock bull Tushingham (8127), by Charity 3:d (6359), by The Grove 3rd (5051). This bull is now offered for sale, with several youngbulls of his get.

J. W. M. VERNON,
 Tushingham House, Waterville, P. Q.
 WATERVILLE is on the main line of G. T. R., not far from the United States boundary.

LOWLANDS HERD

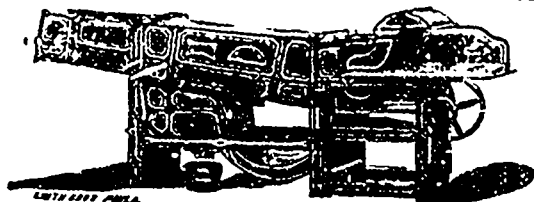


A CHOICE LOT OF
YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS
 FOR SALE.

All eligible for or already entered in the "American Hereford Record." Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Careful, Hayden Grove, 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.

ELLIS CHAMPION THRESHER



Will Thresh and Clean Perfectly, wasting no grain, from 200 to 350 bush. per day, with ordinary horses and grain in fair condition. It requires very little elevation of the horse-power, and is very easy on horses; being only one belt throughout the whole mill, and three arbours, there is little or no friction. The wind for cleaning grain is made by cross fans on arbour of cylinder and conducted in pipes underneath the sieves, which have an end shake. Nothing of this kind of threshers can equal it; the power being very useful, cutting straw, hay, turnips, or sawing wood.

Guaranteed in every way first-class.

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.



25
IMPORTED
CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS and MARES

3 Cleveland Bays, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs for sale at all times

at reasonable prices. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Our stations are Claremont, C. P. R., and Pickering, G. T. R., where visitors will be met by writing or telegraphing us at Brougham.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

FOR SALE.



REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion Marquis, 5 yrs old, 1,600 lbs., sound, kind, and a sure sire. 6 Weanlings, the get of Marquis. 2 Fillies, 4 yrs., g. daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian dam Morgan, both stunted to standard stallion. 1 Gelding, 4 yrs., g. son of Geo. M. Patchen, dam, g. daughter of Lexington—very promising. 1 Gelding, 3 yrs., g. son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian dam Abdallah. 1 Gelding, 1 yr., g. son of Volunteer dam Morgan. This is all well bred stock. Reason for selling, to reduce number. For full particulars, address,

E. P. BALL, V. S.,

LEE FARM, Rock Island, Que.

JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS, MALTON, ONTARIO, CAN.

Breeders and importers of
CLYDESDALE & SHIRE

HORSES,

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Terms reasonable.

JAMES GARDHOUSE & SONS,
MALTON STATION,
Highfield P. O., Ont.

CLYDESDALES



FOR SALE

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

NOT long arrived, a superior lot of Clydesdale Stallions, ranging from one to four years old, including gets of the celebrated sires Druid, Lord Kirkhill, McCammon, Lord Erskine, Newman, Belted Knight and Garnet Cross.

Catalogues will be published shortly.

ROBERT BEITH & CO.,

Aug. 21, '86.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

MANITOBA OIL CAKE, natted, crushed or whole.
ROCK SALT, indispensable for Horses and Cattle.
ALFRED BOYD, 23 Scott Street, TORONTO.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

RESIDENCE ONE MILE FROM CLAREMONT STATION.

Importers of Registered



CLYDESDALE
Stallions and Mares.

We have constantly on hand and FOR SALE

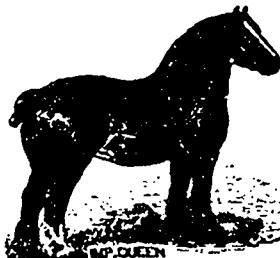
At reasonable terms, a number of superior Clydesdale stallions and mares, registered, and which have been selected from the most successful prize winners at the leading shows in Scotland. Also a few choice

SHETLAND PONIES

Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome
CLAREMONT, Feb 17th, 1886.

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

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