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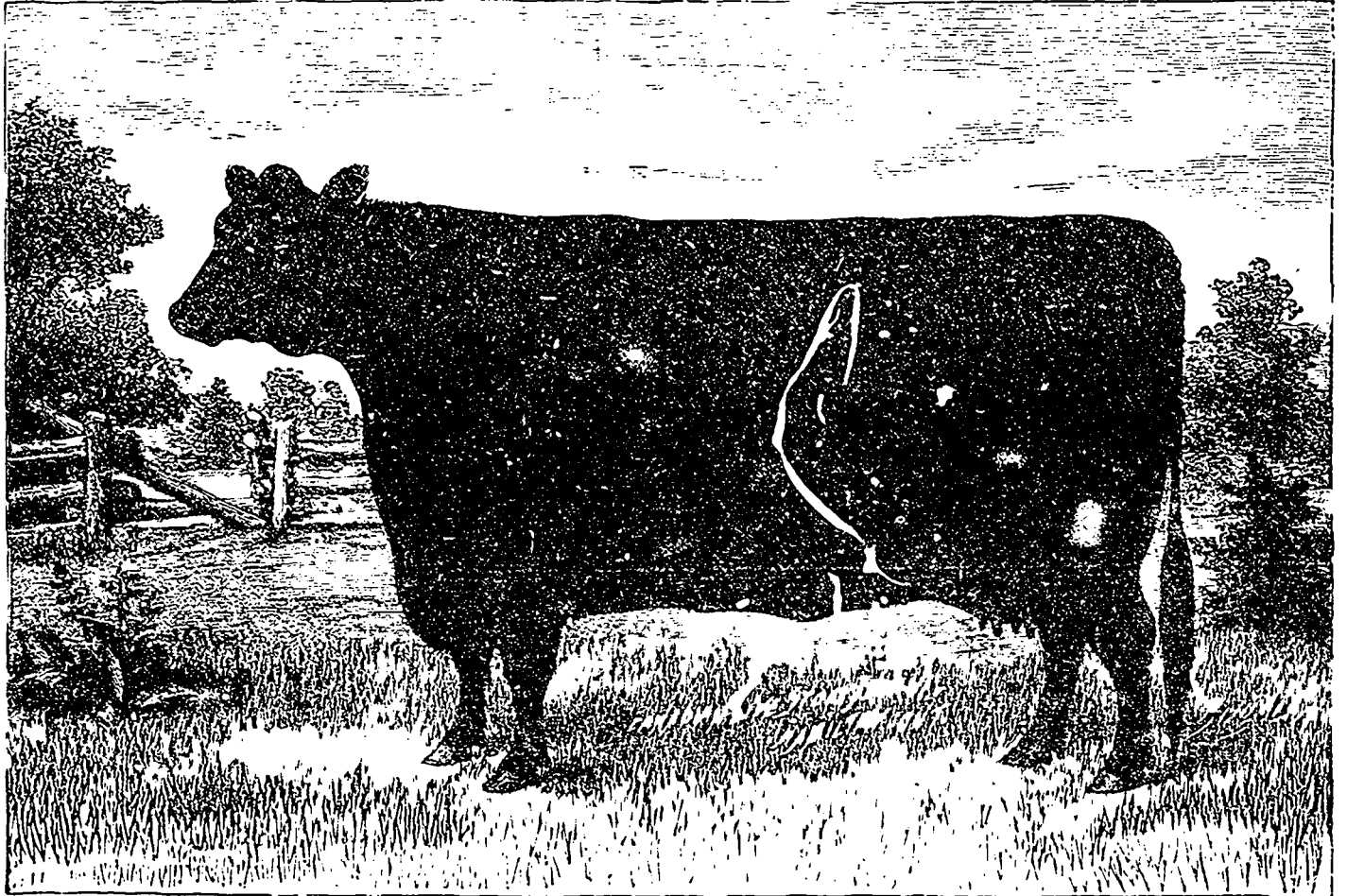
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STOCK RAISERS OF CANADA.

Vol. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, MAY, 1885.

No. 5



THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW DOLLY VARDEN 3D (3537).

Imported by and the property of Mr. Rufus H. Pope, Eastview, Cookshire, Que.

Dolly Varden 3d.

This beautiful Aberdeen Angus Poll, though not of any particular strain of ancestry, is nevertheless a very fine and true specimen of her race, and is the dam of the best of the many fine bull calves of this hoinessee bred at Eastview last year, and which has just been sold along with two females to Mr. John Lowe, near Amherst, Nova Scotia, who we are very pleased to hear, is about starting a herd of this noble beef breed. We congratulate him upon his good fortune in securing so fine a specimen to head his herd.

Dolly Varden 3d (3537), was calved 11th February, 1879, and was bred by George Barclay, Esq., Yondertown, King Edward, Scotland. She was sired by Stanley of Yondertown (851), and is from the dam, Dolly Varden 2d (2443), by Deveronside (710). Her dam, Dolly Varden (1873), was by Lord of Don (4). The g. g. dam, Madonna (1869), was by Lord Clyde 2d (789), and her g. g. dam was Lady (1869). She was a prize-winner beyond the sea, but never been shown in this country.

The Eastview herds of Aberdeen-Angus Polls and Charfords are in a flourishing condition. We have heard through the owner, Mr. Rufus H. Pope, that the calves already number fifty. Mr. Pope surmentions, "My Pride cows, Waterside and

Montbleton, and Kelpie, gave me a heifer each. Charmer, who was bought at the Tillyfour dispersion, and her daughter, Charmer 4th, also gave me a c. c. each, and my best cow, Waterside Queen, was equally kind in presenting me with a c. c. So you see I have been well favored this season notwithstanding the hard times."

"I think your JOURNAL is the best dollars' worth of any publication in the Dominion."—D. GRANT, 167 Yonge St., Toronto.

"I value your JOURNAL very highly, and congratulate you on the position to which it has attained in so short a time.—CHAS. DRURY, M. P. P.

"I may also state that I sold all the birds I could spare through my advertisement in LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, and have had enquiries about ensilage since the publishing of the February number."—REV. JAS. C. QUINN, Bathurst, N. B.

"Your JOURNAL is, without exception, the best thing of the kind that I have ever met with, more especially for stock raising, but also for agriculture, and I have had a great many. Keep up your high moral tone and you will succeed."—WAITER HICK, Goderich, Ont.

"January number is the best sample of the best journal for stock-raisers in the Dominion."—FRANK FRAME, Guy's River, N. S.

"We like the JOURNAL very much, especially the dairy and poultry departments."—MESSRS. SMITH & CAMPBELL, Sutherland's Corners, Ont.

"If your JOURNAL could be in every house, and our farmers would try and follow its instructions, what a change it would make!"—WM. MCBURNEY, Selkirk, Ont.

"Your JOURNAL continues to do extremely well, and is much the best paper which I get on the stock question."—A. C. BELL, M. P. P., New Glasgow, N. S.

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Will every reader of the "Journal," who has not yet done so, please send us one new subscriber before our next issue comes out? We can still supply back numbers of the present year.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

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To 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, MAY, 1885.

PLEASE notice the address tag on the JOURNAL or on the wrapper. Subscribers whose address tag reads Dec. '84 should remember their subscription expired with that issue, and should renew at once.

Too much importance cannot be given to the selection of breeding animals that have come of a good ancestry, as in such a case there is more likelihood of their producing a progeny that will fulfil the expectations of the owner. Families are found in all countries which have transmitted their peculiar excellencies to a long line of descendants, whilst breeding from others is like playing a game of chance. A well defined illustration of this is found in the experience of Mr. John Wade, Port Hope, who made his first importation of Shorthorns in 1845. One of that purchase of the Lady Eden tribe was a great milker, as indeed the tribe were. As long as the herd was kept on the place, until 1879, the same quality adhered to her descendants. The same characteristics cling to her progeny widely scattered over various parts of Ontario.

"MELBOURNE," writing on "The care and improvement of dairy stock," in the dairy department of this number makes a good point for the Holsteins when he says, "For the first few months the calves gain in weight equal to the Shorthorn, but their growth does not continue so long and steadily. It would be useless to expect an essentially dairy animal to produce beef of as good a quality as the Shorthorn or Polled Angus." We might add the Hereford. The very moderation of "Melbourne's" language here gives him victory, as he only states, but does not over-state the truth. There is a peculiar charm in the language of moderation in reference to the merits of any one breed in this age, in which the battle of the breeds is being waged so fiercely. Excessive pleading is always unwise, and is sure in the end to defeat the object aimed at. In this most devouring age, almost every article written that is worth reading is placed in the witness box and subjected to the severest examination by some prosecutor, hence the wisdom of stating

matters just as they are. In such a case the attack of Tamerlane himself will not avail.

"It is a fact well known to breeders that the purer the blood of an animal is, and the longer the line of pure bred ancestors through which its descent can be traced, the more likely is it to transmit the characteristics or peculiarities of the race to its progeny." We quote from the Dublin *Farmers Gazette*, which says further, "A pure bred sire, therefore, is of incalculable benefit in a district stocked with scrubs, as common nondescript cattle are called in America. His gets will in almost every case take more after him than after their dams, and that generation, though only half breeds, will be really much better than half breeds." How long is it to be before the bulk of our Canadian farmers will open their eyes to the importance of the truth just enunciated? How many millions more are to be sunk annually before they will practice the plan of using only good registered sires? The Clydesdale men in Scotland are fully alive to the importance of this question. At the Glasgow show there were no fewer than 48 first-class Clydesdale stallions selected by deputations from agricultural societies throughout that country, to travel in their respective districts. It is a notable fact that an overwhelming majority of these were registered horses.

THE idea is somewhat prevalent that stock-raising is rather an easy method of farming as compared with grain growing. We are not much inclined to take this view. While we hold to the opinion that in the end it is quite ahead of grain growing in the returns, we do not think there is much about it that is easy, and we would not have those going into it largely to do so under the impression that there is not labor connected with it. To say that there is not much rest about it is nearer the truth. The successful stockman will find the necessity of exercising incessant watchfulness. It will not do to trust to the vigilance of hired help alone, as we usually find it in this country. It is nothing short of wonderful the quickness with which the vigilant breeder will detect the slightest thing that has gone astray in the herd, though a matter that might not have been detected for days by the careless observer. The grain grower may have the worst of it in the summer, but he has the best of it in the winter. It is the slipshod way in which he keeps his cattle in winter that has begotten the impression that stock-raising is easy. Shall we shun the business, then, because it is not easy? Nay, the successful gold-digger even is usually a busy, laborious and persevering man.

"We advocate very strongly the keeping up of stamina in all farm stock." This grandly important sentence was penned by the editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, and we could heartily desire that it were nailed in living characters over every stockman's stable door in the Dominion, and most thoroughly inwrought in the practice of every Canadian who has even but one single animal in his possession. Read this, ye men who winter your cattle principally on straw and turn them out of the yard lighter in the spring than they were in the autumn previously. Read it, ye men whose ewes are now wandering through the fields with large patches of wool lost, and followed by lambs drawn up in the back. Read it, ye men whose horses show every rib, and whose sows have length mainly without breadth, and ponder it well: just as surely as the stamina is gone, the gains are gone. therefore keep only what you can keep in good heart, and see to it that it is kept in

good heart. The poor horse can do but half a day's work, the lean cow will give but half the return of milk, and the lean steer is only of use to consume provender in large quantities. Sow a large lot of grain this spring and save it for the stock next winter, keeping them always looking well, and at all times pushing straight ahead.

"I wish you every success in your endeavor to eliminate the scrub stock from this Dominion, knowing that in so doing you will be the means of enriching the country to the extent of several millions of dollars." So writes a correspondent from St. Catharines, and in his conclusion he is certainly correct. This of itself, though not the highest object in life, is grandly worth living for. Any agency that will bring about such a result is surely worthy of the attention and support of all lovers of their country. Although we confidently expect that scrub stock will one day have no place in Canada, we are painfully conscious of the fact that the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL cannot accomplish the work alone. It will require all the assistance that can be given by every advanced stockman in all the land. Legislators must use both tongue and pen; officers of agricultural societies must be untiring in their efforts, and every advanced stockman in the land must try to exercise a wholesome influence, both by precept and example, on all his neighbors. This is a matter of more importance to the country than all the other industries combined, and is therefore well worthy the attention of our rulers and governors. We take pleasure in reflecting that our journal was the first in Canada to preach this crusade against scrub stock, and we shall try to keep it in the van till these shall have been numbered with the things that were.

The Feeding and Care of General Purpose Colts.

In preparing this paper we are much indebted to our townsman, M. E. Teneyck, V. S., a graduate of the Toronto school, for his valuable advice and assistance.

We commence with the

MARE,

which of course should be a good animal, if possible of a good stock, and in no way predisposed to any of the ailments which afflict horse-flesh. She should not be bred before becoming pretty well matured, and if used for breeding purposes when up in years, should be so fed that the colt she nurses may receive a full supply of nourishment, which at such a time is indispensable to the production of a vigorous beast. She may be worked carefully if not suckling a foal, until within, say three months of foaling, beyond which time there is more or less of hazard in thus using her. In no case put a brood mare in the hands of a careless or unkind driver, which means, in most instances, the loss of the colt, if not that of the mare.

Foals of the above class should come about the time of the arrival of good grass, which furnishes a milk with more laxative properties in it than is usually obtained otherwise for the young colt, a matter of no little moment. If the mare has been a fortnight on grass before foaling, there is little fear that any trouble will arise from constipation with the young foal. When the colt is so affected, give a small quantity of linseed or castor oil, 1 or 2 ozs., which may be repeated in a reasonable time when the object is not attained. In some cases it may be further necessary to use an injection.

The mother should be kept in the winter, prior to foaling, in a loose box stall, or, better still, allowed

to run in the barn yard a good part of the day, and to rest under a shed fairly warm at night. Exercise on the part of the dam is indispensable to the well being of the foal she is carrying.

A small quantity of grain (bruised oats) with bran occasionally may be necessary for the mare in winter unless the hay is very nutritious, and when the foal comes before grazing time, bran mash should be fed daily as the time of parturition approaches, with half a pint of ground linseed meal added.

It is no certain criterion that the mare will foal within a short time, to see wax gather upon the teats, as in instances not a few this appearance vanishes before the appearance of the foal. Great vigilance is therefore necessary at such a time, especially in the case of young dams, which not unfrequently allow their colts to smother for lack of attention. When so neglected, death will take place within a few minutes after birth.

If the dam is a good feeder and a good milker, she will do fairly well when kept on good grass with plenty of clean water, with the assistance of grain, but when not a good milker, or when the pasture is deficient in quantity, or dried, she should be fed daily a quantity of bruised oats two or three times per day. The colt soon learns to eat of the meal which the mother shares, which is to them a double advantage, not only adding to their thrift before weaning, but also preventing stagnation after this takes place, as they at once take to the consumption of increased supplies of meal.

It is not profitable to work the dam while she is suckling the colt. Heating her by labor seems to alter the condition of the milk, which leads to indigestion on the part of the foal, and consequent scouring.

TREATMENT THE FIRST WINTER.

A good time to wean young colts is when taken from the grass, hence the age at which this may be done will vary considerably. The advantages are that with no other change to follow they at once adapt themselves to their new surroundings, without a second adaptation to the change of more confining quarters the same season, and the mare and colt are easily kept apart at such a time.

Proper, liberal and judicious feeding the first winter are of the utmost importance. The constant aim should be to induce continuous, steady growth without producing what may be termed a fatty condition. They should receive daily in addition to good nutritious timothy hay, or blue grass cut early, a morning feed of 3 quarts of bruised oats, a noon feed of 3 quarts of the same, and an evening feed of 2 quarts, with 2 quarts of bran added, and half a pint of boiled flax seed, that is, half a pint before the boiling. This, with the water in which it is boiled, being poured upon the meal and bran when warm, makes an excellent mash which keeps the bowels in a laxative and healthy condition; give also a little salt daily, or what is better, keep rock salt in the stall. These quantities will not be necessary just at once, but are not too much when the colt is thus gradually habituated, while it may be further necessary to vary them with the character of the colt. A specimen possessing a heavy frame, and which develops early, will require more than one of lighter conformation and lower growth.

TREATMENT THE SECOND WINTER.

They should be kept during the first, second or third winters in a loose box stall, which is all the better to be roomy, but if not large they should invariably have access to the yard, for an hour at least a day. The third winter, if being broken, they may be tied in an

ordinary stall if getting sufficient exercise through driving, but in no case confine them tied when younger, which is adverse to their right development.

The stalls should be comfortable, and sufficiently entiled and kept cleaned, and littered at least twice a day. Standing in filthy stalls induces disease of the hoof, which may never be overcome. They should also be kept separate in the stalls, amongst other reasons, to enable them to get each a proper share of food.

The food the second winter should be similar in character and in quantity to that fed the first winter, always allowing latitude for the exercise of judgment.

TREATMENT THE THIRD WINTER.

The quantity of feed required the third winter will depend largely on the size of the animal, and the stage of development which it has reached. The more nearly matured the less the quantity of the grain feed. As an average at this age 2 quarts of bruised oats three times per day will be sufficient, with a bran mash say three times a week, and a little boiled flax seed.

The first winter, in every instance, they should be halter broken, and the third winter broken to drive. The amount of such driving should be moderate, and will have an important bearing on the amount of food required.

We know that some will object that the quantity of meal mentioned as the daily ration during the first winter is too much in proportion to that fed the third winter. Our answer is try it, but be careful to observe the attendant conditions. On the principle that a big boy busied mainly with his sports and growing rapidly, requires more food than the same person when matured, we argue in favor of the larger ration for the colt in the earlier stages of growth.

SUMMER TREATMENT.

When plentifully supplied with succulent pastures, timothy, blue grass, etc., and abundance of water and shade, they require no further grain supplement until the pastures fail. Care should be taken, however, that when first turned on grass they are not allowed to remain out too long. It is all the better if the pasture is scant at first, as, otherwise, eating too much of it may induce colic. The better way is to allow them to be out but a portion of the day at first, while the grain ration is lessened by degrees.

The ration and treatment for draught colts is somewhat similar, with the difference that a somewhat more liberal allowance of food may be necessary.

All this means labor and outlay, but it is labor and outlay that will be followed—barring accidents—by very satisfactory returns. A very large proportion of the horses in our country are not worthy of the name. They are not general purpose, heavy draught, roadster, nor carriage, but non-descript, best fitted for consuming food and producing feelings of vexation when one looks at them.

There is, however, a cheering improvement of late, a desire for which will, we trust, be caught up by every breeder in the land. It should be a sacred rule with all who engage in breeding horses to keep them pushing vigorously straight ahead from the day of birth until matured.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. On British Polled Cattle.

BY R. C. AULD.

(Late of Tillyfour, Scotland.)

The JOURNAL for February—a most excellent number of a most excellently conducted stock paper—has just reached me. I really would not like to miss any number of it—it is now like an old friend. Its contents, its appearance, and its art—i. e. illustrations—are

steadily improving, showing that there are right men at the helm. I take special notice of what your correspondents are saying; for they are a class that can do much good or much unintentional or intentional harm. It was therefore with regret that I read Mr. Kough's notion as to "the establishment of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Mr. Wm. Kough's idea is certainly of the newest manufacture—brand new:

"When the breed was first established, which was some eighty or a hundred years ago, it was done by crossing the old Galloway breed with a Shorthorn, or a horned bull, and then judiciously selecting, so as to produce an ideal type in shape and color."

In the next sentence he says:

"The Sussex Red Polls would appear to have been produced by a cross from a horned bull on Galloway cows, and then bred to each other!"

Mr. Wm. Kough must either be extremely ignorant or have sources of intelligence available to none but himself, for it is the first time I have heard of a Sussex Red Polled breed. But this serves to show the value of Mr. Kough's lucubrations as to the "establishment" of breeds. As to the

SUFFOLK POLLED BREED.

I have just looked over the works of Marshall and Young, who wrote from 1780, and whose statements would hold good a long time previous, and nowhere do they say that the Suffolk was indebted for origination or establishment to the Galloway—that the breed was then established as a universally Polled breed—while "many of the Galloways were horned." They, indeed, deprecated all attempts at such a cross. Certainly there were large numbers of "Scots" cattle sent into these counties—which no one can say were used there for other purposes than "fattening." They (Marshall, etc.) do not give any grounds for the summary statements like Mr. Wm. Kough would make—which are simply cuckoo-like.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENT ERRONEOUSLY ASCRIBED TO GALLOWAYS.

Of these Galloways there were, according to Marshall's enumeration (and he is, it may be said, the earliest authority we have), the large and important class of "Lowland Scots." Let us identify. These were from the Northeastern counties—the calf-ground of the Aberdeen-Angus. Now in these counties the breeds were well known to consist of three (a) the lowland, (b) the midland, i. e., 'twen-low, and highland, (c) the Highland. The last may be here dismissed from consideration, as it is included in Marshall's "Highland Scots." The second, (b), were the splendid horned race of Fife, Angus and Aberdeen, now, alas! long extinct (the "some of them horned" of Marshall's Lowland Scots), of a much superior grade to the original horned Galloway. The first (a) was the native Polled race of Angus and Aberdeen, the "some of them" Polled of Marshall's Lowland Scots, known provincially, from time immemorial, as "Angus doddies" and "Buchan humlies." Such was the composition of the "Lowland Scots" of Marshall, including the horned and Polled breeds of the Northeast counties. No one here denied the existence of these horned breeds in these counties. We have gloried in them and, figuratively, wept over their extinction. But they were provincially regarded as distinct from the Polled, and these had distinct titles, "Angus-doddies" and "Buchan-humlies." There were always these two distinct kinds in the north. On the other hand in Galloway there has always only been one kind. The Galloway breeder would persistently endeavor to deny that his breed was evolved from the recently Horned Galloways—he does not glory in that ancestor; he is ashamed of the original, and not

very long ago the Galloway was a horned breed, a "very ugly horn"-ed breed.

This is a matter of history that the Galloway breeders have to accept. Ample proof of this is everywhere obtainable.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GALLOWAYS.

Of the breeds of Britain the Galloway, as it at present exists, is descended from probably the most mixed race imaginable. How is this? Why, it was in old times being on the borders, subject to the constant forays and an eternal crossing and recrossing with the North of England breeds. While just after that, this crossing was followed up by the Irish with still the crossing of English longhorned, shorthorned breeds, Highland and "Northeastern, Lowland cattle" Northeastern Lowland cattle meant the polled breed—it—the Galloway—was indeed the *point d'appui*, from the earliest times, of breeds from south, north, and from across channel. One might imagine the result likely to ensue. What were they like? They were like the longhorned in everything except in the matter of horn, i. e., they were broken colors, and the chief color not black. Lawrence, 1805, gives a figure of one—a prize one—which is like a miserable polled Holstein. Whence did they get rid of their horns? Well, the active cause could not be far to seek. Among the English cattle were *polled* cattle, which I can prove older than the Galloways themselves. Among the Irish cattle were *polled* cattle, which I can prove were older than the Galloways themselves. Among the Northeastern importations—the trade south in which originated previous to the last Prince Charlie rebellion), were the polled breeds of the north, which can be proved to be older than the Galloways themselves—all, all older than the Galloway. Let the reader choose which was most likely to be the parent of the "polled" Galloway.

Out of this *menie* of "everybody's father to nobody's daughter," did the Galloway—as he presently exists—suddenly arise, like Aphrodite, perfectly formed out of the foam. It burst on the wondering gaze of the unsuspecting world—as the "polled" Galloway! It had no other conjunctive or adjective "particular denomination"—but *polled*—a very modern phrase, as applied to cattle. It had no ancient history, whereas the Aberdeen, the Angus, the Irish, and, aye, the Suffolk, too—I am proud to discover (preserved in a highly interesting connexion, which I hope to make public very soon) had "tee" names for their pet cattle, ("tee"—i. e., pit-tee—put to—a name put to, not a *nick* name, but a sort of homely ending name).

In the compass of this article I cannot go into all the evidence as to the antiquity of the Aberdeen-Angus, as compared with the comparative slight antiquity of the Galloway. I have done so to a certain extent in the controversy with the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, in the columns of the London *Live-Stock Journal* lately.

HOW GALLOWAYS CAME INTO NOTICE.

The "polled" Galloway was "born" Aphrodite-like, at a good season, just in time to gather some modest habiliments of worth, when the attention to live-stock in the kingdom, as a special branch of agriculture, forced itself on the notice of writers such as Marshall, Young, Culley, Lawrence, Henderson, etc. These were followed up by the Board of Agriculture, preliminary and maturer "General Views," and the breeds that were not "far remote from cities" came in for prime and premier notice.

Thus the blushing Galloway bewitched the willing Sassenach, and he was content not to wander further.

"This is Galloway land, and these cattle are 'Galloways!'" They were then mostly polled, and thence everything polled from Scotland was, if a distinctive name had to be put to it, necessarily a Galloway—similar to the mistake made in many parts of the States. When the Aberdeens are now mentioned, they say, "Oh, the Galloways!" The Galloway came in for great galore of praise. Indeed, considering all that was then said, it would appear to have been a wondrous breed; and what astonishes one at the present day is, that it has now so belied its promise. It would appear to have been Galloway "all over the shop" then. To use but the quaint words of the song, "It has never done anything since." The impression grows on one that there must have been Aberdeen-Angus "in these to a considerable degree. C. C. Parkinson, or one of these early "lights," describes some "Galloways" he saw in England as much "mellower" than the ones he had been accustomed to see in Galloway. Is not that word "mellower" one of the very descriptive words used to denote some of the most marked differences of the Aberdeen or the Galloway now-a-days, too? That what were Aberdeen and Angus polls went largely into England at the same time as Galloways, Marshall shows us; and note, it is only subsequent writers up to a certain date who use the term Galloway, generically to describe *all* polled Scotch cattle, and this was not confined to Aberdeen-Angus polls. For Culley mentions a Highland Scot, a horned breed, as being in Lincolnshire; and Parkinson transforms this at once into a Galloway. Here, then, was a Galloway—that was unfortunately a *horned* Scot, showing that the name Galloway, to some, still had the old association by his own original horned nature thick upon it.

The reason of Aberdeen, or Northeast country polls on "ganging sooth" to England, getting dubbed—"honorably" it was meant—unfortunately as Galloways—was the simple fact of their being *better known*, i. e., nearer to centres. Knownness goes a long way when there are favors to be dispensed, does it not?

The author of the article on Aberdeen cattle in J. Coleman's "Cattle of Great Britain" (published at *The Field* office, 336 Strand, London), I find has said the same thing, and came to the same conclusion, before me, although unknown to me. He says that the Galloways, being a border breed, nearer the markets, and thus better known where men did congregate, the name was applied indiscriminately to the Polled Aberdeen and Angus breeds.

The above was not written in connection with Mr. Wm. Kough at all, or in answer to him. It is what all on your side should know, that I have given the Galloway justice in the above quotations, hence the positive shamelessness of such a groundless assertion as Mr. Wm. Kough thoughtlessly makes will appear evident.

GALLOWAYS FOUND WANTING.

One of the best live-stock writers in England, with whom I had a friendly passage-at-arms some years ago, then declared that "all manner of crosses into all sorts of breeds, had been tried," and every one knows that the Galloway was tried in Aberdeen and the north. The crosses are well enough known and have been made much of. But only the bare fact of their being tried is being trumpeted. These "trials" were made long after the breed—Aberdeen and Angus—had been established from its native polled ancestor, and were tried *independently* of that Aberdeen-Angus breed, either by themselves or on the remnants of *highland* breed. It was doubtless thought that these native highland cattle would be a good nick to a breed, viz., the Galloway, that originally was also horned.

(Note the breed from which the "Galloway" is descended was then, and, as the *native*, the original horned Galloway.) These trials failed. So also the trials to breed them pure. In only one instance had I come across a case such as crossing Galloways into Shorthorns in the north, and that was not in Angus or Aberdeen, but Elgin. Such a case, then, had there been a plurality, could have given the Mr. Wm. Kough some grounds for such a way from the truth of the matter as certain as he makes in your pages. The case I allude to is this, which I think may be found also noted in Youatt. "The dealers (of Elgin and Moray) also complained of the crosses with the Galloway and Shorthorn, the progeny not being sufficiently hardy to drive to the distant market." That was enough to blast the hopes of any such originating of a breed from such a conglomeration. If such a cross had been the formation of any breed, we should have seen in such breed frequent specimens of broken colors such as the figure of the Galloway by John Lawrence, which I have already noted. I have examined all the works of the Board of Agriculture on the counties in which Polled cattle now exist, and many other works by other writers dealing on the same, and I have failed to notice any statements that could give color to such a theory as that of Mr. Wm. Kough. I have herein given the only one that I found bearing on this point, and it does not refer to the calf-country of the Northeast polled counties. It is therefore needless to ask Mr. Kough, and the other Galloway breeders in the States—I am aware such an idea is being earnestly, industriously and persistently propagated by all who have been unfortunate enough to have got possessed of the Galloway delusion, in America—for his proofs. In fact I know of one Galloway breeder who sold his herd by public auction at an average of \$75 per head, and was much cast down about the result—yet had the pluck of a better cause in him and said gaily after his sale, "Never mind, I have got some daisies of Galloway calves left at home—never mind! I'll buy me some young toppy Shorthorns for them and start and breed Angus!" I would have all—*all*—it would be the best thing that could happen for the Aberdeen to expose the delusion. Such is the method of "improving the Galloway into Aberdeen-Angus."

MR. ALLEN'S MISTAKE.

I suppose readers of the venerable L. F. Allen's otherwise admirable text book, "American Cattle," will recognize the quotation "improved Galloways," as applied to the Aberdeen-Angus breed in that work—a breed dismissed gracefully in two "pars," while the Galloway has 17 pp.; Highland, Ayrshire as many! and this, mind, is in last—1884—edition, too! This is really too much! The author has not evidently thought it worth while to become acquainted with Macdonald and Linclaw's History of "The Polled Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus," which is well known in *quintive* circles in America—a work such that not even the *Shorthorn breeders* can produce a history like it.

I had some correspondence with Mr. Allen on the subject, and eventual, the only reference I could exact from him as to his authority for stating that Aberdeens were "improved Galloways" was—"ask Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Ont., and Mr. McCombie, of Scotland." Now we all know what *they* have pronounced on the matter. The former "burnt his fingers in his enticed trial with the Galloways—was glad to get clear of them at any price." "Will never touch them, even at a long pole length again," etc.

MR. WM. MCCOMBIE'S OPINION OF GALLOWAYS.

As to Mr. McCombie, of Scotland—this is the *late* Mr. Wm. McCombie, of Tillyfour! As I said, Aber

dean-Angus men have nothing to lose by concealing the fact of the "trials" of Galloways. They have in fact everything to gain by the fullest knowledge being disseminated on the subject. It is well known by everybody that among the rest who "tried" the Galloway, was Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, the most dangerous man to have tried them if they had proved a success—not only because he was an Aberdeen Polled breeder, but if they—the Galloways—had been a better breed, he would have stuck to them, thrown overboard the Aberdeen, and not discarded the Galloways like Cochrane and the whole other "ungrateful crew." Let us see what "improving the Galloways" led to. Undoubtedly the hands into which the Galloways fell to be "tried" were more energetic and capable than even the best of the Galloway breeders themselves. Hence let us see what "improving the Galloways" led to, and that is to be seen in the late Mr. McCombie's "Cattle and Cattle Breeders." In the third edition, in the production of which I assisted—of that book at pp. 16, 17, Mr. McCombie says: "As to the Galloways, they also have had a fair trial with me."

On poor land they are unrivalled, except, perhaps, by the small Highlanders. Although [thus] the Galloways are such good cattle to graze, they are not so easily finished as our Aberdeen-Angus and cross-bred cattle. They have too much thickness of skin and hair, too much timber in their legs; they are too thick in their tails, too deep in their necks, too sunken in their necks, for being very fast feeders. It is difficult to make them ripe. In many cases it is impossible, even though you keep the animals till their heads turn grey. You can bring them to be three-quarters fat, and there they stick; it is difficult to give them the last dip. If, however, you succeed in doing so, there is no other breed by the pound weight worth more than a first-class Galloway. Ay, there's the rub—"if you succeed in doing so."

The late lamented Mr. H. B. Anderson in his address before the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, admitted the same then as to the quality of the beef in the Galloway—"even when fat—but more pointedly leading to the inference that it was impossible to make him fat—as that is understood by the Aberdeenshire feeder. The late Mr. R. O. Pringle, author of "The Live-Stock of the Farm," editor of the *Farmers' Gazette*, in his work quotes from a writer in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* of 1865, as saying indeed it "would not pay" to waste keep "on a Galloway in the attempt to 'prime' him." It is needless to add that Mr. McCombie described the Galloway as a plague.

TRUE VALUE OF GALLOWAYS.

In a recent graphic jotting in your JOURNAL you quoted some one as designating the Texans as being the breed for starvation. Here, then, the Galloway may rival the Texan. But Galloway men make big virtues of their cattle's demerits or vices.

The history of these Galloway breeds have come down to the present generation in a proverbial expression. Where an animal is met with that does not come up to the mellow, bloody beauty of the Aberdeen, that unfortunate animal is dubbed as "like a Galloway brute!" And I have the highest authority for saying that the Galloways were in those days regarded as they are still, as "sittan"—such was the phrase used—"beasts." "Sittan" is a very expressive way of designating a slow flesher, a stick-in-the-mud animal.

There is a wise saw in the North-east of Scotland to the effect, "If a beast winna pay meat, it winna pay hunger." Now here we have the Galloway not paying "meat," ergo it winna pay starvation. Gallo-

way enthusiasts claim them as "rustlers." Verily they may, for they have been rustled down to the proverbial last straw there are several "last straw" points, any or all of which can be applied. It is the strongest argument of the Galloway men, they are left way behind by the Kyloe, or West Highland, breed in this respect. This is a beautiful race of cattle, and I believe destined to experience a "big boom" on the American side. In the mere matter of "claims" the Galloway can't compete with the Highlander—for the Highlander is superior in every point—feeding, fattening, beef, beauty, hardness, symmetry, etc., to the Galloway, a long way. The two are on the same level for comparison. The Aberdeen is in a different category altogether. They have rustled along in the worst climate in Britain very well in the past and have spread over Scotland, and are largely in England and Ireland. They have raised themselves into a position to parody the poet, to look every breed in the face, and owe not any one—and have landed themselves in the highest platform from which they can view the distant reflection away in a "back seat."

COLOR IN THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

As to the matter of the red color in the Aberdeen-Angus, if Mr. Wm. Kough could have the privilege of looking over such works as I have mentioned previously, he and others would not need to twaddle about the remarkable occurrence. They would find that red was one of the proper colors of the breed. They would also find there that their proper colors were always whole colors—not broken like the colors we read of as being peculiar to the Galloway of same date.

I could fill a whole issue with matter to dispose of such attempted disparagement of the premier polled cattle as those treated of herein. But I am quite willing to let the matter rest by the breeds fighting it out in the show-yards themselves.

Success in its Most Valued Form.

Mr. J. S. Hart, the Jersey breeder of Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, has sent us the following letter which is most refreshing. He says:

"The STOCK JOURNAL is becoming very popular amongst our farmers, and you have only to show it when they subscribe. To it we are largely indebted for the interest awakened in the breeding of thoroughbred stock. Of four persons induced to take the JOURNAL last year the first bought of me four Durham thoroughbreds, the second a Durham heifer, the third, Dominion, first-prize Jersey heifer, whilst her daughter was sold to the fourth. I think my comment is unnecessary. He must be slow to learn, who, being a breeder, neglects to advertise and circulate by every means within his reach, stock news, and particularly the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL."

Canada's Shipping Cattle.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The April number of JOURNAL to hand, containing the usual number of valuable articles interesting and instructive to stockmen, with more than the usual space devoted to topics of general interest. Your article, "Where does Canada get her shipping cattle?" will, I trust, have the effect of enlightening Mr. Turner as to the capabilities of this country for stock raising. Reliable information respecting Ontario is sadly wanting in England, many otherwise intelligent people believing just such bugaboo yarns as this "seven months' winter" one of Mr. Turner. Doubtless the ubiquitous land agent of the United States has much to do with these erroneous impressions.

Yours truly,

A. GIFFORD.

Meaford, April 10th, 1885.

A man of Mr. Turner's intelligence should be above listening to the "bugaboo yarn" of a land agent.

English Cattle Breeds in Canada.

It may now be stated with confidence that the collection of cattle at the stock-breeding farms of Canada is among the most valuable in the world. It is made up of the very best blood of the bovine aristocracy of England. Not many years ago there were no pure herds in the country, except the small species of cow in the French part of Lower Canada, which were brought in chiefly from Bretagne, and possess the milking characteristics of the Alderney. To-day there are in Canada and the Canadian North-West many herds of the best English breeds, with a pure and unbroken record extending back many generations.—*Farmers' Gazette*.

We are much pleased to see our able contemporary of the Emerald Isle speak so sensibly in reference to this matter. The truth of these statements is amply borne out by the facts. It is our full conviction that no other country on the earth possesses so large a proportion of first-class pure bred stock for the size, unless it be Great Britain and Holland. Our thanks are due to this journal for thus stating things as they are, and all the more so when a number of the people of that country see stock matters through the same deceptive lens as that used by Mr. Geo. T. Turner, of Turnbridge, England.

Oxfords vs. Southdowns.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me a small space in your columns, as I see in your April number C. Lawrence & Son and some other Southdown breeders are disparaging Mr. Eckert's statements. These statements regarding the Oxford and Southdown crosses are quite correct, as also the report of Mr. Eckert's experiments with them. In 1882 he bought 100 half-bred Southdowns for \$500, and fed and sold them. In 1883 he bought 100 half-bred Oxfords for \$500. He fed both lots alike, and sold them all at the same price per pound. The Oxfords made him \$283 more money than the Southdowns, and no more feed consumed, and no more labor expended in attending to them. I think this should be enough to open the eyes of our Canadian farmers as to which breed of sheep to raise to get the most profit from. I see the Southdown men are blowing about the champion prizes they have taken at the fat stock shows in England. I was at the Guelph fat stock show at Christmas, and did not see the face of a Southdown there. When men begin to blow, I like to see them blow about what they have done, and not what others have accomplished.

Yours truly,

P. ARKELL.

Teeswater, April 20th, 1885.

To all Whom it may Concern,

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Procrastination may well be called the thief of time. I have purposed every day since I saw you at the great northern exhibition, Collingwood, and subscribed for your JOURNAL, to send you the dollar for same, but up till now have not put my purpose into practice. I am sure there must be numbers like myself, if I may judge from the gentle reminders I constantly see in all newspapers and journals. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe the majority of these cases are downright neglect, and I am willing as one delinquent to take my place as such, and to acknowledge that your JOURNAL is worth more than \$1 per year, and the dollar should be promptly forwarded at the expiration of each subscribing year, which would save you a great amount of labor and trouble. If this will in any way help you to spur up subscribers still in arrears, you are welcome to publish the name, use my name or not, as you please.

Craigleith, Mar. 27th, 1885.

There is too much of truth in the honest confession of the writer of the above, so honest that we have purposely withheld the name. It is lack of thought rather than indifference that leads subscribers to fall in arrears. Yet if they would but think, while it is a small matter to them, it is a very serious one to us. Our warm thanks are due to our Craigleith friend for thus coming to the rescue.

Our Scotch Letter—North.

PURE STOCK-BREEDING IN SCOTLAND.

In this letter I will glance at the result and some of the notable features of the spring sales of breeding stock, which have just been concluded. They have been held at a time of great agricultural depression, which is driving not a few of the landed proprietors away from this country to live on the continent, so keenly is it felt. Farmers, of course, were the first, as they have been the worst sufferers; and with them, too, money is getting very scarce. Reduced prices for agricultural produce, bad seasons and deficient crops have contributed to bring about a state of matters which threaten to bring ruin on all concerned. It was natural in the face of such a condition of things that the course of the spring sales of breeding stock this year was watched with more than ordinary interest and with great misgiving on the part of exposers, who feared the worst. The two great centres for these sales are Aberdeen and Perth, the latter being more convenient for purchasers, but Aberdeen having the advantage of being the chief town in one of the most noted breeding centres in Scotland. Besides these there are other sales held in Morayshire and Inverness-shire, while a few owners still dispose of their stock at home.

I find that the number of pure bred cattle brought under the hammer during the three first months of the year, from Perth northward, has been not less than 929, realizing a total sum of £24,308 5s. 6d. These figures include 530 Shorthorns at £13,464 15s. 0d., and 399 Polled Aberdeen-Angus at £10,843 10s. 6d., which gives an average per head of over £25 8s., and to the polled cattle of rather over £27. Two dispersion sales swelled the price for the polled stock, which otherwise would not have appeared so favorable when compared with the average for Shorthorns. Before noticing in some detail one or two of the sales I may here mention that last year 773 polled cattle were sold in the north of Scotland at an average of £36 12s. 11d., and 762 Shorthorns at an average of £27 17s. 9d. In 1882, 341 head of polled cattle realized an average of £62 18s. 6d., and in 1883, 242 head made £48 8s., so that there has been a somewhat sharp decline in the value of this breed of cattle, following, I suppose the withdrawal, at least temporarily, of American customers.

Mr. Dathie's annual sale at Collynie, which was the first of the season, began well the spring work, but the stock were excellent, the bulls, which were by such well-known sires as Earl of March, Cayhurst, Shapingshay, Ventriloquist, and Field Marshal, being exceptionally strong, and likely to make excellent stock-getters, which in these times are much needed to help to pay the rents. Sittyton blood, it will be seen, largely preponderates among the sires, and their calves were well worthy the reputation of the parent stock. For 21 bulls Mr. Dathie got the handsome average of £37 7s. 6d., the highest price being 66 guineas, which was paid by a local breeder for a very massive, thick, well blocked roan got by the prize bull Field Marshal, and out of a daughter of the famous white bull Lord Irwin. A handsome red calf named Heir Apparent, was purchased for the Hon. Mr. Cochran, Canada, for 50 guineas. The young bulls which were offered at the first joint sale of Shorthorns, held at Aberdeen on the 12th of February, were stronger than usual, the younger stock being retained for a supplementary sale, which took place in the following month. Of the animals catalogued the great majority, 103, were bull calves, there being only 36 females. Prices were not high all round, and the demand was not very steady, but for some of the

stronger lots the returns were fairly remunerative, the average for 97 bulls sold being £75 13s. 3d. In the following week a joint sale of polled cattle was held at Aberdeen, and the bulls offered were more select than usual, which cannot be said for those shown at the supplementary sale. The demand seemed to run on big long beasts—on the rather roughish lots than for those distinguished, more by quality and type than mere size. For 68 bulls the average was £26 5s. 9d.

At both the preceding sales Mr. Hill, St. Paul, Minnesota, was one of the principal purchasers. On the 4th of March a very important sale of young bulls was held at Perth, the total entry of males and females of both breeds being no less than 345, which is one of the largest if not the largest entry ever seen at any sale in Scotland. The cream of the lots was furnished by northern breeders from Inverness, Moray and Aberdeen. Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, carried first prizes for bulls, with a pair of very strong, big, massive yearlings, which at the sale made 100 guineas and 130 guineas respectively, the purchaser being Mr. McLennan, Buenos Ayres. Strong, heavy bulls made good prizes, but the smaller animals, although perhaps of nicer quality, were in many instances cheap. The average for 156 Shorthorn bulls was £26 12s. 10d. Several very good lots of polled bulls were sold at the same time, but as a rule the "blackskin" were poorly represented: indeed a large proportion of them should have been steered and turned into the feeders' stall. The average for 84 bulls was only £21 11s. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £61,978 3s. 6d.

On the 24th of March I was present at the dispersion of the Earl of Southesk's herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, but the event was of such unique importance that I will reserve my notice of it till next month.

What to me seemed the most remarkable thing in connection with the opening sales this year was the fact that buyers did not pay so much attention to quality and breeding as they used to do, but went in more for animals of a large, heavier, and, I may say, coarser type. This latter sort of bulls are probably, in most cases, wanted for crossing purposes. The struggle now amongst farmers is to get their young stock ready for the butcher as early as possible, and they find that size in such cases goes for a good deal in the market; but it would be a misfortune if ever breeders were induced to be less careful than hitherto of the character of the breeding quality of their stock and to strive only for size in their animals. I would advocate rather combination as far as possible of both, but at once you lose sight of that neat, compact form of animal, indicating quality, neatness and breeding, your breed, whatever it may be, will degenerate. I have heard more grumbling this season, among owners of first-class herds than I have ever heard before, that purchasers do not appreciate quality and breeding so highly as they ought, and this has been felt more since the inauguration of the joint sales than before. Aberdeenshire, though enjoying some advantages that assist breeders of stock, does not grow young cattle to such a large size as several other parts of the country, and Aberdeenshire men have to provide against a tendency in their cattle to lose size. But this very disadvantage is probably one of the greatest benefits they enjoy, for nowhere can cattle be better finished than in Aberdeen, thanks to the excellent class of stock raised within this county. They are not big, but for hardness of bone and quality no other cattle can excel them. I think it is a pity that our local buyers do not pay more attention to other points which are more requisite to the maintenance of a

first-class race of cattle than mere size. Let all the points be combined as far as practicable, but I would say, let quality and character rule, rather than size. The sales that have just been concluded are, on the whole, regarded as being, considering the scarcity of money that exists and the dullness of the times, fairly satisfactory.

QUIDAM.

Aberdeen, 6th April, 1885.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Breeding Light Horses in Canada.

There is no country in the world better adapted for breeding horses than Canada, especially the western portion of Ontario, where the blue grass is a native plant, and the soil of a rich limestone formation like that of Kentucky. The only advantage that Kentucky has over us is, that we require warmer stables and have to feed longer in winter.

In the number of the JOURNAL for March, page 58, the editor remarks, "The breeding of light horses is about to receive a new impetus in England, where the owners of such are at the present time being urged to increase the supply. In this country we conclude that too much of this has been done. We do not mean to say that too many good carriage and road horses have been produced in this country, but that too many mongrels, too light for the farm, and too slovenly for the carriage, have been bred."

Now the facts are these: England has been the home of the thoroughbred horse for two centuries, more of them (light horses) being reared there than of all other classes put together; and while during that whole period she has been trying to make road-horses out of thoroughbreds, she has failed. She now recognizes that fact, and has therefore formed an association for breeding and encouraging the road-horse. So, too, have the Russians. Both countries have purchased stock from the Americans.

The time was in Canada when roads were rough and when people all wore homespun dress, that any nag would answer for a road and drive horse; but now there are but few farmers and business men who can not afford a good driver, as the custom here is to drive, not ride. The highstrung thoroughbred does not answer the purpose, though he may look as though he did. He is not a fast trotter, and people nowadays get out of patience with slow traveling since the railway, have come into vogue.

What we want for this purpose is a horse fifteen hands and upwards, stylish and speedy. He should be able to trot in three minutes. Coachers should be sixteen hands or over, and trot close to three minutes. For these classes of horses there will be ready sale and good prices paid.

When the editor says that "too many mongrels" are bred here, he does not remember that outside of those mongrels there is no road-horse worthy of the name. Were not the founders of all our road and carriage horses throughout Canada and the United States mongrels of the first water? What was Tippoo Saib? What was Royal George, Clear Grit, Grey Eagle, Black Hawk, Old Pilot, North American, the Moscow and Columbuses? One and all might be called pure-bred mongrels. These have left names and records that will never be forgotten.

Although the little Canadian pacer has been much despised by the "thoroughbred men," yet his blood streams in the foremost ranks, as is attested by the records. See Westmont 2.14; Maud S. 2.9; J. I. C. 2.10; Maxy Cobb, 2.13; Fuller, 2.13; Clingstone, 2.14; Billy R., 2.14; Lorine, 2.14; Hopeful, 2.14; Lula, 2.15; Snuggler, 2.15; Clemie G., 2.15; Minnie R., 2.16; American Girl, 2.16.

Note Fanny Witherspoon, 2.16¼; Lucille Gold dust, 2.16¼; Phil Thompson, 2.16¼; Darby, 2.16½; Charley Fard, 2.16¾; Occident, 2.16¾; So So, 2.17¼; Piedmont, 2.17¼; Phyllo, 2.17½, and a host of others that we might name, all under 2.20.

How many times has the blood of the desert (thoroughbreds) been brought in contact with these Canadian mongrels, and never yet has the latter come out second. They have made fast and stylish roadsters and high-priced coachers. If there is in any portion of Ontario too many light horses, they will be found to be the descendants of the thoroughbred.

No thoroughbred horse ever trotted in three minutes or better, and only one such horse ever sired two performers that trotted below 2.30, and in this instance the dams of those performers were only the modest mongrel—the pacer.

The natural law is that "like will produce like," or the likeness of an ancestor. It is the foundation principle of breeding that everything should produce "after its kind." Then if you want coachers, go amongst the roadsters, for what else is a coach horse but an overgrown roadster, and select just what you want to breed from on both sides. If you want stylish roadsters assort from the roadsters the style, color and speed your heart yearneth for, remembering that the less foreign blood there is in the pedigree the more uniform will be the produce.

Individual excellence is good, but it is not everything. Some good authorities on horse-breeding lay too much stress upon individual merit, and not enough on ancestral blood. It is the uniformity of the sire's get that declares his excellence.

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove.

Notwithstanding all that our respected correspondent of Cherry Grove has said, what we wrote is mournfully true—that is—we have "too many mongrels, too light for the farm and too slovenly for the carriage"—horses that Mr. Brown, we feel quite sure, would not allow about his premises. Their name is legion.—Ed.

Ringling Bulls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

In answer to Mr. F. A. Fleming (in the February number of the JOURNAL) as to the best instruments for ringling a bull, we use a punch, which cuts a piece clean out of the gristle of the nose large enough to insert the ring, which I think is much better than a trocar, which Mr. Snell makes use of, although an instrument which every farmer should have in case of an animal becoming hoven, or bloated. It does not leave any ragged or bruised wound to fester and annoy the animal in feeding, as it makes a clean cut which heals in a few days. The punch is made by Mr. A. Kerr, of Ashburn, who also made one for Mr. Jas. I. Davidson, of Balsam, who can further speak well of its merits.

WM. C. HERON.

Dalmore, Ashburn, Feb. 16th.

Very Encouraging.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Your JOURNAL very ably fills a want long felt by the stock-raisers and farmers of the Dominion. It is undoubtedly far in advance of all other papers of a similar kind published in Canada, and is, taking all into consideration, equal to the best American journals. It is, therefore, in my opinion, the duty of every stock-raiser and agriculturist to do his utmost to enlarge and circulate its numbers. Canadians should feel proud of having such an able and well conducted journal as your own. Wishing you the success you so well deserve, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN MEYER.

Kossuth, Ont.

Scale of Points of the Holsteins.

BULLS.

Head moderately long, fine, and clean out.	POINTS.
1 Forehead broad between eyes and slightly dishing	1
2 Face tapering, muzzle medium	1
3 Cheek small	2
4 Nostrils prominent and open	1
5 Horns short, moderately fine, curving forward	2
6 Ears fine and moderate in size	1
7 Eyes large, bright and round	2
8 Neck clean cut at throat, arched, long, strongly set on shoulders, carrying the head on or above a line with the back	3
9 Shoulders broad and flat on top, same height with hips	5
10 Chest very broad, deep and full	10
11 Chine level with shoulder blades, and straight	2
12 Crops full and even with shoulders	8
13 Barrel well rounded, well ribbed up to hips, broad and deep, of good length and deep flank	6
14 Back straight from shoulders to setting on of tail, broad and flat	4
15 Hips broad and flat, level with back	3
16 Rump long, straight, broad and flat, carrying width well back	6
17 Quarters long, straight, deep, with thighs well rounded outside	6
18 Legs short, strong and straight, tapering, fine bone, broad forearm, in position firm and wide apart	6
19 Tail starting at a level with back, tapering, long and fine, heavy switch	2
20 Hide, skin soft, loose, mellow, of medium thickness, and covered with a yellowish dandruff	8
21 Hair soft, fine and velvety	4
22 Escutcheon first-class, first order	8
23 Teats, four well developed teats, set well apart	2
24 Size, medium to large	3
25 General appearance and symmetry	4
26 Color, distinctly black and white	0
Perfection	100

COWS.

Head moderately long, fine, and clean out.	POINTS.
1 Forehead broad between eyes and slightly dishing	1
2 Face tapering, muzzle medium	2
3 Cheek small	1
4 Nostrils prominent	1
5 Horns moderately fine, curving forward	2
6 Ears fine and moderate in size	1
7 Eyes large, full, bright and mild	2
8 Neck clean cut and fine at throat, rather long, rather slim, well set on shoulders, carrying head on or above the line of back	4
9 Chest broad, full and moderately deep	5
10 Shoulders lower than hips and moderately thick	3
11 Chine level with shoulders and straight	1
12 Crops full and level with shoulders	5
13 Barrel well rounded, well ribbed back, deep and good length, increasing in size toward hips	5
14 Back straight, broad and flat, with distinct depressions between the vertebrae at the junction with chine	3
15 Hips broad and flat, level with back	3
16 Rump long, broad, roomy, and nearly level, carrying breadth of hips well back	5
17 Quarters straight, long, deep, well developed, with thighs full and round outside, but open and roomy for udder	3
18 Legs short, clean, tapering, with fine bone, strong arm, in position firm and wide apart, with feet of medium size, round, solid and deep	4
19 Tail set on level with back, long, slim, tapering, heavy switch	2
20 Hide, skin soft, loose, mellow, of medium thickness, and covered with a yellowish dandruff	6
21 Hair soft, fine and velvety	3
22 Escutcheon first-class, first order	7

23 Udder carried high, extending well forward, well up behind, with even quarters, large but not fleshy, covered with soft, short, and fine hair	14
24 Teats convenient size, squarely placed, and wide apart	3
25 Milk veins very prominent, great length, branching, terminating in large, clearly defined orifices	5
26 Size, medium to large	6
27 General appearance and symmetry	3
28 Color distinctly black and white in any proportion	0
Perfection	100

In females before first calf the fourteen points given to udder are not considered, and perfection is denoted by eighty-six points.

In Which Herd Book Shall We Confide?

(Held over from April.)

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The March number of the JOURNAL to hand. I am more than ever pleased with it. I can see a marked improvement in each number. Its cuts are excellent, and its descriptions of the doings of stockmen are alone well worth the subscription price. While in your JOURNAL I find an untiring and unselfish benefactor, for which I must, as a breeder, express myself as very grateful, I am, however, sorry to say that the interests of the Canadian breeders are but little at heart in another quarter. I refer to the Shorthorn Herd Books. I have, until recently, been almost neutral in my views of the herd book controversy; and, while I found that I could not well do without the "old," I, to a very considerable extent, respected the standard of the "new" herd book. That respect it is impossible for me to hold longer, as I have, upon a careful study of the book, and a comparison with the "old," found that it, in many cases, grossly misrepresents pedigrees. I shall give below a number of pedigrees which will fully illustrate my meaning:

On page 162 of vol. i, B. A. H. P., appears the pedigree of Prince Alfred—666—, as follows: Red and white, calved March 10, 1868,—; got by Baron—668—, dam, Beauty, by Young Prince—667— g.d., Dorothy, by Ethelbert, etc., etc. Almost immediately below is the pedigree of Baron—668—, the sire of Prince Alfred—666—as follows:

Red and white, calved April 28th, 1870; bred by Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ontario, etc., tracing in all crosses to imported stock.

Now by looking at the foregoing pedigrees (of which I have given only a part), it will be seen that Baron—668— is almost two years the junior of Prince Alfred—666—, yet he is claimed to be his sire, which is impossible and incorrect.

Referring to the second volume of the C. H. B., on page 205 we find the true pedigree of Prince Alfred, [1979], as follows:

Red and white, calved March 10, 1868 —; got by Baron 2d [917], dam, Beauty, by Young Prince [1968], g. d. Dorothy by Ethelbert, etc., same as in B. A. H. B., except numbers and sire, Baron 2d [917], whose pedigree is as follows:

Red and white, calved July 5, 1865 —; got by the Guelph Baron [869], 4419, dam, Lady, by Alfred [12], 1187, g.d. Moss Rose by George 3d [314], 1611, gr. g.d. Rose by Young Forester 67. Daisy by Comet [139], 4663; Lily, by Young Farmer [243], 62.

Upon looking at the pedigree of Baron 2d, the real sire of Prince Alfred, we find that there has been no cow imported Baron 2d is, therefore, at the most a sire crossed Canadian bull. His produce, then, are ineligible for registration in either of the herd books. The blood of Baron 2d, through Prince Alfred, is diffused through a large number of Shorthorns registered in both books. In the C. H. B. they appear as they really are, hence all breeders have the opportunity of knowing the fact. Not so in the B. A., as I have shown above. The idea of registering six crossed Canadian "grades" is a thought most foreign, and much too low for the exalted minds of the "new" book men. They, however, in order to lull suspicion as well as further their own interests, have apparently forged (excuse the term, I can call it nothing else), the name of Baron, whose pedigree is a good one, and represent him as being the sire of Prince Alfred, not-

withstanding the fact that Prince Allied is nearly two years his senior.

Their object is, therefore, a selfish one. They care little for the interests of the breeders at large. Nor is this the only act of fraud they have committed, though it shows plainly, to my mind at least, the lengths they are capable of going. Are these men worthy of the confidence of the Canadian Shorthorn breeders?

The cattle containing the blood of Baron 2d form no inconsiderable portion of our Shorthorns. Their offspring will, ere long, be offered for sale upon the recommendation of having "excellent pedigrees" and being "registered in the B. A. Herd Book," which recommendation, though it carries a high prestige, does certainly not deserve to. Those who buy these cattle upon the foregoing recommendation will be badly "fooled" indeed, for they will possess cattle with no better pedigrees than the very lowest admitted to the "old" herd book.

While I can say that the C. H. B. has, as far as I know, been honest and straightforward in its registering, I must say that the B. A. H. B. has been otherwise, looking more to their own interests than those of the breeders.

Lord Glamis (48192).

This Shorthorn prize winner and sire of prize winners was bred at Sittyton, and imported by Mr John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., 1882. As his progeny are numerous we give his pedigree in full for the benefit of all interested.

Lord Glamis, red, calved 20th September, 1881
Sire, Rarmpton (37763). A. Cruikshank.

Dam, Garnish by Royal Duke of Gloster (29864)
A. Cruikshank.

2. Dam Garnet by Prince Alfred (27107), T. Pawlett.

3. Dam Guineas, by Prince Imperial (22595) A. Cruikshank.

4. Dam, Golden Chan, by Lord Raglan (13244). M. S. Stewart.

5. Dam, Gold Mint, by The Baron (13833) R. Chaloner.

6. Dam, Pure Gold, by Young Fourth Duke (9037). G. D. Trotter.

7. Dam, the Star Pagoda, by Duplicate Duke (6952). J. G. Duff.

As a two year old 1st at Toronto and 2d at Provincial, and 1st and diploma for best bull of any age at Whitby. Two of his sons took 1st and 3d respectively at Provincial at Ottawa in 1884.

He has lately been sold at a very high price to head the herd of Messrs. Bellows & Doyle, of Missouri.

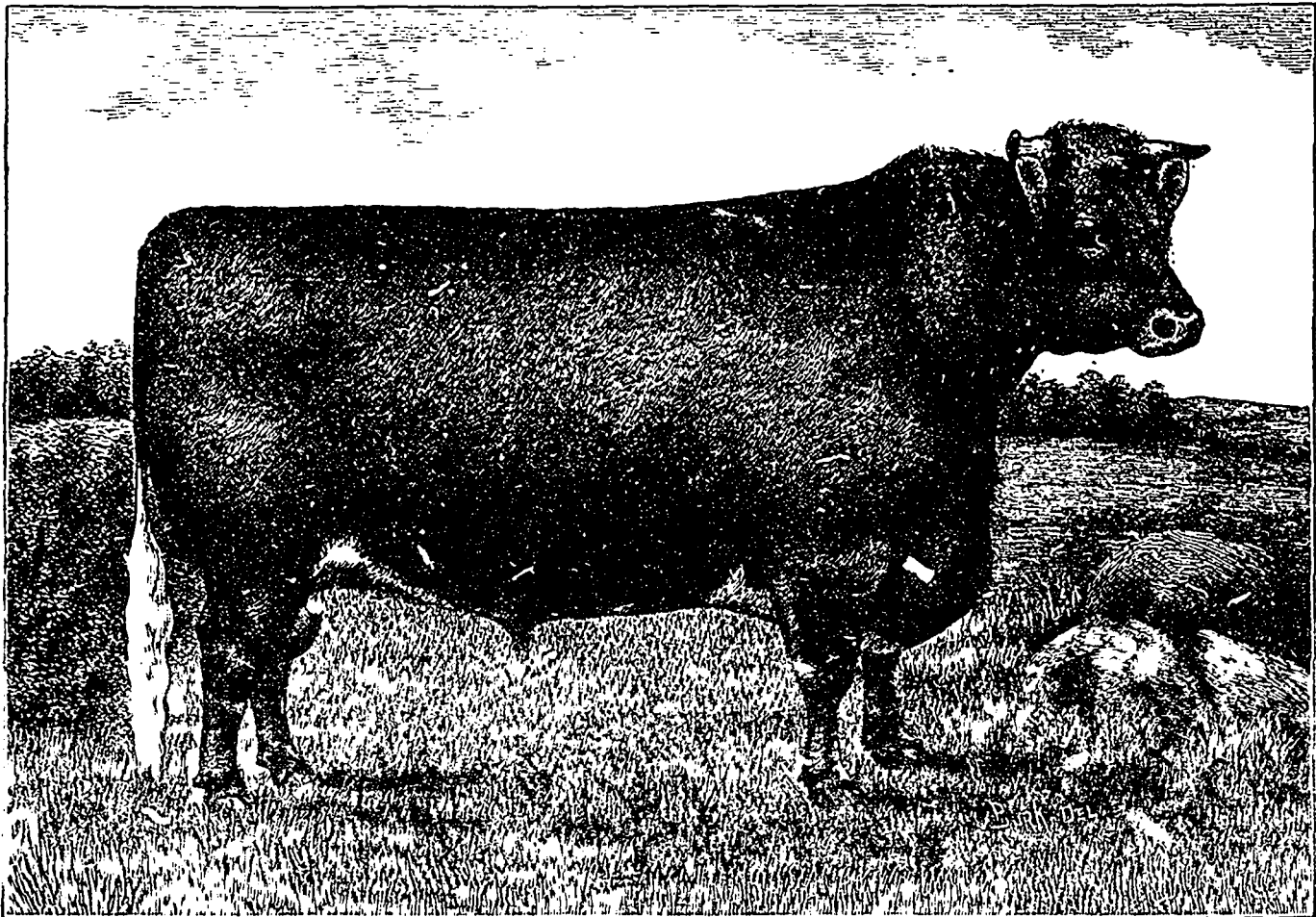
The Two Herd Books.

(Held over from April).

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In thinking over the reception the efforts you are making to try and bring about amalgamation of the two Shorthorn herd books, by our association, I must say that I feel sorry that there was not a more friendly spirit shown and more consideration given the subject. At the same time I think there are few who would not be willing to do anything in their power, consistent with our rules, to attain your object.

I think you will admit that there is extremely little



THE SHORTHORN BULL LORD GLAMIS (48192).

At the head of the "Maple Shade" herd of Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., 1882 and 1883.

I must say, sir, as several of your contributors have said before me, that I sincerely hope that within the near future the C. H. B. will adopt the standard (claimed to be) adopted by the B. A. H. B. Until then the Shorthorn breeders of Canada will be in need of a herd book that is worthy of keeping the records of their highly esteemed cattle.

Truly yours,
BREEDER.

That there are inaccuracies in the B. A. H. B., and cattle (not a few) registered there that do not come up to the standard adopted by the association, a number of the members there of will freely admit, but that these mistakes have been made with fraudulent design, we shall fondly hope for the honor of Canada and for the sake of truth is not correct.—ED.

8. Dam, The Mint, by Robin O'Day (4973). Ben Wilson.
9. Dam, Brawith Bud, by Sir Walter (2639) R. Crofton.
by Jerry (4097). R. Booth.
by Roseberry (567) by Constellation (163), by Hastings 293, by Leopold (372), all owned by Major Rudd.

It will thus be seen that he traces to the Brawith Bud or Mint family, one of the very best in Mr. Cruikshank's herd.

As the cut indicates, he is a very lengthy, straight bull, and has given proof of his excellent qualities by his career in the show-ring. As a yearling he was awarded 2d at Toronto Industrial and 1st at Provin-

that we can do, other than carry out faithfully the rules of our book. I suggested to Mr. Gibson that we admit all the pedigrees entered in the Canadian Herd Book from the date of the first entries in ours free of charge, which he thought we should do; and that all pedigrees previous be paid for. This would put parties on an equal footing with those of us who started the book.

This of course is only my own suggestion, and in anything you may do in trying to bring about a meeting of the two associations you must use your own judgment. The object is a laudable one, and could scarcely result in any harm to any one. For myself I should feel very much pleased indeed to have it settled, so that we would only have the one book, and I wish you success, and hope you may gain your point.

JAMES HUNTER.

Sunnyside, March, 1885.

The Ayrshire Bull Sultan (1288).

This magnificent Ayrshire bull, so faithfully delineated by our artist, has not only a wonderful prize-record, but is also an individual of rare merit. He leads the fine herd of Ayrshires, now numbering 45 head, collected at the Shade Park Stock Farm, Merivale, County of Carleton, Ont., by the youthful but very enterprising owner, Mr. T. G. Nankin, who, though not long in the business of breeding Ayrshire cattle, and many varieties of swine, some of which are not to be found elsewhere in Ontario, has made rapid advances in the work which he has undertaken. The following is his pedigree:

Sultan [1288], deep red in color, and a little white, was calved August 26th, 1875.

Sire, Mars 1st [803].

Dam, Lucy [905], by Wilson [438].

2d. dam, Lady Clare [451], by Miller [523].

3d. Dam, Lady Hamilton [449], by Miller [523].

4th. Dam, Selsa [440], by young Elderslie [525].
Dam from imported cow of Mr. W. Ewart, Dundas.

In 1882 he was first at the Provincial as a three-year old, bore away the Dominion medal as best bull of any age, and headed the first prize herd at the same fair. In 1883 he was first at Anproir, Almonte, and headed first-prize here there and at other places. In 1884 he came first at the Provincial, Ottawa, and also won the Dominion medal again, in addition to first honors at other fairs. He is also the sire of a number of noted prize-winners.

The young stock at the Shade Park Farm are all his get, and Mr. Nankin is certainly to be congratulated on the possession of a bull with such a record, and at the same time so useful as a stock-getter, and withal so perfect in his construction.

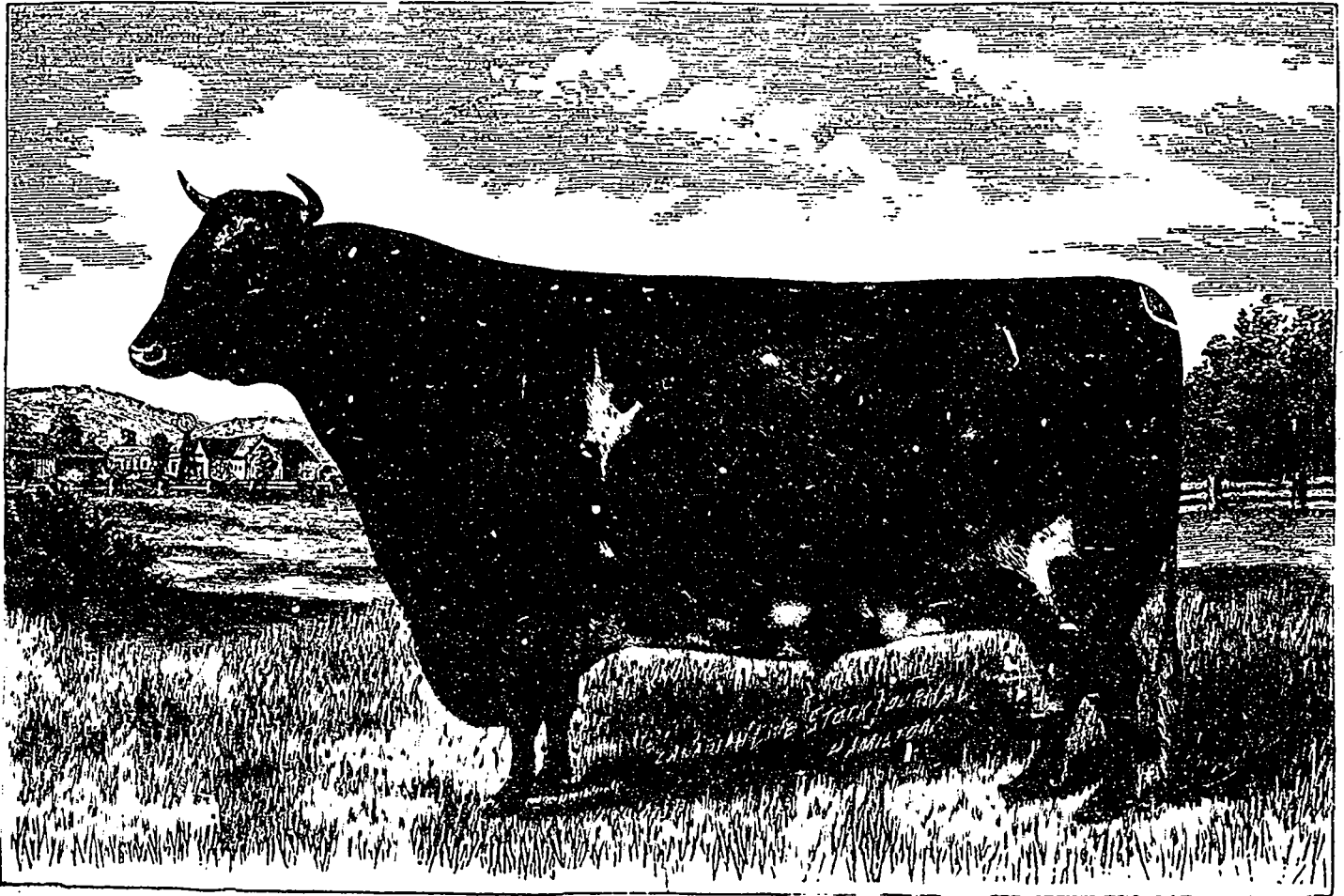
Maple Shade.

The mention of the term "Maple Shade" is not unfrequently associated with some sequestered valley where the poet may dream or the philosopher muse, or where the spirits of ardent lovers "rush together

those leafy maples—the favorite home of forest birds, is singularly soothing. All around are the distant highlands of Pickering and Whitby, completely occupied with prosperous farmers, fortunately located in one of Ontario's richest gardens. Several miles to the west the home of another of Canada's foremost stock firms, the Messrs. John Miller & Sons, of Brougham, is almost visible, perched far up on Pickering highlands, and away far down in front are the glassy waters of Ontario, where glide the boats of merchandise laden to the water's edge with the products of our country. The late

MR. JAMES DRYDEN

was born at Sunderland in England, in the year 1806, and early removed to Walsingham, whence he came to Canada with his widowed mother when but fourteen years old, and located for a time on a forty acre lot in the vicinity of Whitby. In the year 1832 he purchased what now forms a part of Maple Shade—then a wilderness, where the wild fox burrowed and the

**THE AYRSHIRE BULL SULTAN [1288]**

The property of Mr. T. G. Nankin, Merivale, Carleton Co., Ont.

He was bred by Mr. W. R. Secord, Winona, and was for a time in possession of Mr. E. W. Ware, of Hamilton. He has never been beaten in the showing except as a two-year old, although he has since that time competed against Government imported animals, and prize winning bulls from Scotland. At the Provincial Exhibition held at Kingston, 1882, he bore away the honors from the gold medal Centennial bull Carrick Lad [1286], which has rendered services so splendid in the herd of Mr. Joseph Youill, of Carleton Place. The judges at the Provincial and Grand Dominion Exhibition held at Ottawa last fall are said to have pronounced him the best Ayrshire bull that they had ever seen.

at the meeting of the lips." This is not the sense, however, in which the term is used when applied to the beautiful rural home of Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., of Brooklin, Ont. It rather refers to the long lines of maples that fringe the highway which cuts in twain this splendid farm of 400 acres of choice land, and all of which were either planted by its present proprietor or by his father, Mr. James Dryden, whose memory is very fragrant in the neighborhood.

The view from "Maple Shade" is a commanding one, the steading being central and the position elevated. On some soft morning in early June, when the very air is balm, and one's spirit cannot find room for discontent, the scene of quiet beauty from beneath

red deer roamed unscared. For some time he kept bachelor's hall in a lonely cedar cabin (the birthplace of one of Ontario's parliamenters), and which has but recently been taken down, where for a season he carried his bread, baked at the Whitby home, on his back, along the forest trail, trodden alike by white settler and forest brave.

Mr. Dryden cleared the most of his land himself. In felling the giants of the forest he showed evidences of that brain-power, that, under more favorable circumstances, would have left its impress on the page of colonial story. The trees were usually felled so as to form oblong heaps running in parallel lines, the tops meeting in one awful ruin in the embrace of death, so

that when a torch was applied at one end of the heap, the wind being favorable, the whole long line was soon reduced to ashes, thus, in a great measure obviating the necessity of that most laborious work, logging. Thus it is that there is scope for the energies of brain power in the most lowly work, and this it is that usually makes the difference in the work of two laborers.

He was early made a justice of the peace, and was for many years a councillor of the united counties of Ontario, York and Peel. He also held many offices of public trust, and died in July, 1881, at the age of 76 years, carrying along with him the universal respect of the whole neighborhood to his last resting-place.

MR. JOHN DRYDEN

was born in the year 1840, and took hold of the farm when 22 years of age, at first renting from his father and others to the extent of 500 acres, thus at an early date putting a severe strain upon his executive powers, but which proved so successful that it enabled him to add to the original purchase made by his father, so that before very long he became the proprietor of the present compact farm of 400 acres which he tills so carefully, and a large portion of which he has underdrained with tiles. Although stock raising is now the leading interest at Maple Shade, a good deal of attention is given to the culture of grain, which is usually done in such purity that the farm has become quite a seed emporium for the neighborhood.

For some years at the first the farm was conducted mainly with an eye to grain-growing, most of the cattle upon it being bred solely with a view to their milking qualities only, having the long horns and sharp backs which characterize our scrubs of to-day.

IMPROVED STOCK

were, however, introduced at Maple Shade at a comparatively early day. Mr. Dryden, even in his boyish days, possessed an inherent liking for good stock, and a quenchless desire to possess such, but his father had strong prejudices. After a time, however, he was induced to purchase from the Hon. John Simpson, of Bowmarville, a high bred bull calf, Victor, which was never registered. This calf was placed along with others of the same age at Maple Shade, and though fed the same, soon left them far behind, which convinced Mr. James Dryden that the old live-stock landmarks had better be shifted. Victor proved an impressive sire, and left his mark upon nearly all the cattle of the neighborhood. This was about the year 1861 or '62. Two years later the old gentleman consented to the purchase of a two-year heifer, Jenny Lind 4th, sired by American Duke 1197, and tracing back to Lady Eden, imported in her dam Fisher Roan, and said to be the best cow Mr. Wade ever imported. The progeny of this cow, of which there are yet six or seven on the place, are all good milkers. Rose was bought in 1864 from Mr. Geo. Shaw, of Bowmarville, a cow with Bates blood, but of the progeny of which none are now in the herd.

The same year the bull Sultan —86—, possessing a wonderful back and quarter, was purchased from Mr. John Bell, of Pickering, who is still breeding Shorthorns. He was got by Charles 16020, from the dam Jane 4th, by Nichol 5037. Several of the calves from this bull were county prize winners, and when sold for beef brought \$150 each.

Robinhood —377—, a roan, was bought from Mr. Bell in 1867, and although a prize-winner, and by the Kentucky Prior 15238, was not so successful a stock bull as the former. In 1870 the red bull calf Bell Duke of York 2nd —3— was brought from the herd

of George Millar, of Markham, and was used in Mr. Dryden's herd two years. No females were purchased in Canada save the two mentioned above, and yet by this time Mr. Dryden was possessed of a very superior herd, and in this he says that he had but accomplished what is within the reach of any ordinary young farmer.

THE FIRST IMPORTATION.

of Shorthorns was made by Mr. Dryden in 1871, and in its results was, perhaps, for the number of the animals imported, one of the most remarkable importations ever made to any country. It consisted of a bull Stanley (32594), a three year cow Mimulus, and a one year roan heifer Queen of Beauty.

Stanley (32594), though but a calf, cost \$500. He was bred at Sittyton, from the dam Sweet Violet, by Lord Stanley (16454), and the sire Caesar Augustus (25704), of Mr. Cruikshank's Violet family. He was a fleshy, heavy bull, a thick, short-legged fellow, red in color, and proved a very successful sire during the four years that he held first place in the herd at Maple Shade, when he was sold to Messrs. K. & J. Grandy, of Bethany, for \$450. His portrait adorns both the Canadian and American herd books.

Mimulus, which might well be termed the productive, bred for Mr. Dryden six bulls and two heifers, of which one was sold as a one year to Messrs. J. H. Potts & Sons, of Jacksonville, Ill., and the other died young. She also left behind her the bull calf Royal Duke of Gloucester, for years a stock bull at Sittyton. The first of the six bull calves, Stanley 2nd, by imported Stanley (32594), was sold to Mr. Jordan, of Waubeck, Iowa, and was stock bull there for some years. The second, Royal Champion, was sold to Mr. I. Burnet, of Greenbank. The third, Champion of the West, went to C. F. Hubbard, Montecello, Iowa, afterwards owned by the State College. The fourth, Barmpton Champion —406— by Royal Barmpton (32996), was for years the stock bull of R. Collacott & Sons, Tyrone. The fifth, Ontario Champion, by Royal Barmpton (32995), was sold to Mr. Grandy, of Bethany, Ont., and has left his impress in that neighborhood, and the sixth, Barmpton Hero —278— by Royal Barmpton (32996), the winner of 17 first prizes, 7 sweepstakes, 1 gold and 2 silver medals, our readers will recognize as the veteran show bull of Messrs. J. & W. Watt, of Salem.

Mimulus cost 120 guineas. She was bred at Sittyton, got by the notorious champion of England (17526), to which Mr. Cruikshank is so much indebted for the renown of his herd. Her dam, Mistletoe, by Lord Raglan (13244), traces to a cow bred by Mr. Rennie, of Phantassie, and Robertson, of Ledykirk. The portrait of this cow appears in vol. iii of the C. H. B., and also in the American herd book. As a one-year-old this cow, red in color, got first at the Royal Northern, and also as a two-year-old. In 1874 she competed at Whitby against five imported cows, and carried off the honors.

Queen of Beauty, with an Orange Blossom foundation, was sired by Senator (27741), dam, Gem of the South, by the Cruikshank bull Sir Walter Scott (22922). This proved a very fortunate investment at 110 guineas, and \$100 of passage money in those days of extortionate transit prices. She bred Queen of Beauty 2d, a Provincial prize-winner, and was the dam of a number of prize-winners, both in the United States and here. One of these, Beauty's Pride, sired by Baron Lawrence (45935), was pronounced, in our presence, by Mr. L. Miller, the well known cattleman, of Maryville, Mo., as the most perfect Shorthorn female he had ever seen. Her picture, by Swift, shows her to be a cow of great substance. Another,

Queen of Beauty 3d, was sold to the Messrs. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., which was also a dam of prize-winners. One of her bull calves, Barmpton Senator —279— was sold to Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem, and proved a Provincial Prize-winner, and the sire of very many fine animals.

In 1874 two animals were added by importation from the herd of A. Cruikshank—Columbia, a roan yearling heifer, and the yearling bull Royal Barmpton (32996). Columbia has bred regularly since and is still one of the herd, now carrying calf to Lord Glamis (48192). She is by Lord Lancaster (26666) dam Columbine by Sir Walter Scott (22922), and has the Orange Blossom foundation. She is the dam of the bull Commander in use in the herd of Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, for some time previous to her death, and some half dozen of her progeny are now in the herd of Messrs. Bellows & Doyle, of Missouri.

Royal Barmpton has become famous in Ontario, being unequalled as a sire. Among his distinguished progeny are the Messrs. Watt's two bulls Barmpton Senator —279— and Barmpton Hero —278—, as noticed above. He was used in the herd for six seasons, when he was sold to Mr. Jordan, of Iowa. He is now in the herd of Field Bros., of that State. He was very successful as a show-bull in the County of Ontario, but was seldom shown away from home—only once, at the Provincial held in Hamilton in 1876, winning 1st in a large class of three-year-olds. Last season he won 1st as best bull, and five of his get, in Iowa. He was sired by Lord Lansdowne (29128), and is of the famous Townley Butterfly tribe, topped with Mr. Cruikshank's best blood.

The next importation was made in 1880, and consisted of four heifers and two bulls. The bulls were Lancaster Royal, sold Messrs. Watt, and Baron Surmise (45933), by Pride of the Isles (35072); dam, Souvenir by Royal Duxe of Gloster (29864). This bull was used in the herd for two years with excellent results, when he succumbed to the American demand for this class of cattle, and was sold to C. A. DeGross, of Minneapolis, by whom he is still owned. He has grown to be a very massive, thick bull, and is very highly prized by his present owner.

The heifers consisted of Sunbeam, sire Royal Violet (40649), of Mr. Cruikshank's Secret family, a cut of which appeared in October number of the JOURNAL. Violet Bud, by Barmpton (37763), of Mr. Cruikshank's Violet tribe. Barmpton Violet, a red heifer by Royal Violet (40649), of the same family as Royal Barmpton, and Orange Blossom 30th, another red with a little white, by Pride of the Isles (35072). This heifer with a daughter of Mimulus and some others, was taken away by the Messrs. Potts, of Jacksonville, Illinois, in the spring of 1882.

Violet Bud was sold to J. H. Kissinger, of Kissinger, Mo., and is now owned by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kansas. Barmpton Violet, a very tempting heifer, also won by the shining dollars of Mr. Palmer, was afterwards sold at his sale, and bought by Col. W. A. Harris, her present owner. It will be seen that only Sunbeam remains of this importation. Violet Bud left a white heifer of extra quality, but a non-breeder, which was sold to the Messrs. Britton, of Toronto, for their last Christmas show.

The following year (1881) four heifers were imported—Co-flower, by Perfection (37185); Vic. 69th by Barmpton (37763); Sultana, by Pride of the Isles (35072), and Flora 17th by Perfection (37185). Victoria 69th was also sold to Mr. Kissinger, and afterwards resold to Col. W. A. Harris. Flora 17th, in calf to Lord Glamis, was sold to Mr. Bellows, of Mo., in the winter of 1884.

In 1882 two more heifers were added, viz., Vict. 72, by Barmpton (37763), and Lavender 30th, by Pride of the Isles (35072), as also the now famous bull Lord Glamis (48192) used in the herd for the past two years. (See cut.)

In 1883 two more heifers were received from Sittyton—Lovely 37th, and Arbutus, both by the bull Perfection (37185.)

Four young bulls were also received from the herd of E. Cruikshank, the nephew of the veteran breeder at Sittyton. These bulls were readily sold, and have given the very best of satisfaction. One was sent to Missouri, where he is credited with being one of the best yearlings in the state.

During the past season five more young bulls of great promise were received from the same herd, which cannot fail to leave their impress wherever used. It will thus be seen that the Maple Shade herd is principally grounded upon successive drafts from Sittyton, and is practically of the same type and character. This very select herd now numbers 40 head, including representatives of some of Mr. Cruikshank's best families. 14 calves have been dropped this season, sired by Lord Glamis (48192). Among them are three very promising red bulls. One, out of the show cow Sunbeam, gives indication of great excellence, as does also the one out of Lovely 34th. A number of the heifers are ahead of anything of last year's crop, and will do credit to the sire wherever they go.

The bulls used this season are Vensgarth (47192), imported last season, by Royal Violet (40649), dam Vict. 53, by Royal Duke of Gloster (29864), of almost identical pedigree, with Col. Harris's far-famed bull Baron Victor; Red Emperor, calved April 3rd, 1884, by Perfection (37145), dam Harmony, by Pride of the Isles (35072), both Cruikshank bulls, the former bred by A. Cruikshank, the latter by his nephew.

This bull Red Emperor has a wonderfully attractive appearance, with a capital head, neck, shoulder, crops, back and loin, stands well on his legs, and is very large for his age. Last season's bulls have all been sold, eight of them at remunerative prices, but there are still left two of those imported last autumn, bulls of great substance and quality.

Mr. Dryden gives prominence to the breeding of Shropshire Down sheep. Indeed, were it not for the stubborn opposition of a determined Scot residing somewhere near Woodville, he would last year have well nigh swept the board in our leading show rings. "The greatest quantity of the best quality" has long been Mr. Dryden's motto, both in the selection and breeding of animals, and the perusal of the uninterrupted success that has followed his efforts must impress one with the fact that he has adhered to his text with a most undeviating and persistent fidelity. Animals of his choice and breeding have not only filled the land with prize winners, but have also more than kept at bay the home-bred lions of many of the show-rings of the west.

Although it is to-day as true as when the words were first uttered, that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and in his own house," Mr. Dryden was elected a councilman upon attaining his majority, and has represented his own county, South Ontario, since 1879 in the Ontario legislature. When some others of our counties shall have shown the wisdom of South Ontario in selecting from themselves a farmer to represent them, our country shall have made most encouraging advance in delivering itself from the yoke of professional legislation.

"Your JOURNAL is the best of the kind I have ever seen."—ADAM FRISKER, Napanee, Ont.

Point Levis Cattle Quarantine.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I enclose herewith a list of cattle imported this year up to date, and now in quarantine (275 head). They were all landed at Halifax, N. S., from the Dominion line steamers, and brought up here in close cars, under bond.

It is a round about way to bring cattle to our station. But it seems there is a good demand for the cattle, and the steamers cannot get up to Quebec until the end of April on account of the river St. Lawrence being frozen over.

The most of the cattle we have are for the western States. Hon. M. H. Cochrane is the only Canadian importer whose animals we have now in quarantine. His lot consists of 1 very excellent Shorthorn bull and a comely polled Angus bull, no doubt brought over to infuse fresh blood in the Hillhurst herds. Mr. C. also has 17 yearling Hereford heifers from the noted herds in England; they are a very superior lot of heifers.

Mr. E. Yeald, of Endale, Leominster, Herefordshire, has sent over this month 1 two-year-old heifer and 15 yearling bulls, Herefords. They are for sale here, and I see by the catalogue before me they are all well bred animals. Should any of your readers want to buy a car load of Hereford bulls at reasonable prices they would do well to write to Mr. Yeald's agent here, Mr. Thos. Griffith, South Quebec.

LIST OF CATTLE IMPORTED VIA HALIFAX.

February 8, 1885.—S. S. Brooklin, 71 bulls, 17 cows and heifers, and 4 calves, Hereford, the Iowa Hereford Cattle Company, Indianapolis, Iowa.

February 8.—S. S. Brooklin, 44 bulls, Hereford. J. C. Bertram, Bristol, Illinois.

February 8.—S. S. Brooklin, 38 bulls, and 4 cows and heifers, Herefords, T. J. Lewis, Beecher, Illinois.

March 8.—S. S. Montreal, 30 cows and heifers, Herefords, Adam Earl & Co., Lafayette, Ind.

March 8.—S. S. Montreal, 8 bulls, 22 cows and heifers, and 2 calves, Herefords, Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill.

April 3.—S. S. Toronto, 15 bulls and 1 cow, Hereford, Thos. Griffiths, S. Quebec.

April 3.—S. S. Toronto, 17 cows and heifers, Herefords, 1 Shorthorn bull and 1 polled bull, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec.

WM. WALSH, Manager.

Cattle Quarantine, April 8, 1885.

Ringling Bulls.

(Held over from March.)

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen Mr. Fleming's enquiry about an instrument for ringling bulls with, I thought I would give you a description of one which I am using. Though probably no better than that used by Mr. Snell, it answers the purpose admirably and at a very small cost. Having a number of Shorthorn bulls to ring, I bought a common leather punch at the hardware store and took it to a blacksmith who welded it to a piece of iron and formed it in the shape of a pair of blacksmith's shoeing pinchers, and on the end of iron coming against the punch I tie a piece of leather which prevents the punch from getting dull and enables the operator to cut the hole clean through. This instrument has been used by a great many others, and is quite as good as new, the whole costing only 75 cts.

EDWARD JEFFS.

Bond Head.

Showing Sheep Single vs. in Pairs.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I see in your last issue some correspondence in reference to showing ewe singly or in pairs. For my part I am quite satisfied with the present system. If there should be any change I would prefer to see the number increased to three or five. I also agree with friend Jackson in reference to showing lambs, and if they are not imported from England, I think the breeders should get the credit of them. The managers of the Central Fair at Hamilton deserve great credit for the advance they have made in making a difference between imported and Canadian bred sheep, and would recommend all other fairs to do the same.

Yours truly,

ROBERT MARSH.

Richmond Hill.

Southdowns at New Orleans.

LORRIDGE FARM,
RICHMOND HILL, April 13th, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—As requested by you, I send a few notes as to how we fared amongst the Southerners. I sent a car load of 34 sheep, in charge of my son, Frank, to the great World's Fair at New Orleans, and he had very fair success with them. He took 27 prizes, including 10 first, 7 second, 6 third, and 4 fourth prizes, the value of which was \$990. He also sold 18 sheep at good prices. Mr. Featherstone, of the Credit, and myself, were the only exhibitors of stock from Canada.

Yours truly,

ROBERT MARSH.

From Manitoulin Island.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I like your JOURNAL well, and think that if more farmers took it and practised the useful lessons taught in its columns, there would soon be quite a reform, not only in the raising of better stock, but also in the general productiveness of the soil. Some farmers even on this island are beginning to awaken to the fact that it does not pay to breed from scrub or even grade bulls. Our stock is looking well this season, notwithstanding the hard winter, which is the hardest we have seen since coming to the island ten years ago.

I might mention that last season we shipped to the Grange, W. S. Co., Toronto, 19 tubs of butter, and have just received word saying that customers having purchased it are anxious to procure more, as it seems to be better flavored than what they can get from the eastern counties. The causes of this must be plenty of good spring water, luxuriant grasses and cool nights. The island, lying as it does between the waters of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, we have always a cool, bracing air, that is healthy and invigorating to both man and beast.

Yours truly,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Spring Lodge Stock Farm, April, 1885.

Enquiries and Answers.

EAR LABELS.

SPARTA, March 26th, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Please inform me where I could procure galvanized iron ear rings for marking cattle and sheep. They should be larger for cattle than for sheep, and oblige,

Yours,

THOS. ROBERTS.

Ear labels can be purchased from Mr. F. W. Hodson, Brooklin, Ont. There is also a firm in Toronto which keeps them, but we are unable to give the address.—ED.

DEVON CATTLE.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Could you please let me know, either by proxy or through the columns of the JOURNAL, whether there are any pure bred Devon cattle in Canada, and if so, who is the owner, and his address, and oblige

EDWARD HOWELL,
Jerseville.

George Rudd, Guelph, and Wm. Courtice, of Darlington Township, but whose P. O. we have forgotten, have both fine herds of Devons. There are also others, but we cannot give the address. If breeders of Devons are ever to popularize this breed they must take same pains to let people know where they are.

BOOK ON DISEASES.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—would you be kind enough to state where one could get a good work on the diseases of animals and cure of same, also the price, and oblige,

GEO. W. P. REID,

April 1885.

"Law's Veterinary Adviser" perhaps best fills the bill. It is for sale by T. J. Day, bookseller, Guelph,

On. As to the price we are not quite sure, but somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2.50

FEEDING COLTS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Please give us a good long letter on feeding colts from time of weaning until say three years old. How much grain can be given the first and second years. I have three percherons one year old which in February weighed from 950 lbs. to 1,100 lbs. each. I also have three last spring's colts, which at that date weighed from 550 to 600 lbs. each. How much feed should they have each year to make them good serviceable horses?

Yours, etc.,

ANBURY GARNER.

Fenwick.

Please see article on "Feeding and Management of General Purpose Colts" in another column, which is an answer to your letter.

CONTROLLING THE SEX.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly inform me in the next issue of the JOURNAL if there is any way of controlling the sex of animals? If you know of no successful method, I would like the opinion and experience of old stockmen. I have heard of a good many theories, but they are like the signs of rain in a dry season, they all fail. I remain,

Yours truly,

S. CLOWES NOXON.

Fish Lake, Ont., April 13th, 1885.

This is a matter that has baffled the efforts of the ablest scientists the world has yet produced. Whether it will ever be fully understood is, we think, doubtful, although there is no saying what will not be done in the brighter days that are at hand. It seems to us one of those inscrutable mysteries as yet very closely allied to the unanswered question, "What is life?" Most that has been written on the subject as yet may be summed up by the expressive word *vanity*.

WIRE WORMS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have a field which is in good order. Two years ago I had oats sown and it was badly damaged with worms; and last year I had spring wheat and it was damaged worse than the year before. Would peas be good on it, or what would be best to put on, or how would you kill the worms? Please answer in your valuable paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We regret that we could not possibly find room for the above in last month's issue. We suppose "subscriber" refers to the wire worm (*Agriotes lineatus*). If so, it is impossible to kill it by any surface application without enormous outlay, as scattering paraffine, etc. The most effective way of destroying the pest is to keep the land under some system of cultivation that will necessitate stirring it often. It is only in sod lands that have not been molested for some time by cultivation that it is generated in large numbers. It does not injure peas materially. One giving evidence, as recorded by the Agricultural Commission, recommends sending children after the plough to pick up the worms. You might as well send them to dip Niagara dry with tin cups.

THE SHORTHORN HERD BOOK QUESTION.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—While in your able article on the "rival herd books" all may be easily comprehended by the other breeders, yet it is not quite clear to the novice. For instance, you say that "our American cousins ceased to recognize our herd-book, with its standard of four crosses for cows and five for bulls," while immediately before you say "that the four cross standard was adopted by the Americans for a time, and that it is still adhered to in Great Britain." How could the Americans reject a standard equal to their own at

that time? and would you please inform us what their present standard? Again, if the four cross standard is still that of Great Britain, is it not quite possible that cattle imported from there may have for their fifth dam nothing better than common stock, of which many are to be found in that country still. If so, does it not follow that the seven-cross standard of the C. S. H. B. is a higher, and therefore better standard than that of Britain?

You also say, "that up to the completion of the second volume of the herd book no animals were recorded unless such as could trace to imported pedigree stock on the side of both sire and dam in all the crosses," while in the same issue J. E. Meyer says, "Pedigrees containing four crosses of herd-book bulls were admitted to the English herd-book," and adds that "this rule was adopted by the Canadian Board of Agriculture, and four-crossed animals were taken as the minimum for registration, referring, as I understand it, to the first volumes of C. S. H. B."

Hopeing that you will find it convenient in your next issue to give the whys and the wherefores,

I am truly yours,

POSA.

Cut of the bewildering regulations that must necessarily gather around the running of the three herd-books, avowedly in the interests of the one breed in the one country, as was the case for a time in the

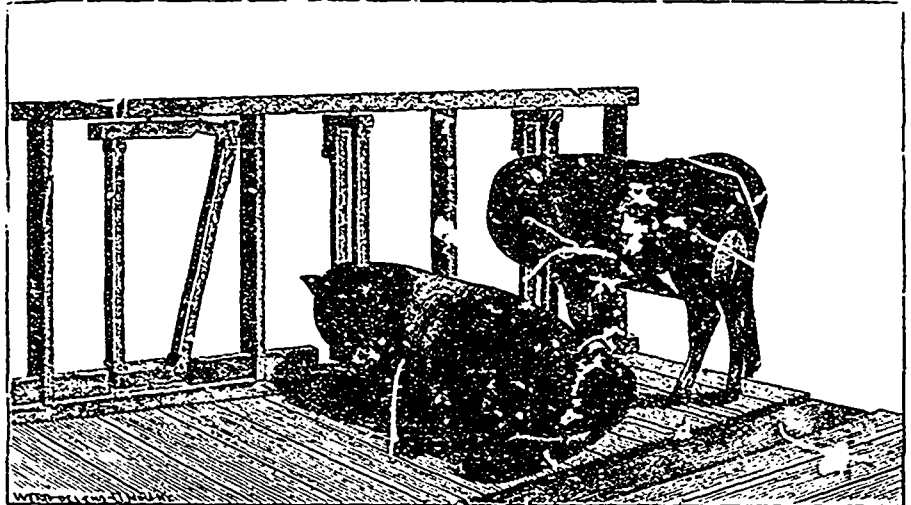
We conclude that Mr. Meyer does not refer to vol. i. and ii. of the C. S. H. B. when he speaks of the four-cross standard having been adopted by the Canadian Board of Agriculture.

Self-Adjusting Swing Stanchions.

This merciful invention known as Smith's Patent Self-Adjusting Swing Stanchions, of which Mr. C. D. Brooks, Addison, N. Y., is the proprietor, seems to give much satisfaction, judging by the numerous recommendations of parties who have tried them, both in this country and in the United States.

It is claimed in their favor that they keep the cattle much cleaner, as they cannot get backward, and that they give them perfect freedom of the head, at the same time holding them with perfect security.

We notice Mr. Brooks has made arrangements with the Messrs. Fennell & Anthes, hardware merchants, Berlin, Ont., for their manufacture and sale, and this firm is now prepared to furnish them, allowing discounts to the trade. Any invention that adds to the comfort of the stock is well worth looking into.



The Farm.

United States in connection with the Shorthorns, we may state that it has long been a favorite principle with the Americans that there should be but one herd-book for Shorthorns in America, hence we believe they only recognized the C. S. H. B. prior to its adoption of the low standard to the extent of exchanging books with it, but not to the extent of using its numbers. Even that recognition was withdrawn after this unfortunate step, and has not been again renewed, while this form of recognition has been extended to the B. A. H. B.

The American standard of registration for Shorthorns at present reads: "Pedigrees must trace in all crosses to imported cows, or to animals previously recorded (we suppose in the A. H. books). Imported animals must be of record themselves or have sires and dams recorded in English herd-books." This standard was adopted on the amalgamation of the three herd-books (A. H. B., American Shorthorn Record, and Ohio S. H. Record) in 1883, when the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association determined to run the herd-book themselves, and hence they accepted the offers made to them by the other herd-book associations to sell their property in lieu of stock in the united interest.

We suppose it is possible that cattle imported from Britain may have for their fifth dam nothing better than common stock, but this is not likely, as importers, through self-interest, if nothing more, seek a long pedigree.

WHILE most persons will readily acknowledge the wisdom of practising a rotation of crops, few are, it may be, sufficiently alive to its importance. It is necessary that the different ingredients in the soil which constitute plant food, be all utilized, but it is further necessary that manures applied may also be fully utilized. Of all plants grown, none, perhaps, possess the inherent power of feeding upon sources of fertility in so marked a degree as clover. So voracious is its appetite in this respect that it may be not unfrequently termed the scavenger of the soil. It is very important then that the growing of clover has a most important place assigned to it in any ordinary system of rotation. There is nothing of the miser about clover. Its rootlets penetrate all the particles of earth in search of hidden treasures, that these may be generously given back again to the happy agriculturist whose lands abound in this plant. Of all living vegetation we can least spare clover. Whether fed in the field or in the meadow or given back directly to the soil on which it grows, its value is great. There is no nearly enough of it grown in this Canada of ours.

"THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL is a most welcome visitor, and I now consider it head and shoulders above every other agricultural paper printed on the continent. It should be in the hands of every farmer. The last number, April, is replete with information useful to every one."—R. Marsh, Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Securing Help for the Summer.

The season has now arrived when assistance must be secured by very many of our farmers for the summer season. It is of much importance that the right class of assistance be secured. The difficulty, as things are, is to secure this. The best men in the country usually hire by the year. Another class are adopting the six or seven months term altogether, and this latter class are sure to be difficult to treat with in the matter of wages, as they must secure enough in summer to tide them over an idle winter. There is much that is pernicious in this system, and the sooner there is a complete turn over the better. It is the outgrowth in part of our severe Canadian winters, which shut us away from the fields for so long a period every year, and partly that of the grain growing system of farming pursued in the past.

The whole course of relations between master and servant want re-adjustment in this country, and we trust that this will be undertaken very soon. Farmers should discourage that six months term service system. They have the matter in their own hands. If they resolutely refuse to hire men who will not engage for the year, the latter must come to terms, or move away. Then there is the item of providing work for them in winter, which is easily solved. Keep all the stock a place can carry, and there need be no difficulty in making work.

Then, again, there should be some guarantee that the laborer is of some use before he is engaged. Without this, the party is taken on trial, which is all very well if he prove suitable, but if not, then the favorable season is gone for securing the services of another. We think it would be well if farmers insisted on the production of credentials from employers to whom they had been previously in service. It would exercise a salutary influence on the laborer, who would feel that the nature of his certificate would depend upon the degree of his fidelity, and of his general fitness for the position. This plan has been in vogue in older countries and we deem it one of the leaves of old time custom that might with great advantage be re-inserted in the book of modern practice.

One difficulty is the scarcity of laborers; but even so, the man producing good credentials should be rewarded for having obtained them by giving him priority of claim, when seeking a situation. The sifting process must be done by farmers if it is done at all. Laborers will not grade themselves in this land where "Jack is as good as his master." Any gradations that are made must be done by the farmer.

It is high time that clear distinctions were made. So long as every man is paid about alike, so long will the inefficient clamor for equality with the efficient in their wages. Once show men that a person with really good credentials, and especially one who has proved his services valuable by actual test, will command double pay, and they will give more heed to their own actions.

Now that the hiring season is upon us, let farmers bestir themselves to get good men. Let every one proposing to engage farm help ask for certificates of efficiency, and men will soon begin to perceive its worth. It is vastly important that not only good help be secured, but a sufficiency of it. More grain, we believe, is lost every year in the Dominion through an insufficiency of labor, than would twice over pay for what would be required in addition, to properly secure it.

Fathers, who, in looking over the forthcoming season's work, are reckoning on this and that from immature lads, should take heed. Many a promising lad in Canada has had his growth checked, his mind fet-

tered and his spirit broken, by the heavy tasks early imposed upon him by fathers who were over-anxious to save money. Now is the time to so arrange as to avoid this cruel mistake the coming season.

The exact amount of labor required is not easily accurately gauged beforehand owing to the vicissitudes of seasons, one that is wet entailing more labor than one that is dry. The safer plan is to secure a sufficiency of help, and then try and make the best possible use of it that custom and conscience will admit of.

Now that self-hinders are being introduced, the accuracy with which the labor wants can be determined is being much increased, as the severity of the pinch of harvest is much mitigated, and this affords another argument in favor of an annual term of service, as there is less likelihood of not being able to cope with the work at any one particular season. Whenever labor is done out of season, it is done at a great loss, which misfortune can be avoided by seeking help at this very time, if so minded.

Agricultural Institutes.

THIRD PAPER.

The management of these Institutes is a great matter. Indeed the success of the meeting and the good resulting depend very much on the manner in which it is conducted, after suitable help has been secured and the people are convened.

The chairman in such an assembly is full half the meeting, and fortunate is that Institute over which a competent chairman is called to preside. Farmers have more of a reserve when they come together than business men. And the chairman, if equal to the occasion, will at once labor to dispel this, and to make them feel perfectly at home, by his genial, frank and happy way of putting things, without sacrificing that dignity which is always essential to secure respect. When the chairman or president, as he will be termed where the Institute has assumed a permanent character, puts in an appearance similar to him who has just been unloosed from his grave-clothes, and in slow, measured, sepulchral tones opens the assembly, a chill paralyzes every one present, which neither the eloquence of the papers read nor the animation of the discussions which follow, can drive away. The chairman should be able to read character readily and surely. He should possess a happy tact in managing men who in nature may be at the antipodes; and he should possess that rare gift of being able to say just the right word at the right time, and in the right way. On no account should a man be chosen because of his position, without a regard to his fitness for the office. When such an one is found it will be wise to retain his services for a time at least. The dairymen of Ontario have found that it is to their advantage to retain the one man in the chair year after year, as experience has told them that this step was necessary in order to insure the success of their meetings. If the Institute has discovered that the wrong man has been chosen as President, it will wisely supersede him by some one better fitted at the first suitable opportunity, and if the right man, keep him in so long as his services can be retained.

The programme of the meeting is a matter of great importance. We will speak further on regarding the quality of the services secured. At present we speak of quantity. In the past this has been very much overdone. It reminds us of a teacher of music occupying the whole time of the lesson in singing the most beautiful selections of music to his pupils. We know in such a case how much they would learn of its principles. When an Institute is held but for one day, two sessions are sufficient, and one paper for each session

is ample. The rest of the time should be occupied in discussing the papers read, as in this consists the extracting of the marrow. No paper is suitable for such an occasion that will not bear analyzing of the severest nature, and the best analysts thereof are the rough and ready men who are engaged in the practical every day work of the farm. In this way the document may be turned over and over again, and an approximate estimate obtained of its true value. The good that it contains will be borne away to benefit a hundred homes, and what is objectionable will be given back to the author for further rumination.

The method of conducting these discussions is worthy of the most careful consideration. Farmers are not, as a rule, conversant with the conventional forms of discussion, and when once a spirit of animation pervades the audience the chances are that two or three will be sometimes on the floor at once, which will draw upon the tact of the chairman to the utmost, as in such a place every person should be heard, unless it be the irrepressible man who is always saying, and yet never has anything to say. It is not wise to insist on having every man come to the platform who may wish to say something, as some farmers not gifted as speakers, whose judgment is of great weight, have an instinctive dread of appearing on a platform, from the consciousness of their weakness in the use of language. They will leave their say unsaid if they must come to the platform to say it. They do not often sling, but when they do, it is to a hairsbreadth, for they never miss the mark though the stone is slung awkwardly by the left hand. Such men should be most carefully encouraged to take down the sling and use the stones that they have so carefully selected from the brooks of life. A question from the veriest tyro in agriculture will sometimes lead to a train of discussion on most important subjects, which, commencing at the river's mouth, may lead to its survey up to the fountain from which it issues, and the survey of all its branches. Every man present should be made to feel that he has an equal right to speak at the proper time with every other man, and that he will get a respectful hearing.

Extraneous matter should be introduced with caution. At some of the meetings musical entertainment has been introduced. Though this in moderation at first sight is not objectionable, our fear is that it will be difficult to properly rein in this strong Bucephalus. It has been a question in every age as to whether the world has been most afflicted with undue austerities in life, or with its frivolities. And though engineers have been out sounding the river-bed in every century, they have not as yet decided as to where the channel is most navigable. The history of country and city life, we believe, throws some light on this subject. To us it shows which way the needle points. Life is much more austere in the country, and one result seems to be that the cities become what they are through talent that is fostered amid those more austere surroundings. We are apt to judge of the success of a meeting, and indeed of its utility, by the attendance, and this of course is one element of such a meeting, but only one. It should not be pressed too far, for on the same principle it might be said that the most successful meetings the world ever saw were those of the Roman amphitheatre, where 100,000 citizens would sometimes assemble to behold some captive gladiator in mortal conflict with a bear.

Farmers pursuing that calling which is soon to be the envy of all the nations and the foremost of whom are only in the alphabet thereof, should at least come to an Institute to learn more of what they shall never

be fully able to master, rather than to hear a cleverly rendered song.

We are not sure that the Institutes should be largely multiplied, yet *locality* should be considered in holding them. Like the Provincial amongst the fairs, it would in all probability be better to change the places of convening within the county, as circumstances might dictate. This would obviate all necessity of organizing in a less area than a county. The chief objections to township Institutes are, that they are too weak to secure suitable talent to prepare the papers, and cover an insufficient area to sustain the Institute in the vigor of usefulness.

When Institutes are organized with a view to permanence, great care should be taken in the selection of the officers. The most suitable men should be selected, chosen altogether with a view to their fitness. We have already said the president is half the meeting when once convened. We now add that the secretary is half the staff in the convening of the meeting. We look upon him as not equipped for his position unless possessed of energies that do not flag, and that loftiness of purpose that impel to work unremunerated (by salary at least) for the good of his country. Some will smilingly ask, "Show us the man." Never fear: patriotism still lives, and lives and flourishes in Ontario, or our opinion of our countrymen is quite at sea.

The *nature* of the *talent* secured to prepare the papers to be read and discussed is an important matter. These should be well prepared, and by those capable of handling the subject, especially such as come from abroad. It is vexatiously disappointing for intelligent farmers to convene to listen to a stranger telling them what they already know. In one of their own section this would be tolerated, but not in one who had been advertised as the lion of the occasion. Thoughts full and deep and vigorous and leaning to the practical side should characterize such a paper, one which the farmers might well feast upon for many days.

Then *native talent* must not be overlooked else one of the principal objects of the Institute is lost. One paper might always come from such a source. In this way we would soon ascertain our strong men, and the individuals themselves would ascertain the same.

The most suitable *times* for holding these meetings are those when the farmers are less busy, the state of the roads being considered carefully.

Their *frequency* must be determined by the measure of success attending them. Usually two or three are sufficient in one winter. It is important that they should be successful in the true sense of the term, rather than frequent. Now that they have been so successfully inaugurated we shall watch them with anxious expectation, till the balances of time shall have more accurately determined their worth.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Root Culture.

Though root culture is now receiving more attention than it did in former years, yet there is only a small acreage grown in proportion to other crops and the number of cattle kept in this country. To keep our stock in a healthy condition during our long winter there should be more roots grown here than in other countries where the winters are shorter. Instead of this, we are far behind Great Britain and Europe in this respect. We should take advantage of what nature has provided for Canada, that is, the natural capabilities of making one of the best countries in the world for growing roots. The largest specimens ever exhibited in England have been grown in Ontario.

The first and most important consideration in preparing land for field roots is to have it underdrained, especially in clay soils, and thoroughly subsoiled. Without this we cannot expect to grow roots successfully. In a wet season, only small "scraggy" roots can be expected, and in a dry season the ground will become so hard that we need not expect even a catch. My mode of preparing the soil for roots on my farm (which is a stiff clay, mostly underdrained) is as follows: In the fall soon after harvest, I put on the land intended for roots the following season, 15 to 20 loads per acre of well rotted barnyard manure, which is plowed under, not too deep. I may here say that I have learned by experience that too deep plowing of clay is a mistake, that the cold sterile soil, 12 inches below the surface, should only be loosened with a subsoil plow, but not thrown on top of a rich mould. In eight or ten days after plowing under the manure I harrow and cultivate the land with a broad shear cultivator that will cut off every thistle or other weed. The cultivating is repeated in eight or ten days more. Beginning of November I rib the land with drill-plow 18 or 20 inches apart (north and south preferred), and between those narrow drills I run the subsoil plow deep as two horses can draw it. In this condition it is left for the winter. As soon as the land is dry in the spring I harrow, cultivate and re-harrow, and roll if need be, the portion intended for mangel wurzel and carrots. I sow broadcast per acre 200 lbs. salt, 200 lbs. plaster and same quantity of either bone dust, superphosphate or blood manure. Having had good results from the latter, I am using it this season. After the artificial manures are sown I have it drilled with a double mould plow and marker, which I consider important to ensure having the drills an equal width for horse hoeing. It is important to sow the seed on the same day as the drills are made, while the soil is moist. For mangel wurzel and turnips I make the drills 30 inches apart, and for carrots 26 inches. Last year I subsoiled between the drills about a week after the seed was sown, a course I intend to pursue in the future, as the yield last year was the largest I ever had. The judges appointed by the East Riding of York and Markham Agricultural Society reported that my crop of long red mangels weighed over 59 tons per acre, and carrots 37 tons per acre. As soon as the plants begin to show I start the horse hoe, and keep it going. Roots cannot receive too much cultivation. Soil that is kept loose will collect moisture, but as soon as a crust is formed it will dry out. The plants should be thinned before they get too large. Mangels and turnips should be left 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows, and carrots half that distance. While mangels and carrots should be sown early in the spring, turnips are better not to be sown until 15th of June, so that they will grow more rapid and escape being destroyed by the fly. A rapid growth also improves the quality. Mangel should be harvested from the 15th to 25th of October, carrots the last week in October, and turnips the first week in November. A very slight frost will injure mangels and carrots after they are pulled, so that it is necessary to cover or haul them in as soon as pulled.

The kind of roots to grow depends on the soil and whether to be used for fattening stock or for milch cows. While turnips are considered the most desirable for fattening cattle, they cannot be recommended for milch cows, as they give the milk and butter a peculiar flavor which is distasteful to some. On strong clay soils turnips are not a sure crop, while this is the most suitable for mangels and sugar beets. Of varieties of carrots, the White Belgian is the heaviest cropper but the yellow and red carrot are superior in

quality. The Scarlet Intermediate is a good cropper and rich in quality. Of mangeis, I sow the Mammoth Long Red, Yellow Intermediate, and Golden Tankard, and the large sugar beets. I do not consider the Mammoth Long Red equal in quality to the other varieties, but it is a larger cropper. There are several good varieties of Swede turnips, but I must be excused for expressing the opinion that my prize Swede stands at the head. Yellow Aberdeen, Greystone and White Turnips can be sown in July for early feeding.

Root growing should be one of the most important products on every farm in Ontario. Stock cannot be wintered so profitably as when they are fed a liberal quantity of roots every day. For the past two years I have charged my feeding cattle with the roots at \$50 per acre, and the grain and hay at market price. After making the above allowance I have had a satisfactory margin of profit. The crop of spring wheat which followed (Scotch Fife) yielded nearly 30 bushels per acre, which is quite as much as if the field had been summer fallowed.

If each of our farmers would grow a field of roots and feed them to his cattle in winter, it would not only improve the stock and make them more valuable, but would also increase the value of the manure heap. The manure applied to the land will enrich it so that it will increase in fertility year by year, and the crops as a result, will be correspondingly increased, and so make many "Happy homes in our country."

WM. RENNIE.

Toronto, April, 1885.

Grasses For Permanent Pasture,

Mr. Albin Rawlings, warden of the county of Lambton, has sent us the following. His long experience in reference to these grasses adds much to the weight of his testimony on the above subject, which we regard as one of very great importance:

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—As you requested me to send you a list of the best grasses for permanent pasture, after many years' experience I would say the more in the mixture the better for fattening or milk. Those I have found most valuable are Orchard grass, Alsike clover, and White Dutch. The quantities I sow are as follows: Red clover, per acre, 2 lbs.; Alsike, 3 lbs.; White Dutch, 1 lb.; Timothy seed, 4 lbs.; Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; Italian Rye, 1 lb.; Perennial, 1 lb.; Hard Fescue, 1 lb. If one wishes to add some of the other grasses, all right, as the more complete the admixture the better. One acre will be worth two of common Timothy and Red Clover for fattening.

Forest, April 16th, 1885.

Barn Building.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I see a correspondent in the April number of JOURNAL asks for the plan of a good barn. I would advise him by all means to build an octagonal or eight-sided barn, as being the cheapest and most convenient. For which see "Stewart's feeding animals," as advertised in *National Live-Stock Journal*, Chicago. The book will only be \$2, and gives valuable information aside from the plan, cost, and timbers required. I would not think of the ordinary shape were my present buildings to get destroyed. Much more room may be had with less expense, to say nothing of convenience.

E. J. YORKE.

Wardsville.

"I take several agricultural journals, but none is more warmly welcomed than yours. Think I can safely say that no journal, considering the short time of its existence, contains so many original articles on various subjects pertaining to the farm."—JOHN R. KEYS, St. Catharines.

The Dairy.

"We say, then, that the lessons of these conventions are in the true interests of our country, and like bread cast upon the waters, their influence and effect will be seen and felt not only now, but in many days to come." This beautiful simile is used by our Ingersoll correspondent in the last number of the JOURNAL, when speaking of the lessons of the Dairymen's Conventions. The impulse they have already given the cheese-making industry in Canada has placed it on the pedestal of peerless attainment in the world's keen competition, and great as have been the strides made in this industry, we fully believe that this success is in the main attributable to the knowledge disseminated at these conventions, and to the impulse that an annual gathering at such a meeting generates in men of the same craft. It is the bounden duty, then, of dairymen to sustain in ever-increasing vigor institutions that are so important. They should look upon it as one of the grand occasions of the year which they cannot afford to miss if they are to keep abreast of the times. Some may be ready to conclude that the summit of attainment in cheesemaking has been attained, and that perfection in dairying has been reached. Far from it. The dairy cow is not half perfected, and the dairyman (the model one) is yet in a very crude condition.

"SOME little thing will come out at dairy conventions from men who don't know half as much that will be of great service to others." So spake a man to his fellow while conversing in the St. Lawrence Hotel, to which the dairymen thronged while in convention at Morrisburg. Amid the din of that crowded room the words fell almost confusedly upon the ear, but we thought them too trite and full of meaning by far to let them sink down into forgetfulness. That is one of the grand objects to be obtained by holding dairy conventions. It is not so much to teach the dairy world what it does not know as to gather and centralize with a view to utilizing all the different scraps of knowledge that may be in possession of certain individuals which may hitherto have been of use only to themselves or to a very limited group of neighbors. This information by being inscribed in the annual records becomes the common property of all dairymen to use as they may see fit. In this way the brains of every man are kept working for the whole dairy commonwealth instead of exhausting their energies solely to advance self. From this it is very apparent that it is most unwise to so occupy the time with papers and addresses, that but little opportunity is given for discussing them. Without discussion the "man who does not know half so much" has no chance at all. His words are left unsaid, and the benefits that would result are lost. It is also apparent that it is not wise to press the practice too far of having every man upon the platform who wishes to ask a question or desires to say a word. Some men would rather work a day than speak for five minutes on a platform; and they are usually of that class whose words are well worth hearing. Let them understand that they may say what they please by rising in their seats, and many fine utterances will reach the light, though it be but in homely phrase. The happiest convictions are those which foster a family feeling, and in no way can this feeling be so readily begotten as by encouraging every man present to furnish his quota toward interesting the meeting.

"We consider your paper an admirable publication, and certainly a credit to Canada."—B. G. TISDALE, Brantford, Ont.

Dairy Inventions.

While attending the convention of the eastern dairymen at Morrisburg we were much taken with the dairy apparatus invented by Mr. D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont. We were minded to give a description of these in the March number of the JOURNAL, but through pressure upon our space were necessitated to defer till now. The articles we more particularly refer to are a milk cooler, curd mill and curd stirrer. We describe each of them:

THE MILK COOLER

is made up mainly in two parts. The base or large cone is used for holding the cold water, or ice combined. The large pail on top of cone is a milk reservoir with a strainer attachment inside. This pail is sufficiently large to hold a quantity of milk (5 gallons) so as to prevent any delay in emptying the milk pails, when full, during the process of milking. The bottom is a pressed concave pail bottom, with small holes around the outer edge, three-fourths of an inch apart, the size of which is one-sixteenth of an inch. These holes in the bottom act as a distributor to allow the milk to pass down on the outside of the tin cone holding the cold water, in a thin sheet, all particles thereby being uniformly aerated and partially cooled. The milk is then held in a reservoir at base of cone to further the cooling process, and as the coldest particles settle to the bottom. These are forced out at the spout into the milk-can by the weight of milk added from time to time from the milk-reservoir above. All of the milk is thereby thoroughly strained, aired, cooled, and emptied into the milk-can in a perfect degree, without labor or attention, at the rate of six hundred pounds per hour.

This is truly a wonderful invention, and yet very simple. The "cooler" stood in a hall of the large room where the convention was held, and was most of the time surrounded by a crowd of admirers. It must surely prove a very great boon to dairymen, and must certainly expedite the work in a very marked degree.

THE CURD MILL

is a circular tin disk having an iron rim. In this disk are eight knives pressed to form and sharpened, having cross small knives attached to these eight knives, all of which is for the purpose of cutting the curd in small pieces or thin strips, the size of which is usually one quarter of an inch thick, and one inch wide. This circular disk is attached to an axle and crank, whereby it is either turned by hand or power. The outer side of the wheel is attached to (the hopper for receiving the curd to feed it) the cutter. By this operation the curd is cut easily, and by a sharp cutting edge, thereby not liberating the cream, and at the same time freeing the gasses and giving the greatest surface for aeration. One hundred pounds of curd can be passed through per minute with ease. The curd can be passed through the mill several times without injury, creating no loss by liberating the cream or butter.

THE CURD STIRRER

is a simple device for stirring milk in the cheese-vat, mixing the rennet and agitating the curd during the process of heating; it consists of a long handle with cross head, this head having several long teeth, broad and thin at the bottom, gradually narrowing to top where they enter the head. This peculiar form of the teeth when being used produces a boiling motion in the milk and curd from bottom to top. It is used by being pushed down one side of the vat and pulled up the other, thus creating two distinct motions in the milk or whey and curd—a current with a boiling mo-

tion is effected down one side of the vat and up the other, these motions giving a very uniform heat to the curd, and at the same time they do not fracture its surface to produce loss of cream in the whey. Whey can be made as clear as water by this implement properly used. The hands are not needed to be put into the vat of curd at any period of the heating or stirring.

We trust this fertile brain may long be spared to still further aid in perfecting the machinery required in the dairy.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Care and Improvement of Dairy Stock.

I am perfectly well aware that I am pursuing what some may call a threadbare subject, but it is nevertheless one which every intelligent dairyman believes to be of the utmost importance, not only to himself, but to the general weal of the country; one which, if acted upon, not only lays the foundation of his own prosperity, but by example and practice encourages his brother farmer to "go and do likewise."

There are scarcely any in our day but who will admit that the herd of the average Canadian dairyman is susceptible of a vast amount of improvement, both as regards the manner of caring for the stock the owner already possesses, and the infusion of new blood by systematic crossing with a view of increasing the future productive capacity of his dairy. Both of these objects are laudable, and are equally important, for without care and abundant attention no cattle owner can expect to thrive.

In travelling over many of our dairy districts we find that in many cases the farmer's main means of subsistence—his cattle—are but poorly cared for during our long severe winters. If by chance his milch cows came off the pasture in the autumn in fair condition, the cold stable, too often in a filthy condition, with an illiberal allowance of hay or straw, without any extra feed of any kind, soon brings them to a condition of the utmost poverty. Or in the case of young stock, how often their only protection from the inclemency of the weather is the leeward side of the barn or straw stack, where, lank, drawn up, and shivering from every blast, they scantily subsist. It is no wonder, then, that when spring approaches, and with it the calving season, many of the cattle are lost through sheer want of vigor and strength to withstand the trying ordeal. The closely cropped pasture, often unsupplied with water, in summer, tells the same tale of inattention and neglect as the cold stable and empty manger does in winter. Often the most poorly bred and worthless scrub of a bull is kept for use, while more promising animals are sent to the butcher or otherwise disposed of. The young calves conceived and born amid such surroundings are generally of the weakest and most miserable sort. If, fortunately there should be any exceptions, vermin and want of proper food and care soon dwarfs and stunts them, so that they are no better than the most miserable runt. It is an old law of nature that "like begets like." Is it any wonder, then, that the consequence of such treatment, with hap-hazard breeding of the kind mentioned above, is a constantly deteriorating race of scrubs, scarcely paying their way?

The farmer who desires to improve his herd must, to commence with, be a liberal feeder. The milch cow has been compared to a steam boiler; no matter who the maker may be, unless the boiler is well supplied with water and good fuel, also well attended to, the supply of steam will be short, or it will be in ratio to the amount of fuel and attention. So, also, with

the cow; no matter of what breed she may be, if she is not well and plentifully cared for, her produce will be shortened.

If satisfactory results are to ensue, the cow must be well and properly attended to. She must have warm, clean and well ventilated stables, coupled with a plentiful supply of good hay and a daily ration of either roots or grain, or proportionate quantities of both. The water supplied should not be of too cold a temperature, for even in winter good milch cows are great drinkers. In spring she should not be turned out too early to graze, and during cold, wet weather, should be comfortably housed. In the calving season the greatest amount of care should be exercised lest anything go wrong. Here especially will the truth of the old adage be illustrated, that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." In autumn she should never be allowed to leave the stable when the grass is covered with frost, as it has been found that grass when eaten with frost on it reduces the yield of milk greatly.

Now, I come to a matter in which, I think, many dairymen make a serious mistake; namely, in not feeding meal or some other nutritious food in summer time, especially in times of drouth when the pastures are short. In some districts this has been generally practised and found to pay well. It takes a certain amount of food to keep up the system; what is eaten over this amount goes into either milk or beef. It is reasonable, then, that a cow cannot give a good flow of milk, when the grass is not to be had out of which to convert it. So such food must be added during these times, to keep up the flow, otherwise the cow will not pay expenses. A great many dairymen find it highly profitable to feed bran, middlings, or some kind of meal at all times, in addition to the coarser foods, claiming that the extra return received more than pays for the time and expense incurred. Indeed, the time is coming when this will be generally practised throughout the country. The more feed we can get our cows to eat, if they are of the proper kind and not given too much to beef, the greater the return in the shape of milk, butter, or cheese, hence the greater the profit.

Having thus briefly alluded to the care of milch cows, I come to a matter of perhaps still greater importance: How we may best improve our present common race of milch cattle. There is no denying that there are native cattle which, as milch and Butter producers, would grace even the front ranks of our established dairy breeds. But the number of such cattle are few and far between. Very likely, as has been claimed by many, by a systematic system of selecting and breeding together only the best, with a definite aim in view, a breed of dairy cattle, with great capabilities, might be established in time. But this would take years, and the experiment then *might* end in failure. With our dairymen as with every body else, "time is money." We have enough established dairy breeds hailing from Europe to satisfy the taste of the most fastidious. This matter is fully treated by Allen, from whom I quote:

"We now labor under two important difficulties in using the common cows of our country. One is, their average low capacity for yielding milk; the other is the uncertainty in their selection for that purpose, when young and untried. These difficulties are radical, and cannot be remedied short of many years of time in selection and breeding, on the part of both cows and bulls, and then with still uncertain results; while to make sure of permanent, certain, and unfailing milkers, we have only to resort to breeds already long established, and which are measurably within our reach."

The breeds at present most prominently before the

public as milk, butter, or cheese producers, are the Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein, any one of which, by systematic crossing with the native cow, would result in great improvement. The Shorthorn has lately been bred almost exclusively for beef, and is no longer classed as a dairy cow. There are doubtless other breeds which might be mentioned, but as their lacteal qualities have not to the Canadian dairyman been sufficiently proved, and they are not bred in sufficient numbers, I will not refer to them here.

The Jersey is without doubt a great butter animal. She is remarkable for the deep, rich yellow color of her milk, giving also that color to their butte. Although not giving a large yield, it is of superior quality. Indeed, for a farmer who intends to devote his energies exclusively to butter, the infusion of Jersey blood in his stock cannot fail to be beneficial. If, however, he wishes to establish a sale milk dairy, or make cheese in addition to butter, the Jersey would be wholly unsuitable. Her diminutive size would also be objectionable to those who have an eye to beef as well. Natives of a milder climate than ours, they are of a more delicate constitution, and will not rough it as well as some other breeds. For the specialist or as a front yard pet, the Jersey is no doubt a favorite; but with the general purpose dairyman it can never hope to become a popular breed.

The Ayrshire is of larger size than the Jersey, and has originated mainly within the last hundred years. They are hardy, healthy, and well fitted for our climate. Their flow of milk, especially just after calving, is good, and of fair quality, although their capacity for holding out for a long period, is not all that may be desired. Descended largely from a Shorthorn cross, and originating at such a comparatively recent date, they have not the same fixity of character, and have not been sufficiently long established to transmit with unerring certainty their milking characteristics to their progeny. The use, however, of Ayrshire bulls on native stock usually results in improving, if not the size, the milking capacity of the offspring. In the absence of a superior the Ayrshire has doubtless worked wonders in some districts where the bulls of that breed have been extensively used.

Either the Ayrshire or the Jersey may succeed well in the hands of the specialist, but neither one nor the other have fulfilled the expectations of the general purpose dairyman, whose cry for years has been for a cow, vigorous and hardy in constitution; a deep milker as well as one of long duration; she must yield a good return in either butter or cheese, as exigence demands. She must also be of good size, so that the carcass can be profitably turned into beef when age renders her no longer desirable. The male calves from such a breed, when not wanted for breeding purposes, could be profitably fitted for the shambles, thus considerably swelling the farmer's gains. The Holstein has been attracting the eye of the Canadian public as the cow most nearly suited to the wants of the general purpose dairyman. Let us see how nearly she fills the bill.

In constitution she is vigorous and hardy. Coming from a climate the winters of which are nearly equal to ours, she is easily acclimated. In point of hardiness the thoroughbreds are nearly equal to the native. I have known recently imported animals of this breed to remain out in Ontario without any shelter whatever till well on in November. Excepting a rough coat of hair the cattle looked almost as thrifty as those that had been stabled earlier.

As a milk producer she is certainly without an equal. The thoroughbred gives from 8,000 lbs. all the way up to 23,870 lbs. in a year. Prof. Brown

places the yield of an average native cow at 4,000 lbs. per annum. As cheese-makers they hold the first place. Mr. S. D. Cuttis, of the New York *Farmer and Dairyman*, places the average turn out of cheese from one of these cows at from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. per annum. Anybody can calculate on the immediate profits to be derived from such yields. She has not been as well tested for butter as for other purposes, but the tests which have been already made have proved highly gratifying. Those tests go to show that as a butter-maker she is equal to those of any other breed. With the permission of the editor I will more fully treat of the butter qualities of the Holstein in a future number.

It would be useless to expect an essentially dairy animal to produce beef of as good a quality as the Shorthorn or Polled Angus. I know that there are some enthusiastic breeders who claim that for beef they are unexcelled. This is putting too high estimate on this quality of the Holstein. A mature cow weighs on an average from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. For the first few months the calves gain in weight equal to the Shorthorn, but their growth does not continue so long and steadily. The cows, when not in milk, fatten rapidly, and their beef is of good quality. Yet they will never make the *best* beef breed, though always a good one. As feeders they are truly remarkable, not at all fastidious, taking anything clean as they go. They will eat coarse rough food that cattle of other breeds will refuse to touch. The prepotency of the males of this breed is wonderful. I have often known half Holstein bulls to get calves as well marked with black and white as thoroughbreds themselves. The grades from thoroughbred bulls are invariably good milkers. By a systematic course of grading up his stock by using only pure bred bulls, the dairyman can completely revolutionize the profits of his dairy in a few years.

In conclusion let me urge on the attention of dairymen who contemplate improving their stock, the use of only thoroughbred bulls, and only those of the same breed from year to year. Do not use a Jersey bull one year, an Ayrshire the next, and a Holstein the third, as by that means the very object sought to be attained may be defeated. The blood of the various breeds is co-mingled and the worst features in each may be brought out, and instead of success the farmer's well meant efforts meets with failure.

Be his choice what it may, in a few years instead of a race of scrubs of the meanest order, he will have a herd of high grades, second only to thoroughbreds, beautiful in symmetry, with their milking qualities well developed, and instead of barely paying expenses will be contributing largely to swell his income, and with it bring happiness and contentment on every hand.

MELBOURNE.

Souris, Man., March 25, 1885.

The Test of Mary Ann of St. Lambert.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I notice that some of the public journals, notably the *English Live-Stock Journal* and *Elmira Husbandman*, of New York, do not seem to give credence to the report of the remarkable test of Mr. Fuller's Mary Ann of St. Lambert, whereat some of their brother knights of the quill take offence, and make use of rather strong language, as if no one had any right for a moment to call in question the truthfulness of these statements. But, sir, permit me to say that the publishers of those papers are not alone in their belief that the statements in question are aside from the mark, or, as the English journal puts it, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." I have heard others, and these some of our most noted and enterprising stockmen, denounce the whole thing in similar terms. Indeed, such individuals not only dispute the yield, but what is just as es-

tracindinary, and equally as hard to believe, viz., the amount of food said to be consumed by this animal during the test.

Mr. Fuller says she was fed from thirty-five to fifty quarts of rich food daily, consisting of pea-meal, oil cake meal, and ground oats, with a very small portion of bran, in addition to roots, cabbages and apples, in a clover pasture. This on an average would be, say, forty-two quarts, or a bushel and ten quarts per day. Now, Mr. Editor, this must be a most extraordinary animal indeed, to eat and digest such an amount of food, and I very much doubt if another of the bovine race could be found to match her in this respect.

Her weight is given as 1050 lbs., but I question if any other animal of twice or three times her size would or could be induced to take that quantity of rich food. The ten quarts, I presume, over and above the bushel, would be considered amply sufficient for an average feeding! How then could this little cow eat and digest such a quantity without inducing sickness or surfeit?

I profess to have some little experience in taking care of and feeding stock, but I have never met with anything to come up to this. And if this should meet the eye of any individual that has, I for one should like to know it.

Mr. Fuller proposes to test Mary Ann once more, in order, he says, to ascertain her capabilities on grass alone. Allow me to suggest that, instead of submitting the forthcoming test to a delegation from the *American Jersey Cattle Club* and keeping the proceeds under lock and key at Oakland, he send the cow to the Experimental Farm at Guelph, and place her under the care and supervision of Professor Brown. I venture to say she would get the best of care united with justice to herself, her owner, and the public at large. Such a course would do away with all cavil, and all would know for a certainty what this cow is capable of doing.

Mr. F. says he feels sure she will make twenty-seven pounds in seven days easily on grass alone; but our opinion is, if she is sent there and makes seventeen pounds, she will do extremely well.

Yours, etc.,

ORISON.

Poultry.

Saying Grace.

"Come, come, mamma, to the window!"
Cried little Fred one day,
"I want you to see my chickens;
Why do they drink that way?"

I quickly went at his bidding,
And saw a pretty sight:
Of his downy little chickens
Drinking with all their might.

And after sipping the water
They raised their heads on high
To the heaven's, o'er them bending,
To the beautiful blue sky.

"See, mamma!" again cried Freddie,
A sober cast on his face,
"See how they look up to heaven,
They must be saying grace!"

"They are thanking God for the water,
As papa does for the food;
Who would have told them to do it?
Are not my chickens good?"

—The Poultry Raiser.

Poultry Notes for May.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

If you wish to have fine chicks it is imperative that they be fed judiciously and liberally from the first, as it will be impossible to atone for any neglect in the early stages of their lives. Feed for the first few days the yolk of eggs boiled hard, after that the whites of the same, which may have been kept for the purpose, chopped very fine. Then oat or corn meal very coarse, and as soon as they will eat it, plenty of wheat screenings, or better still, clean, sound wheat. Give the meal first feed in the morning, and the wheat last at night, alternate in the meantime, as may be convenient or desirable. Give at all times all the milk they will drink, sweet preferred, but if not available use sour.

We are in receipt of many questions as to the advisability of artificial incubation. Now, we have always been somewhat skeptical on this point, and have this season for the first time made a trial of this method of incubating our flocks, and have come to the following conclusions: First, the system is a complete success, but only on these conditions, we must have ample time and patience to attend to the incubator properly, and follow the directions implicitly. Second, the fowls producing the eggs must be in good health, and not too many hens in proportion to the cocks.

It has always seemed strange to us to hear the advocates of artificial incubation claim that the chicks so hatched were stronger than those hatched by hens, but we are now sure that they are, on an average, much stronger; but the reason is this, the hen will hatch eggs in which the germ of life is not strong enough to hatch in the incubator, and consequently those with abundant vitality are the only ones that hatch in the latter case. However, this is no drawback to artificial incubation, as all will hatch that are worth raising, while the hen hatches many weakly ones that might better not have been hatched. But if the hens are in good health and not too highly fed, the incubator will hatch on the whole a greater percentage than hens, as it does not break any eggs or trample the chicks to death when they are hatched, nor push the eggs out in the cold when partly hatched and allow them to chill. But eternal vigilance is the price of this success, and unless you are in a position to give it very careful attention, do not trouble yourself with an incubator. Of course some require more attention than others; those kept up with hot water are much the simplest and safest, and consequently the most successful.

It is not generally known that all fertilized eggs will not hatch even under favorable circumstances, but such is the case. If the fowls are not healthy the eggs will not be, and as the germ develops it draws its nourishment from the egg, and if the egg is not from a healthy fowl there is a great probability that the chick will not live to break the shell. Such eggs are very often produced by over fed hens. This does not apply to any method of incubation particularly, but to all.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Poultry Diseases.

SECOND PAPER.—TREATMENT OF ROUP.

Wright's notes are as follows: Roup—This formidable disease is now less dreaded than it was. Formerly, when fowls were kept in close and ill-ventilated houses, fed on grain, and sent to shows in wicker baskets, it was the scourge of the poultry yard, but as knowledge increased, roomy houses were built, baskets were lined with some material to stop the cold draughts on journeys, and warm, soft food judiciously given, and with these rops ceased to be a terror, in spite of the fact that it is highly contagious. Of this there can be no doubt, the germs of the disease being communicated in any way—by drinking or other contact—through the characteristic roup discharge. The symptoms are those of catarrh or cold, in a very aggravated form, with general feverishness, wasting, and a thick discharge from the nostrils. These last often become so clogged with it that it fills the eyes, and if neglected may entirely close these organs, and then collecting form a cheesy mass as large as a walnut. This swelling may require to be opened, and the cheesy matter extracted, but usually bathing patiently with warm water will open the lids and allow of its removal without operation. Death usually occurs in from three to eight days from the specific symptoms appearing.

The only diseases which can be mistaken for roup are cold, which if neglected often indeed passes into

roup, but is not difficult of distinction; and canker or ulceration. So long as the discharge remains thin, watery, and quite devoid of odor, there is nothing beyond severe cold, but if it thickens and becomes offensive, the general health also suffering, roup has intervened. Cases of mere cold may be so severe as to be fatal, and we have seen true roup of a very mild character, but as a general rule, if not treated, a bird really affected with roup dies.

The treatment we advise has rarely been known to fail, having been chiefly developed by experienced fanciers in America, where the climate is more severe and cases far more numerous than in England, and since confirmed by systematic experiment.

The bird is at once to be isolated, and for fear of contagion the water vessel used by the fowls which have been in company should be disinfected with McDougall's fluid carbolate, and re-filled with water in which one spoonful of carbolate has been mixed with each gallon of water. The fowl itself must be put in a moderately warm place, perfectly dry and free from draught, and, if possible, with a good sand bottom. The treatment will commence with a spoonful of castor oil, washing the nostrils, eyes, and other affected parts with the preparation known to druggists as Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda, diluted with twice its bulk of water. If the discharge be copious, this is to be repeated several times a day, and when it is excessive in quantity the pure solution should be injected into the nostrils by inserting the point of a small syringe into the slit in the roof of the mouth, and turning it rather to the outside for each nostril. This would, however, be seldom required if taken in time. The diet to consist of good barley meal, slightly seasoned with cayenne, and the drinking water to have a drop or two of McDougall's fluid carbolate mingled with it. The best medicine, to commence a few hours after the oil, is copaiba capsule, given twice a day; but if it be necessary to prepare these specially, they will be better as follows: Balsam copaiba, 1 oz.; liquorice in powder, ½ oz.; piperine, 1 drachm, to be divided into sixty doses, each inclosed in a gelatine capsule; or if this cannot be done, adding enough magnesia to make the mass into solid pills; in either case giving one morning and evening. About the third day another dose of oil, or instead thereof two grains of calomel for a large or one for a small bird, should be given, if necessary; but improvement under this treatment is generally so rapid that there may probably be no need for a second purgative. The copaiba and chlorinated soda appear, in fact, to exert an almost specific action upon the roup secretion, and unless very far gone, recovery may almost be counted upon. In very aggravated cases of roup the entire throat is sometimes filled with the diseased secretion, in the form of a plug, so that the bird is strangled. If the throat be at all affected, the solution (pure) should be applied with a camel hair pencil, first removing with any convenient instrument as much of the secretion as possible. Chlorinated soda has long been thus used in roup by the more scientific American fanciers, with marked success; and in a special paper on the subject Dr. Kunze, of New York, reports that a large mass of the secretion placed in the solution was speedily entirely dissolved, which was not the case even by the strongest acetic acid. A fowl which has been cured of roup should be secluded for a few days after recovery, and have a last wash with the chlorinated soda before returning to its companions. Care should also be taken to avoid sudden exposure in cold or wet weather, and a fine genial day be chosen for making the restoration.

THOMAS GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

Varieties of Poultry.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I see in the February number of your paper a gentleman praising up his Brown Leghorns for being such good layers. As I have been breeding pure-bred fowls for the past 12 years, it might not be out of place for me to offer a few remarks on the different breeds of poultry. I think the Silver Grey Dorkings will lay more eggs than the Brown Leghorn, and for the table they cannot be beat. My experience with the White Leghorns is that they will beat the Brown Leghorns for eggs. The Dark Brahma in my opinion are also ahead of the Brown Leghorns, only it takes them so long to mature. For large eggs the Black Spanish will beat any fowls that I have tried. As I have kept 12 kinds of pure-bred fowls, I think I might be in a position to know. If eggs is the object in view I think part-breds are ahead of any pure-breds. For instance, take the Black Spanish cock and the Black Spangled Hamburg hen, and you have the Black Hamburgs, which are magnificent layers, or the White Leghorn cock and the Black Spangled Hamburg hen, and you have the Rose-combed Leghorns, as they are called. They also make an excellent cross. Then cross White Leghorns and the Golden Polands, and they can hardly be surpassed for eggs. Though the part-breds are good, yet I like the pure-breds, for several reasons, which would occupy too much of your space if given. Now I will draw to a close.

GEORGE BENTLEY.

Kirkton, March 20th, 1885.

The Apiary.

May Management.

Bees, well managed previously, should be well advanced in fitness for a good summer's work, and, ere the close of the month, ready with many thousands of early progeny to rifle every melliferous flower within a circle of six miles in diameter. During the month they will have the blossoms and other less important pasturage. Should their supplies be scanty, it would be well to continue sparingly to feed, and especially between the time of fruit blossoms and white clover, and so push the rearing of young. If your bees are strong in numbers, and otherwise well appointed, a good flow of honey for two or three weeks will not leave you a loser for all your labor and expense; and in some parts of Ontario the honey season is little over four weeks, although I believe that, through the efforts of bee-keepers, it may be, and has been considerably prolonged.

During the month, and indeed at all times, you should know exactly the condition of every stock. Be sure each has a good queen. If not good, prepare to supersede her as soon as possible. If you can't supply the place of a lost queen, unite the stock with another—an operation which will require skill and care. If, about sunset, you can quiet both stocks by gently smoking them, tapping on their hives, and sprinkling them with well-sweetened and scented water, you may remove all the cards from both the hives, except those having brood and adhering bees. In the centre of the hives which is to contain the united stocks, place a card of comb full of honey, uncapped, and it may be dripping. Let the bees of each stock respectively then occupy the opposite sides of the hive with their own cards of brood. They will meet and mingle and become acquainted peacefully about the dripping comb.

Next day some bees might fly out and go to the stand vacated and be lost. For the prevention of this it might be serviceable to leave a piece of board over the fly-hole. The bees, coming out, unaware of this obstruction, will at once say to themselves, Hullo, what's this? Where am I? This is not my hive! They will suspect that Riel or Sir John, or some one

else has played them a frightful trick and put up "that blawsted fence." So they will proceed to examine it. They will run out and in, and fly about, and mark the place, and come back all right to feed their babies and honor their queen and enjoy their new home.

If you have a number of stocks your recollection of their conditions and requirements might get mixed. To prevent this, various expedients have been used. My own practice was to tack on each hive a card on which I wrote with a pencil, in abbreviated form, whatever was needful.

Some stock may fill up and have no room for breeding, and so prepare to swarm. Let them have room. Some extract before white clover comes. The honey in such a case is apt to be mixed and inferior, and there are other unpleasant liabilities which make extracting questionable.

Bees may be transferred from box hives to movable frames this month—an operation requiring some manual dexterity, but less difficult than a beginner might suppose. It is well, when extensive operations are to be performed, to proceed as near right as possible, to prevent robbing. Smoke the bees a little and tap on the hive. After some minutes carry it a few rods away. Set it bottom up. Place an empty box over it for the bees to run up into—which they will do, all except a few, after twenty minutes' drumming. The box should fit closely or the interstices be closed with rags. Remove the box and bees to their stand, and the hive into a shed or room. Take the hive apart so as to save the comb from breaking. With a thin, sharp knife cut the comb into such pieces as will fit into the frames. To fasten the pieces in the frames some use clamps of tin, and some tie with strings. I used strips of basswood $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, fastening them with small tacks. After a day, or when convenient, remove the strips. Bees will not cease to nibble at strings. Use precaution that the brood be not chilled. When the comb is suspended in the hive, place it on its stand and empty the bees out so they will run into their new home.

The raising of queens and the forming of nuclei should now be attended to. For instances I refer to some work on bee-keeping.

Hive foundation, barrels, cans, etc., should be all ready now for the busy season.

J. F.

Grenfell, N. W. T., April 18, 1885.

Horticultural.

Meeting of Winona and Stoney Creek Grape Grower's Club.

(Held over from April.)

(From our own correspondent.)

Another meeting of the above named society was held at Literary Hall, two miles east of Stoney Creek March 13th. Most of the fruit growers of the township were present, and a large number of friends from adjacent townships; also several gentlemen from a distance, among others Mr. Morden, of Drummondville; R. N. Ball, Niagara, and Mr. Montgomery, of St. Catharines.

The first subject discussed was "Plum Culture," introduced by G. W. Cline, of Winona. Mr. Cline stated that plums should only be planted on land thoroughly drained, and the land should always receive good cultivation. An annual dressing of salt at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bbls. per acre he thought beneficial. Found most profit in early and late varieties. Thought rot started where plums were stung by curculio, and then spread to adjacent plums. Lombards

loaded heavy alternate years. Black knot worst on Lombards. Hoped severe measures would be taken to compel people to burn black knot found on cherry trees. Combated curculio by jarring the trees and spraying with Paris green. Spray as soon as blossom begin to fall, and again in a week, and a third time after another week, four ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water.

As to varieties, if confined to a few, would plant the following in order of ripening: Imperial Gage, Bradshaw, Lombard, Columbia, Pond's Seedling, German Prune, French Prune. Had found Wild Goose and Weaver worthless. Victoria a good plum, but drops its foliage somewhat, and is a little tender, as is Duane's Purple. Other gentlemen present had saved their crops by spraying trees with Paris green.

Mr. Murray Pettit was next called on for a paper on the "Collection of fruit for exhibitions," but excused himself on the ground that there were more important subjects to discuss. Several gentlemen dissented, claiming there is a very great injustice in the present methods, as a private individual often carries off the prizes with fruit grown by his neighbors. Mr. Montgomery spoke energetically on this point, urging that every man should have credit for his own fruit.

Mr. A. H. Pettit followed, urging that this could best be accomplished by a society of this kind making such a display annually as would prevent these borrowing exhibitors from winning any prizes. The district or locality would get the credit then, which should be one of the objects of a club of this nature.

E. D. Smith thought, to accomplish this, steps should be taken early in the season, arrangements being made with different members to specially cultivate and prepare certain varieties of fruit for the autumn exhibitions. Mr. E. J. Woolverton thought this a good suggestion, although he did not believe in doctoring vines to obtain abnormal specimens.

In the absence of Mr. E. Ashley Smith, Mr. J. H. Biggar opened the grape question. He said some years ago when he first started to plant grapes he was called crazy, his neighbors telling him he could not find sale for so many, but now they were sorry they had not planted themselves, and he could assure the same gentlemen that in a few years more they would be sorry they had not planted Niagaras. He would plant over 2,000 in the spring, digging out 18 year old apple trees to make room. Mr. Biggar claimed Niagaras would pay better than Concordats at the same price.

Mr. Montgomery would like the opinion of growers as to whether a white grape would sell better than a blue one on account of color. E. D. Smith thought not, but the reverse if raised in equal quantities, as the consumer could not tell when they were buying ripe grapes so well as in blue or red grapes, as in these latter the color showed plainly whether they were ripe or not. The growers who had tried Niagaras had found them to ripen about with Concordats.

Mr. Lusse, the oldest grape grower in the township, thought the Scott Act would be a damper on grape growing; also that Niagaras would not make good wine if they were as good shippers as represented. Mr. Lusse explained different systems of pruning in vogue in Switzerland, his native country, and gave much valuable information regarding grape culture both in Europe and on the grape growing islands of Lake Erie. Said the result of leaving too much wood would be premature decay. Believed in close pruning, and common sense as guide. Sought to renew the vine every third or fourth year by the substitution of new wood for old, the new wood being brought up gradually from the bottom. Different varieties need-

ed different systems of pruning. Did not believe in the Kniffin system. Had no success with Delawares.

Mr. Murray Pettit agreed with Mr. Lusse about pruning. Thought the Kniffin system looked better on paper than in practice. Mr. Pettit was asked to name a number of varieties best adapted for the locality. He said he was sorry he was regarded as an authority: modestly declaimed all title to being such, only stated what he had found best adapted to his particular soil and locality. Would there plant $\frac{1}{3}$ Concord, $\frac{1}{3}$ Delaware, Roger 9, 15, and Salem; $\frac{1}{3}$ Champion, Worden, Moore's Early, Roger 4 and 44. Would plant for white grapes Niagaras, Noah and Duchess. Had found Worden 3 or 4 days earlier than Concord; Moore's Early a fine grape, but a slow grower; Duchess and Lady Washington best keepers among the white grapes; Salem and Diana among the reds, and Isabella among the blacks. Thrip can be overcome by clean cultivation. Thinks the best fertilizer is barnyard manure, especially that from the cow stables and hog pens.

Mr. Woolverton had 25 four year old Pocklington vines that had produced double as many as any other variety of same age. One vine yielded 20 lbs., and the fruit sold for 20 cents per pound. Would plant more of this variety. Mr. Woolverton's soil is deep, rich sand.

Mr. Spera also had good success with Pocklington. Other growers on heavy or medium land had found Pocklington a failure, it being too slow a grower.

R. R. Smith would reduce Mr. Pettit's list somewhat. Would strike out Salem, Roger 4, Noah and Duchess. Mr. Smith saw no use of a multiplication of varieties, unless they filled a place no other grape did.

Mr. Spera spoke a good word for the Diana.

Mr. Lusse had found it to bunch so compact that many berries bursted, thus spoiling it for keeping.

E. D. Smith believed Diana the most profitable late grape, Niagara the most profitable white grape.

The next question for discussion, was "What will we do with the robin and honey bee?"

Murray Pettit had found robins very destructive.

E. D. Smith had, too. Had tried destroying them in every possible way, commencing in the spring, and had not been troubled lately.

After considerable discussion about both bees and robins, the following resolution was carried:

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that every grower of cherries, berries and grapes, shall kill all robins and destroy their nests and eggs as far as possible, from their first appearance in the spring until the grape crop is gathered, at the same time sincerely regretting the old friend of our youth has become one of our most formidable enemies."

"Is there danger of over-stocking the grape market?" was next discussed.

Mr. Montgomery thought not, as there was so small a portion of the Dominion suitable for grape growing.

Mr. Morden thought not, as our surplus could be sent to New York on the east and Manitoba and the North-west in the opposite direction.

Mr. Wilson also thought not.

On the other hand, E. D. Smith urged that it was a great mistake to suppose this the only grape growing district; hundreds of acres were already planted in Essex, and other hundreds on Pelee Island. This last year, owing to a partial stoppage of wine making, had driven us out of many towns of the west, and would undoubtedly do so to a great extent in the future, as grapes grow almost spontaneously on Pelee Island, and when better facilities for carrying their crop to market is afforded, parties there then can undersell us in the western markets; and as to selling

our crop in New York, we might do so if growers thought they could pay express there and commission, and have them sold at two cents per lb., for that was the price many times on Buffalo market during the past five years.

Other speakers followed in the same strain, notably Murray Pettit and Mr. Orr.

A long and animated discussion next followed as to the probable effect of the Scott Act upon the price of grapes. But no information was elicited that would be of use to your readers; most, however, apparently believing that some proviso would be made allowing the use of native wine even if a prohibitory liquor law should come in force.

Mr. A. M. Smith's paper on "Small Fruits" was read by the secretary.

Mr. Morden, of Drummondville, then gave a very interesting address upon "small fruit" culture. He said before planting he would underdrain and plough very deep, and work the land thoroughly one year previous to planting, killing the weeds and thoroughly enriching it. Plant raspberries and currants, 4 by 5½ feet; cultivate both ways, keeping everything in hills, even red raspberries and blackberries, about six canes to a hill; nip off raspberry canes when they are two feet high and cuts back laterals to a foot; cuts out old wood usually in the spring. In currants would cut out all wood over three years old, when practicable. Does not plough at all; cultivates ten or twelve times and hoes every two weeks; never allows a weed to get up. Would agree with A. M. Smith as to varieties of blackcaps. Thinks Wilson the most profitable strawberry for the average grower. Would recommend only one red raspberry, the Cuthbert. Sees no advantage in an early red raspberry or blackberry. Turner might be better than Cuthbert in cold sections where Cuthbert freezes down, as it is very hardy. Would prefer Taylor's Prolific blackberry to any other, except in a few favored spots where Kittatiny or Lawton are not too tender. In currants, preferred a red variety that had come to him under the name of Raby Castle, being very prolific, a very vigorous grower and holding its foliage long after Red Dutch and Cherry had been bare, the former often so before the fruit is ripe. Fay's was not yet sufficiently tested. White currents do not sell well. Clarke raspberry blights before crop is ripe. Advised all growers to watch closely for rust on raspberries and blackberries. Dig out and burn as soon as seen; also for larva of the raspberry saw fly, a greenish worm about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, that eats the leaves. Had seen raspberry plantations ruined by the enemy; but this need not be. If detected in time, a spraying of the bushes with a solution of hellebore and water; an ounce of hellebore to a pail of water will effectually dispose of the trouble.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Morden for his able address; also to Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, for his paper on small fruits.

Thus ended one of the most successful gathering of fruit growers ever held in this section.

Winona, March, 1883.

The Home.

When is the Time to Die?

I asked the glad and happy child,
Whose hands were filled with flowers,
Whose silvery laugh rang free and wild
Among the vine-wreathed bowers.

I crossed her sunny path, and cried,
"When is the time to die?"

"Not yet, not yet"—the child replied,
And swiftly bounded by.

I asked a maiden, back she threw
The tresses of her hair,
Grief's traces o'er her cheeks, I knew,
Like pearls they glistened there.

A flush passed o'er her lily brow,
I heard her spirit sigh—
"Not now," she cried, "Oh, no! not now!
Youth is no time to die!"

I asked a mother, as she pressed
Her first-born in her arms,
As gently on her tender breast
She hushed her babe's alarms.

In quivering tones her accents came,
Her eyes were dim with tears—
"My boy his mother's life must claim
For many, many years."

I questioned one in manhood's prime,
Of proud and fearless air;
His brow was furrowed not by time,
Nor dimmed by woe or care.

In angry accents he replied,
And flashed with scorn his eye—
"Talk not to me of death," he cried,
"For only age should die."

I questioned age—for whom the tomb
Had long been all prepared—
But death, who withers youth and bloom,
This man of years had spared.

Once more his nature's dying fire
Flashed high, and thus he cried—
"Life—only life—is my desire,"
And gasped, and groaned, and died.

I asked a Christian: "Answer thou—
When is the hour of death?"
A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath.

And sweetly o'er his features stole,
A smile, a light divine,
He spake the language of his soul—
"My Master's time is mine!"

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

C. L. S. C.

What mean those cabalistic symbols? Do they represent a secret society, or a railway, or a foreign title of nobility? What is the C. L. S. C.? This question is often asked, and the answers given are various and not always correct. No secret society, but one open to every person who desires to read, study, improve. The letters stand for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, a Home College which is encircling the earth with a band of enthusiastic students. Chautauqua! Oh, that is a Methodist camp-meeting. No, it is a Sunday-school convention, or it is a summer watering-place. To some of these statements we say, No, emphatically; to others, Yes, in part. Some years ago, on the beautiful lake only a few miles from Buffalo, met a band of Sunday-school workers. Normal classes were established, a course of study laid down, a rigid examination in Bible history and Sabbath-school work generally held, diplomas granted; and among those taking them were several Canadians. Next, the grand idea occurred to Dr. Vincent of inaugurating a four years' course of study, and the idea has been adopted enthusiastically, literally by "all sorts and conditions of men"; and now, after seven years, it would take pages to give even a short sketch of the various classes which form the summer's occupation. Clergymen do not disdain to go there to revise and brush up their Greek and Hebrew; classes in geology, elocution, bread-making, clay-modelling, botany, etc. Lectures from the most eloquent and learned, music from the most skilled artists of sweet sounds, with the most sparkling sermons, the most Christian in tone and sentiment. Some families spend the summer there in their own

cottages, others go for a week, others for a day. No liquor is allowed, no dancing; rational, pure, intellectual enjoyment, as much removed from the excitement of the camp-meeting as that of the ball-room. The time devoted to the C. L. S. C. proper is three weeks; and during that time the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald* is published daily, and gives the story of the meetings, the cream of the proceedings. Though the course of study is in part religious, it is quite unsectarian, all bodies of Protestants being represented, and some Roman Catholics as well. Certain works are announced for the year's work, comprising history, literature, science, religion. It is supposed that forty minutes a day for nine months in the year will suffice; but the reading may be spread over the whole year, or two years' work may be compressed in one. The only expense is the fee of fifty cents, merely to cover necessary printing and documents sent during the year. The directors give their time gratuitously.—The *Chautauqua Magazine*, \$1 50, contains much of the required reading. The other books cost from four to six dollars yearly, and form quite a valuable addition to one's library. In the case of near neighbors, friends or members of one family, of course one set of books may do for several. Memoranda are sent during the course of the year, containing questions on the subjects studied, with blanks to be filled up. This is done at home. It is not a competitive examination but merely to show that the books have been read; and any person of ordinary intelligence, who reads attentively, will have no trouble in filling up the paper.

Many of the readers meet in circles, weekly or fortnightly, but in many cases a single student plods on through the course without any companionship. And who are the students? Old and young, professors in colleges, farmers, clergymen, teachers, sewing girls, artisans, servant girls, railway employees, wives, sons, daughters, husbands; in one case an old lady of eighty, her son and grand daughter, three generations. And from all parts of the world, India, Japan, Canada, United States, England. It is a most inspiring thing to know that others are engaged in the same course of reading as oneself. We remember so much better what we talk over and discuss. One often does far more desultory reading in the course of the year, but when we read with an object in view, how much more is accomplished by concentration! And in following out this course of study the taste for fiction seems to die out; there is no time for the sensational. Already three classes have graduated, have passed under the arches, for there is a most delightful mingling of common sense and sentiment, of ceremony and school work.

But some say, we cannot afford to go to Chautauqua. You need not do so. By means of Chautauqua and communications from Plainfield office, New Jersey, the student knows what the great world of students are doing, and the central office keeps itself informed of each individual student. And fancy the size of this college, fifty thousand are now studying, the pioneer class of '82 bravely leading the way; the Invincibles, Irrepressibles, progressives, following. The Pansy class is named from Mrs. Alden, the writer of several very interesting stories of Christian life and effort.

One of the books, the preparatory Greek course, is the most delightful work one could well get hold of. "What, Greek?" you say. Oh, no! only to read in English, easily and trippingly, what the student at college reads in Greek, with labored, painful effort, haltingly. One fact came out startlingly in this book. We recognize among these witty old Greeks many of the standard speeches we have been accustomed to think of as modern Irish witticisms. It is rather

strange to think they are nearly three thousand years old. We have had so far in two years a little poetry, geology, astronomy, chemistry, history (Russian, Roman, Canadian, United States—the last merely ten cent text books), Blaikie's How to Grow Strong, Bishop's Pictures of English History, Plan of Salvation—books for all tastes.

But we have no time, you say. Think of it, what time do we often waste? As a matter of fact it is the busy ones who find time always for other tasks. The tired mother, when may she fold her hands, or the business man, or the many busy ones whose work is never done. But there must be time to bring in a new current of thought, something nobler, higher than the every day cares and worries. What a rest, what an oasis in the monotonous treadmill that life is to some! But we cannot afford it. Some, truly and sadly it must be said, cannot, but how many by denying themselves some little pet luxury, the price of an ornament, or a dance, or a day of pleasure, would thus lay up a store of boundless enjoyment.

The reports from lone students in the mountains and prairies, shut off from the outside world, and the pleasure derived from thus feeling one's self a part of this moving, breathing, loving world, are pleasant to read. Then all tastes are provided for. Besides the regular courses, there are special ones for extra seals, in which each can follow the bent of his particular taste. Memorial days of literary men are observed by which a vast amount of enthusiasm is developed, Chautauqua songs are sung, camp fires are lit. Many who cannot go to Chautauqua meet in assemblies in their own State. An effort is being made to have a plan of meeting for Canadian students. It would be interesting to know just how many are following this course of reading in Ontario, and where they are. Some small towns have many students, some cities very few; here and there through the country knots of two or three, or perhaps a single student.

If further information be desired, apply to Lewis C. Peake, box 2559, Toronto, our obliging secretary for Canada, or Miss Kate F. Kimball, Plainfield, New Jersey, and circulars will be sent.

J. C., Niagara.

Welcome Visitors.

For this month there are:—

The Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for 1883.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

The Report of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, for the year 1884, including the prize list.

Mr. T. G. Nankin's Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Ayrshire Cattle, Thoroughbred Swine (embracing six breeds), and fancy poultry. The catalogue is beautifully and profusely illustrated.

Samples of the beautiful electrotype cuts of fowls owned and for sale by Charles Gammerdinger, Columbus, Ohio.

Annual catalogue of poultry bred at "Homewood" Poultry Yards, by C. A. Keefer, Ingersoll, Ont.

Catalogue of pure bred Poultry, Mastiff Dogs and Feirets, bred by Jas. C. Montgomery, Brantford, Ont.

Jottings.

WHERE twin cattle are produced of different sexes, it should be remembered that the first dropped only will breed.

WE have a few large cuts of stallions for sale, suitable for posters. For price and sample, address, THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

READERS of the JOURNAL will please notice the new advertisements of choice stock in this issue.

IN 1884, the Shorthorns sold in Great Britain by auction numbered 1,666 head, at an average of £46 18s. 8d. per head.

THE average received for fifteen bulls sold at the sale of Mr Talbot-Crosbie, of Arfert Abbey, Tralee, Ireland, was £49 12s. 7d.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA is said to exist in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, West Virginia, and the district of Columbia.

THE Devon cattle breeders' society of England have decided that it is desirable to hold two sales of this class of cattle, one in February and one in October.

THE 47 Shorthorn cows sold at the sale of Mr. John C. Toppin, Musgrave Hall, Penrith, Eng., about middle of last March, averaged £32 17s., and 11 bulls £29 5s. 1d.

THE 33rd Illinois state fair will be held in Chicago during the week commencing with Monday 8th September. It is expected that, in the horse department especially, this fair will eclipse all its predecessors.

IN 1879-80 the wheat export to India for all countries was 2,195,550 cwt., in 1883-84 it was 20,956,425 cwt. The export for 1884-85 will be much less, as the low prices obtained will not give any margin to the exporter.

THE second volume of the Hackney stud book is about being issued, if indeed this has not already been done. The membership number 370. This society was only constituted in 1883, and incorporated in 1884.

WE hear a good deal about the French Norman horse. Why are none of their cattle imported into this country? They are said to possess some of the characteristics of the Guernseys, and are now pedigreed. They are larger than the Guernsey.

MR. JOHN W. LOWE, of Barrensfeld, Cumberland Co., N. S., writes that farmers in that section are now taking more interest in pure-bred stock. One gentleman in the neighborhood has invested in Holsteins, and another is about going into Herefords.

AT the Birmingham show and sale of Shorthorns held at Bingley Hall, the highest price paid for a female was 66 guineas, and for a bull 110 guineas, which was paid for the Prince of Wales' bull Beauchamp. The average for 154 females was £30 8d., and for 402 bulls £35 12s. 6d.

THE good qualities of Kerry cows are thus summed up by an exchange. They are hardy, gentle, kindly animals, excellent for the dairy, yielding milk rich in cream, which makes butter of the highest quality. They fatten readily on grass, and are comparatively inexpensive compared with the channel island breeds.

LORD POLWORTH has tried the experiment of crossing Galloway heifers with Shorthorn bulls. The progeny being sold for beef, when about one year old, at an average of from £18 to £22 per head from the butcher. The calves were suckled by their dams, and fed liberally with cake, corn and turnips.

CORRESPONDENCE intended for publication in the JOURNAL should reach the office by the 20th of the month preceding that for which it is intended. While we are pleased at all times to hear from our friends, we hope that at all times they will try to say much in little, owing to the pressure on our columns.

VOLUME IX. of the herd book of the Aberdeen Angus Polls is through the press, containing the pedigrees of 2,309 animals of this breed. The bulls run from 3,409 to number 4,457, and the cows from 8,045 to 9,504. A list of the awards at the Highland and Royal Northern Society shows is printed in the form of an appendix.

THE Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, recently purchased the Aberdeen-Angus Polled bull Judex 3,880, to head his herd at Hillhurst. Judex was bred at Ballindalloch, sired by Judy 2,996, by Sir Evelyn 2,340. He is described as a splendid specimen of the Jilt family, having a clean cut head, good shoulders, thick flesh and great quality.

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will be held at Londonderry from July 1st to 3rd.

The amount offered in prizes is £1,303 10s, divided as follows: Horses, £455; cattle, £414; sheep, £312; swine, £113; poultry, £57; dairy produce, etc., £62 10s. In the cattle department by far the largest amount, £120, is offered for Shorthorns.

ANOTHER LARGE HORSE SALE.—At the conclusion of the great annual spring sale last week, several American and Manitoba buyers waited on Messrs Grand and Walsh, requesting them to arrange another large sale of horses and thorough-cattle. The sale is advertised to take place from May 26th to 30th, when 500 horses and cattle of all breeds will be sold. *Astail*, 25th April

REGISTERED Clydesdale horses appear to be growing in favor in Scotland. At the Glasgow stallion show held in March, of the 722 entire horses entered for exhibition, seven eighths of them were pure bred. Not one non-registered horse was awarded a distinct premium. At the Leslie sale held a short time previously The Undaunted 4091 brought the handsome sum of £446 5s., and Monarch of the Glen £404 5s.

FORESTRY IN CANADA.—The very able paper read by Professor Brown, of Ontario Agricultural College, at the British Association Meeting, at Montreal, last autumn, on the application of scientific and practical arboriculture in Canada, has been published in pamphlet form. It contains many useful hints and valuable practical advice to land-owners, foresters and farmers.—*North British Agriculturist*.

ON April 27 and 28 the 221 head of Herefords, known as the Downton Castle Herd of Lewthall, and most carefully bred and selected by the late Mr. Knight, was sold by auction, but the particulars have not as yet reached us. The herd was one of great merit, the sires in use of late being Downton Grand Duke 5,878, Downton Boy 5877, Sir Garnet 9,236, and Auctioneer 5,184, the winner of Elkington Challenge Plate.

In both the living and dead meat trade there has been a considerable falling off in the imports of Great Britain in 1884 as compared with 1883. This is attributed to a falling off in the consumption, brought about by the very general depression. This makes it pretty clear that the decline in the price of meat has not arisen from a glut in the market, so much as from the laboring classes being content to do without meat, at all times a luxury to them.

THOUGH lighter than the Herefords, and not so useful for dairy purposes as the more fashionable Shorthorns, Devon stock have been found to do well on high-lying lands and hilly countries, being light and compact in form, and well adapted for active movements. They fatten well for the butcher, and their meat is of high quality, being fine in bone, beautifully marbled, and free from large accumulations of superfluous fat.—*The Farmer's Gazette*, Dublin.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College is to hand, containing a large amount of useful information. It contains a number of beautiful portraits of the animals there engraved for this JOURNAL. No farmer in the land should be without a copy of this report, which may be had for the asking, either from the college itself, or from the Minister of Agriculture, Toronto. We defer a lengthened notice to the June number, not being able to do justice to so valuable a report in the advanced state of this issue.

PROFESSOR WALLBY, M. R. C. V. S., Edinburgh, does not favor the production of a large amount of hair on the legs of a Clydesdale. He favors the production of quality in bone rather than quantity. A broad flat bone he says is usually associated with well developed tendons, the whole measuring between 5 and 6 inches in width, and in conjunction with such conditions we want big joints and well-developed muscles. A medium pastern should be the aim. "Constitution," not "fat" should be the strong consideration in determining awards.

THE Farmer and Chamber of Agriculture Journal, now in its forty-second year, is published as a penny newspaper. It is a weekly, and devotes considerable attention to the discussion of all questions on agricultural politics coming before Parliament. Another special feature of this excellent weekly consists in its publishing largely statistics throwing light on agriculture. A full report of the proceedings of the Central Chamber of Agriculture is to be published in the form of a supplement after each meeting. The address is 201 Strand, London, W. C., England.

THE date fixed upon for the next Smithfield Show is 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of December and four following days. The premium list is said to be the most valuable of the kind ever offered in any country. The money prizes for cattle range from £25 to £5, and from £15 and downwards for sheep and pigs. The breeders of first prize animals are to receive a medal additional, and the

wise provision is further made to give the herdsman who brings out a first prize lot a sovereign and diploma. The principal aims of the club are to encourage early maturity and the production of the finest quality of meat with the least possible offal.

THE Highland and Agricultural Society has adopted the system of judging practised to some extent in the western states last autumn, and which thus far has succeeded well. Three judges are chosen, but only two of them act at one time in each of the classes, except in case of disagreement, when the third party is referred to for his decision. Who this third party is, is decided by ballot, but he is never the same individual in the judging of two successive classes. The advantages claimed are that officious and undignified exhibitors will not have the same chances of canvassing the judges beforehand, unless they do it on the wholesale principle.

MR. S. HEACOCK, of Kettleby, Ont., writes: "It is universally admitted by every one who has had the pleasure of perusing the columns of your JOURNAL that it is one of the best, if not the best, live-stock journal published in Canada, and if continued in the same straightforward and courteous manner will, no doubt, have a very great influence on the stock-raising interests of this Canada of ours, which I consider second to no other country under the sun, when we consider its climate, soil, water, and enterprise of its inhabitants, and more especially when we consider the rapid strides made in the export trade within the past four or five years."

MR. H. H. HURD of Oakwood, who called at our office a few days since, speaks in high terms of what he saw recently at the farm of Mr. Joseph Redmond, of Peterboro, Ont. He (Mr. Redmond), is still feeding 50 steers, very good ones. His imported and home bred Shorthorns are excellent, and his horses (general purpose), are very good, but his barn is the great attraction. It is a bank barn, fitted up with a great many conveniences, has water running in front of the cattle, and everything is kept in good shape. All the fodder is cut. Mr. Hurd speaks in high terms of a Canadian bred Clyde mare with six crosses, a great favorite with her owner, and which has never been beaten in the prize ring.

MR. WALTER GIBBEY, of England, attributes the comparative lack of success in breeding riding and driving horses in England (1) to want of care in the selection of the dam, (2) to sacrificing too much to speed, so that in the craze for blood to go the pace, size and substance have been disregarded. The remedy he proposes is (1) the judicious blending of the qualities of the thoroughbred stallion with those of the well-formed draught mare possessing size, frame, constitution, flat legs, and high courage. (2) From these half-bred mares so obtained, cross breeding can be resorted to by the selection of the thoroughbred or hackney, which he thinks will produce animals for general use with improved speed, size, strength and constitution.

THE London Live-Stock Journal gives the following as a daily ration for a Shire stallion rising two years: 10 lbs. ground oats, 2 lbs. beans boiled, 2 lbs. pure linseed cake, 3 lbs. bran, and a sprinkling of malt as a condiment. The ground oats should be mixed with 3 or 4 lbs. of chopped hay or clover free from dust. The beans when well boiled should be mixed with the bran. The cake must be reduced to a mucilage by adding boiling water. The whole of the ingredients are then carefully mixed. A sufficient supply should always be on hand to allow of seven hours' maceration before being used. An imperial gallon of new milk may be fed with advantage. This system of feeding necessitates at least two hours walking exercise every day.

Transfers of Thoroughbred stock.

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

CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.

- c. Exeter Snowdrop (14536), by King William (14733), Neil Stewart, Lumley; A. Bishop, M. P., Exeter.
- b. King William (12733), by the Cavalier (7944), late Neil Stewart, Exeter; Thos. Russell, Exeter.
- b. Sir Walter (12741), by Pedro (11865), Walter Jones, Garnet; Isaac Drinkwater, Rainham Centre.
- c. Prairie Queen (14578), by Lord Carlisle (8824), Joseph Salkeld, Stratford; J. & E. Salkeld, Heaconville, N. W. T.
- b. Dixie (12767), by Lord Carlisle (8824), Joseph Salkeld, Stratford; Thos. Dixon, Atwood.
- b. Ratler (12745), by Lord Barrington (10140), John Baker, Simcoe; R. Haslett, Jarvis.
- b. Walpole Chief (12746), by Lord Barrington (10140), John Baker, Simcoe; A. Colwell, Erie.
- b. Woodhouse Duke (12747), by Lord Barrington (10140), John Baker, Simcoe; L. D. Sharp, Simcoe.

c. Victoria (14561), by Elderridge Duke (7949), Samuel V. Shantz, Berlin; D. McNaught, V. S., Rapid City, Man.

b. Honest Jimmy (12750), by Young Udora's Oxford (6427), D. McNaught, V. S., Rapid City; R. E. McGregor, Rapid City.

b. Red Rover (9225), by Elderridge Duke (7949), Samuel V. Shantz, Berlin; D. McNaught, V. S., Rapid City

b. Emperor of King (12726), by Emperor (8533), John Beasley, Nobleton; M. Murphy, Schomburg.

b. Baron Wild Eyes (12751), by Baron Gwyneth 3rd (6603), Bill-ton Snarey, Croton; John N. Campbell, Ridgetown.

b. Pelham Champion (12752), by Ogden (11592), Ezra Rittenhouse, Jerdon; C. Roland, St. Catharines.

b. Prince Imperial (12758), by Prince of Wales (12757), Benjamin Shub, Berlin; John Snyder, Berlin.

b. White Duke (12756), by Wild Eyes Gwynn (9531), H. West, Ridgetown; Robt. Milton, Guilds.

c. Pride (14566), by Young Roger (10660), H. West, Ridgetown, Robt. Milton, Guilds.

b. Halton Duke (12764), by Wandering Willie (9494), Geo. Kitching, Corwhin; Duncan Campbell, Arnow.

b. Prince (12761), by Scarlet Velvet (17833), Jos. S. Thompson, Whitley; C. Lavolette, Virginia.

b. Red Prince (12762), by Prince (12761), Geo. Prout, Zephyr; Wm. Stephenson, Beaverton.

b. General Simcoe (12763), by Prince (12761), Geo. Prout, Zephyr; Joseph Graham, Rothes.

b. Marmaduke (12760), by Aquilla (12759), James Rea, Minosa; Henry Torrance, East Caledon.

b. Morton Duke (12770), by Wild Eyes Gwynne (9531), John Serson, Ridgetown; N. Thompson, Sims, Dak.

c. Beauty of Morton (14500), by Baron Gwynne (10891), John Serson, Ridgetown; N. Thompson, Sims, Dak.

b. Duke of Argyle (12774), by Young Crusade (12067), R. & W. Scott, Harriston; Malcolm Ferguson, Harriston.

b. Prince Royal (12773), by Young Crusade (12087), R. & W. Scott, Harriston; Hugh Shannon, Harriston.

b. Cronise (12775), by Loo (8907), George A. Walkerson, Thorold; L. A. Stover, Humberstone.

b. Donald Dinnie (12777), by Young Prince of Seaham (9622), Jas. Patterson, Brucefield; V. Diehl, Stanley.

b. Prince of Peel (12778), by Prince of Wales, J. & F. Gardner, Britannia; David Hammond, Britannia.

b. Lord Barker (12789), by Lord Knightly (10159), Joseph Smith Aberfoyle; Wm. Barker, Aberfoyle.

b. Pretender 2nd (12790), by Pretender (12347), Hay & Patton, New Lowell; Jacob Sherrick, Nottawa.

b. Dominion Boy (12791), by 8th Duke of Thorndale (9908), John McCurk, Thorndale; Edward Booth, Thorndale.

c. Lily Languish 3rd (14630), by General Garfield (9998), John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; Jos. Martindale, York.

b. Leon (12830), by Abe (6560), John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; John Alton, Houghton.

b. Leander (12831), by General Garfield (9998), John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; G. R. Corman, Glen Meyer.

c. The Governess (8640), by Earl of Kinnoul (6636), Hay & Patton, New Lowell; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill.

b. Prince of Crown Hill, by Pretender (12347), Hay & Patton, New Lowell; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill.

c. Lily (6665), by Prince Alfred and (3807), Thos. Mairs, Vespra; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill.

b. Midhurst Chief (12797), by Vanguard (10573), Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill; E. Richardson & Bros., Midhurst.

b. Stayner Duke (12796), by Pretender (12347), Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill; Joseph Johnston, Stayner.

b. Bruce (12793), by Forest King (11823), John E. Scott, Teeswater; Edwin Slatters, Holyrood.

b. Lord Morley (12765), by Baron Constance (37563), R. S. & J. Robson, Ilderton; Gibson & Winthrop, Raper.

b. General Gordon (12795), by Emperor (7059), James Stocks, Columbus; John Stocks, Columbus.

c. Flower of Glenhill (14598), by Emperor (7059), James Stocks, Columbus; John Stocks, Columbus.

b. Prince Imperial (12807), by Jumbo (11997), W. D. Thomas, Eden Mills; Richard Borden, Nassagaweya.

b. Roan Prince (12806), by Jumbo (11997), W. D. Thomas, Eden Mills; Geo. Thomas, Lowville.

c. Daisy (14601), by Ethelbert (23110), J. D. McFaul, Wellington; Fred W. Adams, Picton.

c. Inez (14600), by Pilot (9077), Hiram McFaul, Wellington; Joshua D. McFaul, Wellington.

c. Rosa De Rena (14603), by Duke of Rock Lake (11223), Jas. Laidlaw, Clearwater, Man.; John Robson, Manitou.

c. Daisy (14604), by Inconstant (12105), Richard Williams, Culloden; N. C. Brown, Dunboyne.

b. Farmer's Glory (12780), by Lord Elcho (10154), George Rock, Mitchell; D. De Coursey, Bormholm.

b. Duke of Cornwall (12785), by Earl of Goodness 5th (8514), Wm. Douglas, Onondaga; Henry Trinder, Simcoe.

c. Lady Lorne (14607), by Christmas Duke (6747), George Boulbee, Thistleton; John McKenzie, Owen Sound.

b. Ontario Hero (12815), by British Hero (12814) (39506), James Bain, Vachell; John M. Davie, Virginia.

b. Iron Duke (12820), by Wellington (9512), Thomas Winder Lyons; Ackett Bros., Lyons.

b. Red Duke of Lincoln (12780), by Lord Beaconsfield (10142), A. G. Pettit, Grimsby; F. A. Nelles, York.

b. Buckhorn Duke 3rd (12826), by Commodore (9773), Jonathan McCull, Buckhorn; Daniel E. Bass, Louisville.

c. Rosebud (14616), by Marquis (8940), Peter B. Kelly, Holstein; Alfred T. Kelly, Holstein.

- b. Royal Bismarck (12822), by Marquis (8940), Peter B. Kelly, Holstein; Alfred I. Kelly, Holstein.
- b. Beaconsfield 4th (12832), by Beaconsfield 2nd (8126), Richard Hawley, Goderich; Jas. Cornochan, Jr., Seaforth.
- b. Crown Prince (12833), by Young Crusade (12087), R. & W. Scott, Harriston; Christie Gebherit, Alfeldt.
- b. Lord Barrington (12834), by Marquis 4th of Barrington (11844), D. McKenzie, Hyde Park; Peter McGregor, Muncey.
- b. Lord Reglan (12835), by Waxwork (8012), George Hickingbottom, Whitley; Wm. Bright, Raglan.
- b. Captain Slasher (12836), by British Prince (8171), W. C. McGregor, Tilbury Centre; Charles Farquerson, Tilbury East.
- b. Prince Edwin (12836), by Rienzi (9232), John Conworth-Paris; W. C. McGregor, Tilbury Centre.
- c. Christina (12614), by Baron Gano and (4578), Ed. D. Morton, Barrie; Richard Monteith, Crown Hill.
- c. Jessica (12613), by Baron Gano 2nd (4578), Ed. D. Morton, Barrie; Richard Monteith, Crown Hill.
- b. Duke Rolo (12839), by Lord Morley (12765), Jos. H. Mars hall, London; John Kossier, Rebeca.
- c. Rosaline (12638), by Prince (10301), Charles Edwards, Ingersoll; Robt. Sutherland, Ingersoll.
- b. Mara Lad (12821), by Gray Boy 2nd (12821), Donald Jackson, Woodville, C. Malcolm, Montgomery.
- b. Duke of Athole (12823), by Pretender (12347), Hay & Patton, New Lowell; Allen Flack, Creemore.
- c. Jessie Grey (12642), by Yarmouth Duke (9544), Matthew Gilbert, St. Thomas; Messrs. Holmes, Moore & Cartwright, Inwood.
- c. Lady Agnes (12641), by Baron Booth (12340), J. C. Burke, St. Thomas; Messrs. Holmes, Moore & Cartwright, Inwood.
- b. Baron Booth (12840), by Earl of Goodness 15 h (8514), Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; J. Andrews & Son, Southwold Station.
- b. Diadem of Balsam (12841), by Diadem (11603), Wm. Ward, Balsam; Geo. McGregor, Epsom.
- b. Mazurka Prince (12825), by Mazurka Duke (5705), R. B. Ireland, Nelson; Wm. Dent, Carlisle.
- b. Pilot (12843), by The Cavalier (7944), John Glen, Lunenburg; Wm. Wren, Granton.
- b. Royal Briton (12845), by Royal Butterfly (11114), John Snell's Sons, Edmonton; David Leitch, Eamers Corners.
- b. Perkins (12845), by Prince Hopewell (7656), M. O. Merritt; Smithville; Owen Fathers & Son, South Cayuga.
- c. Rosa May (12645), by British Prince (6026), Francis C. Docker, Byng; Mrs. Isabella Crawford, Dunnville.
- c. Red Lily (12646), by Waxwork (9506), Jos. T. Kitley, Bond Head; Joseph Hipwell, Bond Head.
- c. Lady Jane Young (8261), by Rufus (12901), Robert Calderwood, Harriston; D. D. & J. Wilkeson, Harriston.
- b. Lord Nelson (12648), by Hercules (12647), Geo. A. Wallace, Ponsonby; John Brown, Marden.
- b. Mono Chief (12849), by Oxford Chief (9047), John Mullin, Hillsburgh; John J. White, Mono Chief.
- c. Miss Lucy (12650), by Waterloo Prince (6472), Jacob Y. Shantz, Breslau; Ezra Schneider, Preslau.

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New Advertisements.

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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 2nd of the month preceding the issue for which they are intended.

Shorthorns.

Mr. Wm. Lindsay, Caledon East, Ont., mentions that some time ago he purchased one Shorthorn bull, two cows and one calf for \$360, and that his sales up to the present time amount to \$500. He has also left five good animals.

Mr. Edward Jeffs, of Bondhead, Ont., reports the sale of the two Shorthorn bulls, Young Enterprise—3233—and Young Hero—3235—the former to Mr. J. E. Suddart, Bradford, Ont., and the latter to Mr. H. Irwin, Clover Hill, Ont.

The editor of this journal has bought the reliable Shorthorn bull, imported Waterloo Warden (47222), and placed him at the head of Riverside herd. For three years past this bull has rendered splendid service in the herd of John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Ont.

Mr. John Wells, of Clifford, Ont., reports the sale of the Shorthorn bull Kinellar—2808—bred by J. & W. Russell, of Richmond Hill, to John A. Fortune, of Wingham. Kinellar—2808—was got by Sir Richard Booth—736—from the dam 4th Duchess of Springbrook, by High Sheriff—379—.

Mr. George Stewart, of Maple Valley, Ont., has just purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, the very promising young Shorthorn bull, Major Rudd, sired by the excellently bred Bates bull, Prince of Pickering—724—and out of Verberna 12th, of the beautiful family of Verbernas, so long and carefully bred by Captain Blathway.

Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., has sold to Mr. Amos Marriott, St. Marys, the red bull calf Baron Filigree got by Barrington Duke 3rd (17024), dam Filigree 18th, by 26 Duke of Ayr (49773). Barrington Duke 3rd was by Barrington Duke 2nd of the noted cow Lally 3th. Filigree 18th was bred by Mr. A. J. Alexander, Ky.

The 18 head of Bates Shorthorns sold by the estate of C. M. Lansing, Niagara, Ont., brought \$7500 or an average of \$420. These were all descended from 4 cows and bull sold Mr. Lansing by Mr. Gibson some years ago. The average obtained for these Canadian Shorthorns was much higher than that received for animals of the other breeds in the same month.

Mr. J. McNaughton, Guelph, Ont. writes "I have pleasure in informing you of the sale of two of the three Shorthorn bulls advertised in the JOURNAL. The ten months' old bull calf 7th Duke of Kent, got by the 6th Duke of Kent (11643) went to Mr. John Grant, of Strausburg, Ont. The two-year-old bull Young Springwood Prince 2nd, got by Young Springwood Prince, was sold to Mr. F. H. Wilcocks, of Guelph. Both at satisfactory prices."

Ridgewood Park herd—On the 1st April Lady Ellen Siddington produced us a fine red bull calf, sired by Duke of Hurdlip 2nd (46246). Duke of Hurdlip 2nd was bred by Sir H. Allcop, and got by 3rd Duke of Hillhurst 30975, dam Airdrie Duchess 3rd. Lady Ellen Siddington is by Grand Duke of Kent 2nd (28755), dam Siddington 10th, by 2nd Duke of Frequenter (26022). Lady Ellen was the last cow imported by Mr. Attrill in the fall.—LEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. James Hunter, of Sunnyside, Alma, reports the following sales of Shorthorns: To John Campbell, Crosshill, a two-year heifer and heifer calf; John McTavish, Gadshill, bull calf; John Cook, Amulree, a two-year bull; James Omond, Topping, bull calf; James Cowan, Guelph, and George Cowan,

Galt, 1 bull calf each. Some of the above will make grand show bulls, and will no doubt be heard from yet. Mr. Hunter adds, "Our crop of bull calves this year is both large and good, coming high individual merit with the very best breeding that England can produce. Cattle that have stood at the head of the list in that country for the last 50 years. They have wintered well, coming out strong and healthy. We have in all 20 bull calves, some of which came as early as September last.

Buyers will note that Messrs. Cowan Brothers, of Clochmohr, Galt, and Mr. T. C. Patteson, of Eastwood, have determined to holding a grand combination sale of Bates Shorthorns at Mr. Jas. Cowan's homestead, early in October. Full particulars will be advertised in this JOURNAL. Most of the high bred Bates cattle are sent to the States for sale, as witness to recent consignments from Mr. R. Gibson, of Delaware, and the estate of the late C. Lansing, of Niagara, to the auction ring at Dexter Park, Chicago. This combination sale, including the set of Mr. Cowan's 5th Earl of Antrim, and of the Kentucky bred Connaught bull now in service at Eastwood will give young breeders a chance not often presented. Mr. Patteson will also have a few choice specimens of Shropshire Down ewes and rams. Catalogues will be out early, and obtainable at this office.

The Bates Shorthorns of Mr. Wm. Murray, of Chesterfield, Ont., at the Chicago sale in April. These were as follows: Waterloo Duchess 2nd—C. L. Henderson, Kearney, Mo., \$300. Prince of the Waterloos—Samuel Kemp, Kalona, Ia., \$205. Wild Eyes 34th R. Daintly, Gilmore, Neb., \$155. Orphan Duke (48380)—J. N. Dunaway, Ottawa, Ill., \$145. Imp. English Siddington—Martin Flynn, \$405. Princess Ignene—W. H. Fulkerson, \$100. Princess Thyrá—Wm. Robinson, Wataga, Ills., \$135. The Czar—Niles Bros., Wataga, Ills., \$505. 3 animals sold for \$1,950, an average of \$244.

Mr. John Robinson, of Spring Lodge stock farm, Sandfield, Manitoulin Island, reports that his Shorthorn cows Lady Bell 2nd, and Flora Camble C. S. H. B., have dropped each a fine roan heifer calf, sired by the young herd bull Tara's Gauntlet (11492).

Mr. F. J. Ramsey, of Dunville, writes, "My stock have come through the hard winter well and in fair condition. I have seven pure bred Shorthorn calves, of which six are females.—The pure bred Leicester sheep purchased from you and others have done well—18 fine strong lambs from 12 ewes. Your JOURNAL is improving with every number. I wish you could send a good canvasser to our part of the county, as it should be in every farmer's hands. No farmer can invest a dollar so well." We may add that Mr. Ramsay's herd has the finely bred Bates bull Statira Duke 12th (50518) at the head. This two-year bull, red in color, was bred by H. Lovatt, Low Hill, Woolverhampton, Eng., and imported by A. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. He is from the sire Lightburn Duke of Oxford 2nd (38564) and the dam Statira Duchess 2nd, by Grand Duke of Grafon 4th (28366). The blood of the renowned Bates Oxfords, Duchesses, Secrets and Wild Eyes families runs in his veins. At two years he turned the scale at 1700 lbs. and has been an easy prize winner at the leading fairs in his own region.

At the public sale of thoroughbred stock held by Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., on 25th March last, there was a very large attendance of breeders and general farmers from all parts of western Ontario. The stock were of good quality, and in nice condition, and were much admired by those present. Not being the time of year in which Sheep are generally purchased for breeding purposes, only a few were sold. The Shorthorns, however, found ready purchasers, at prices as below. Mr. Brown, Avonton, acted as auctioneer:

- Rose 10th of Maple Lodge, Geo. S. Robison, Clinton, \$90.
- Rose 6th of Maple Lodge, John Kennedy, Elderton, \$105.
- Clara De Viedena and Thos. Crawford, Widder, \$150.
- in Silverado, Jas. McMurtry, Ailsa Craig, \$150.
- Rose 9th of Maple Lodge, A. Turnbull, Winchelsea, \$102.
- Duchess Jane 5th, C. H. Wilson, Greenway, \$110.
- Marse Chan, D. G. Smith, Leury, \$150.
- Princess Ninetzin, T. C. Paterson, Ironto, \$140.
- Duchess Jane 4th, Alex. Brown, Avonton, \$130.
- Fourth Princess of Thule, N. Greve, Moray, \$170.
- Fifth Princess of Thule, Wm. Lee, Maple Lodge, \$121.
- Rose 7th of Maple Lodge, John Brand, Forest, \$170.

Mr. Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., has made the following sales since last report: The bull Saratoga, of the Secret tribe, sire Dunblane (2779), dam Sycamore, to Jas. R. Anderson, Ogle Co., Ill.; Lord Cardinal, of the Clipper tribe, sire Viking (4877), dam Custard, to Joseph Duncan, Osburn, Missouri; Baron Barrington, of the Townley Butterfly tribe, sire Roan Gauntlet (35284), dam Barrington Spray, to Messrs. Moffat & Bro., Paw Paw, Ill.; Prince Platina, of the Venus tribe, sire Cawdor (44508), dam Evening Star, to D. W. Britton, Wayne Co., Nebraska; Knight Templar, of the Victoria Tribe, sire Cumberland (4614), dam Victoria 8th, to Messrs. J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill. This is the third Cruikshank bull for them. Their herd has won over \$50,000 in prizes. The two year old heifer—song dress, of the Secret tribe, sire Staplehurst (47148), dam Spinner, was sold to C. C. Norton, Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, the yearling heifer Barrington Primrose, of the Townley Butterfly tribe, sire Viking (4873), dam Barrington Snowdrop, to A. S. Butler, Corning, Iowa. Of the 52 Shorthorns which Mr. Davidson imported last year, he has only 11 bulls and 9 heifers left. Two superior yearling heifers, sire and dam imported, went to Mr. McHugh, Banker, Cresco, Iowa.

Mr. R. Gibson's Shorthorns at his Chicago sale, in April. The prices obtained were as below:

- Imp. Wild Lady 3rd—Luther Adams, Storm Lake, Ia., \$700.
- Imp. Lady Turncroft Wild Eyes 2nd—P. S. Letton, Paris, Ky., \$500.
- Imp. Lady Winsome Wild Eyes—Luther Adams, \$255.
- Lord Winsome Wild Eyes—P. S. Letton, \$140.
- Lady Winsome Wild Eyes 2nd—Luther Adams, \$400.
- 6th Duke of Oxford (46265)—Ridgdon Huston & Son, Bland insville, Ills., \$975.
- Imp. Lady Barrington Bates—Luther Adams, \$635.
- Imp. Lord Lally Barrington—W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ills., \$350.
- Imp. Lily 3rd—Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Iowa, \$250.

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. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1 per line per annum.

Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Three very fine young Shorthorn Bulls, by that grand "Campbell" bull, British Statesman—753—(42847). Send for pedigrees and prices. ap-21. GEO. S. BROOKS, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Three one-year-old Jersey bulls for sale. Fine, large animals, very handsome, and from good milking cows, all registered in the A. J. C. C. H. R. For particulars apply to mch-21. SAMUEL SMOKE, Canning, Ont.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. The Duke of Argyll, bred by Her Majesty, imp. by Ont. Agricultural College; also 3 Bull Calves, from 3 to 6 mos. old, imp. in dams. JOSEPH SHARMAN & SONS, P. O. box 567, Stratford, Ont. ap-11

FOR SALE. Five Shorthorn heifers, one and two years, and two young bulls. All prize takers, and reg. in B.A.H.B. D. BARKER, Paris Station, Ont.

Clydesdale Colt—Blue Bonnet—imported, rising three years; dam, Kathleen (1008), sire Corswall (1420), by Prince of Wales (673). MCCRAK & Co., Guelph. ap-21

FOR SALE.—Two Shorthorn Bulls, color roan, of Bates' strain. One nine months, the other 2 yrs. old. First-class pedigrees, and both awarded first prize at Huntingdon District Show, 1884. Huntingdon Station is on Champlain Division of G. T. Ry. Address. ap-31 A. GILMORE, Oak Dale Farm, Huntingdon, Que.

BERKSHIRES.—I have three boars, 7 mos. old; also a large lot of spring pigs, all bred straight from the best importations, sires and dams registered in Canadian Berkshire Record. Prices very low. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap-21 H. SORBY, Gourock, Ont.

Ayrshire Thorough-bred Stock For Sale. Ayrshire Bull "Tupper" No. 99, N. B. H. B. Ayrshire Heifer (yearling) "Rosa Bonheur" No. 330, N. B. H. B. VERY CHOICE STOCK. my-11 JAMES C. QUINN, Bathurst, N. B.

FOR SALE.

A few BERKSHIRE PIGS, six weeks old, bred from registered ancestry, immediately descended from imported stock. Prices very reasonable. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A choice yearling Ayrshire Bull, will make a fine show bull, bred from heavy milking strain, also two cows and a fine bull calf. Address, W. H. McNISH, Lyn, Leeds Co., Ont. my-11

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

A few choice pigs of both sex, two months old, out of imported sire and dam. W. H. McNISH, Lyn, Leeds Co., Ont. my-11

JERSEYS.

FOR SALE two high-grade Jersey cows, fresh in milk Also two handsome heifer calves, 3/4 and 15-16 Jersey. my-11 J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS

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

15 IMPORTED HEREFORD BULLS 15 FOR SALE.

The above are yearlings, and a very choice lot from some of the best and oldest breeders in England, sired by the following notable bulls, viz: Grove the Third, Petruchio, and Mariner. Also one grand two-year-old heifer. Their dams are all recorded in the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes of the English herd book. They are in Quarantine at South Quebec, and can be seen any time. Those in want of a car load should not lose this opportunity. Catalogues now ready, which can be had, with full particulars as to prices, etc., by applying to

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, my-11 Cattle Quarantine, South Quebec.

A NEW ISSUE OF "CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER," containing maps of Ontario and Manitoba, and of each county in Western Ontario (30 in all); besides best list of Farms and other properties ever published, on receipt of 25c. W. J. FRAYNE & Co., 60 Adelaide St. east, Toronto. fe-11

Stock Notes.

Imp. Baron Holker—R. Daniels, \$165.
Imp. Lily 4th—Martin Flynn, \$370.
Imp. Faege Kirkklevington—C. L. Henderson, \$1000.
Countess of Darlington 3rd—S. E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo., \$300.
Countess of Darlington 10th—P. S. Letson, \$150.
Imp. Surmise Duchess 16th—Same, \$250.
Filligree 18th—S. Campbell & Son, Fairfield, Iowa, \$100.
16 animals for \$6,870, an average of \$429.

Jorsoys.

The two-year Jersey heifer Violet, owned by Mr. Samuel Smoke, Maple Lane Farm, Canning, Ont., dropped a fine heifer calf on the 14th inst. Both calf and dam are doing well. Violet is out of Honeymoon, that made over 20lbs. of butter in 7 days. Mr. Fuller sold her in New York last May, for \$1100, and Violet promises at least to equal her dam.

Holsteins.

Messrs. Lord, Cook & Sons, write that their stock has come through the winter finely, and is now doing extremely well. The calves sired by their stock bull Lord Byron are turning out splendidly. A more uniform lot in shape, size and general appearance cannot be found, thus adding largely to Lord Byron's existing reputation as a stock getter. The Holstein bull De Hooda H. H. B. 2411, has recently been sold to R. S. Warner, Onabrick Centre, Ont., for \$375 cash.

Herefords.

Mr. I. G. Drew, of Oshawa, Ont., has sold to Mr. A. B. Cushing, of Coaticook, Que., eight Hereford females and a young bull, four of the heifers having young calves, for \$4,375. Mr. R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa, Ont., also sold the same gentleman three Hereford heifers with young calves at their side for \$2,100. Several of the heifers were of Messrs. Mackie and Drew's last season's importation. The same parties also shipped to Kansas City 14 young bulls, nine of which are pure Herefords and five grades. They will receive from the two shipments about \$70,000. Mr. Mackie adds, "Our Herefords, especially our imported stock, have wintered nicely, and are in fine condition."

Horses.

MILKSIAN—This most famous steeplechaser of the American continent, is now owned and held for service by Mr. H. Quetton St. George, Oakridge, in the county of Ontario, as advertised in the JOURNAL. It is a question whether this horse is most famous for his pedigree, lion-like constitution, his performances, or as a stock-getter. In his sire's ancestry are names of renown, such as Whalebone, Wanderer, Gohanna and Wax, and on that of the dam, Diomed, Priam, Bay Maria, American Eclipse and Lady Lightfoot. Such famous animals as The Gossoon and Abraham abundantly testify as to his qualities as a sire.

Mr. W. C. Brown, of Meadowvale, Ont., writes: "My advertisement in the JOURNAL of the Cleveland Bay Carriage Stallion Keystone resulted in numerous communications, both from Canada and the United States, and final sale to an Illinois breeder, at a very satisfactory price. From the many communications I would judge that Cleveland Bays are much sought after (that is, horses which show careful breeding, and not the so-called Cleveland Bays of very doubtful origin) by both Canadian and American breeders, for the improvement of the present carriage stock. My mares have all wintered well. My three pure Cleveland mares are due to foal in a few days. My young stallions have made great improvement since fall, and I have had hard work to keep buyers from taking them. Crown Prince, full brother to Keystone, will stand at the head of my stud the coming season. He was the first prize two-year-old at the Industrial, Toronto, in 1884, and first at all the local shows."

The Clydesdales of Mr. H. H. Hurd, of this city, at Oakwood, now the largest breeding establishment of the kind in Canada, (that is of Canadian bred Clydes) so far as we know, are in a fine healthy condition, and give promise of making useful breeders, as the collection consists solely of young animals from 1 to 3 years old with one exception, and all carefully selected. The two imported three-year mares weigh 1,510 and 1,465 lbs. respectively. The two Canadian bred same age, being heavy with foal, 1,750 and 1,650 lbs. The 11 two-year-olds average 1,250, and the two one-year fillies, 900 lbs. The two stallions, one Canadian bred and the other imported, are full of promise. The latter, Union Jack, was imported last summer, and is to be the stock horse at Oakwood. He was foaled 28th April, 1883, sired by the Lad for Me (1845), by Abbey Prince (2), by Lochfergus Champion (449), and tracing to Glancer (355), foaled about the year 1810, dam Scott (1957), by Star of the West, g. d. Lofly, by Prince Royal (648). Union Jack is looking fine. The imported filly now two years was sired by the Bishop (1542), by Prince Charlie (629), by Vanquisher (890), dam Diamond (1675), by Star of the West (828); her weight is 1,400 lbs. The 11 Shrop rams, one and two year olds (for sale), are very good, and bred from imported stock. We were not prepared to see so large and fine a stud as Mr. Hurd has collected at Oakwood on the 23rd ult.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. H. H. Hurd has sold his imported Shropshire ewes, shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs in one lot to Mr. T. C. Patteson, who also took his best shearing ram. This fine lot of sheep go to join the McCarthy and Bridges flocks bought last fall by Mr. Patteson, and the Eastwood flock of Shropshire Downs must now have assumed large proportions.

RICHMOND HILL, April 13, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

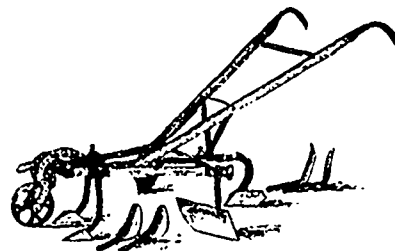
DEAR SIR,—The Lorrige Farm flock of Southdowns have come through the winter in first class order, and with very few casualties with the young lambs, of which I have a nice crop, although I have more single lambs than on any previous year. Some of the long wool sheep raisers in this neighborhood are complaining that their lambs come very weak, and that they lost a great many of them. I think that the very long and severe winter must have had something to do with it.

ROBERT MARSH.

FARM, GARDEN

—AND—

STOCK-RAISERS' MACHINERY



Champion Horse Hoe & Cultivator Combined

THE MOST COMPLETE IMPLEMENT

FOR HOEING, SCUFFLING OR HILLING

ROOTS OR ALL HOE CROPS MANUFACTURED.

Reversible and Adjustable Shares and Mouldboards, adapted to all kinds of soil or work required.

STEEL OR CHILLED PLOWS,

Land Rollers, Two-horse Cultivators, Mowers and Reapers,

ADDRESS, **B. BELL & SON, St. George, Ont.**



NOTICE.

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of **MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1885,** for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba, and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c. may be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Comptroller of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent. of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders are required to make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractor must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANROUENNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, } OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885. }

To Breeders and Agricultural Societies.

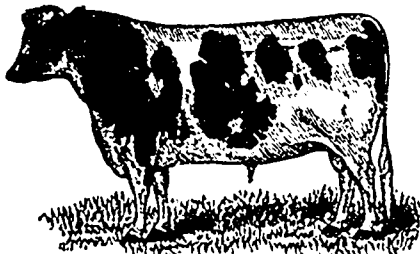
FOR SALE.

A FEW choice head of Thoroughbred Ayrshires, male and female, from the undersigned's celebrated stock, so much appreciated for its well-known milking properties, and which, as such, obtained, twice, the 1st prize at the Ottawa Dominion Exhibition; also the 1st prize for the best herd at Hochelaga County Exhibition for 1884. For particulars apply to

JAMES DRUMMOND,

my-y Petite Côte, Montreal.

HOLLOWELL STOCK FARM



H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

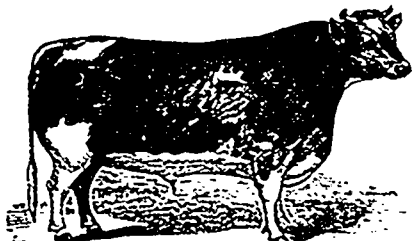
The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now over 40 head at my farm, and 9 bulls at Point Edward, which will be ready April 12. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter producing qualities in their native country, by B. B. Lord & Son, of Sloatville, N. Y., whose long experience and wonderful record animals that they have imported place them at the head of American importers.

All stock for sale. No reserve.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.

AULTSVILLE

Premium Herd of Imported Holsteins.



'LORD BYRON'

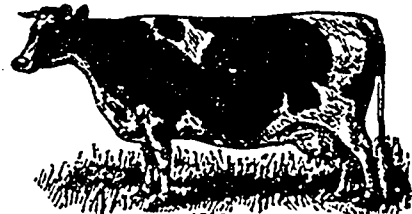
Exhibited during the season of 1884 at the three leading Canadian fairs at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. Awarded 28 First Prizes (including Gold Medal, Diploma and 2 Silver Medals), six second and five third prizes. The largest as well as oldest established herd of Holsteins in the Dominion. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

LORD, COOK & SON,

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

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM.

NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

Importers and Breeders of

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

fe-y New Dundee P. O., Ont

Stock Notes.

Mr. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, reports: "I have had splendid success with my Oxfords this year. I never had better lambs since I started breeding sheep, although I have been at it for the last 20 years. Have 44 Oxford lambs, all doing splendidly. My 4 show ewes have two lambs each. My yearling ram about a year old now (20th April), weighed 228 lbs., the ewe same age 22 lbs., and the rest are close to them. One of my spring lambs weighs 49 1/2 lbs. at 34 days, and the rest follow closely. Judging by the age, some may suppose these weights not correct, but they come and see for themselves. Sold 1 shearing ewe to A. Tolton, Walkerton; 1 Shorthorn bull to W. Wray, Township of Morris, to Messrs. Little and Bowen, Walkerton, and to Mr. McFadyen, Tiverton. Have 6 very fine young calves.

Mr. H. H. Spencer, of Brooklin, Ont., writes, "My stock are doing unusually well. Shorthorns, which are of the Isabella family, are doing extra, a number of them having been got by Cruikshank bulls. The crop of Shrop lambs is the best I ever had, well topped with fine coats of wool, very free from that black in color. The Shrop ram imported Royal York, shorthorn, gave 15 pounds of excellent wool. The Southdowns are being reduced in number, but those left are choice, and have mostly had twins. Berkshires doing well, and in brisk demand. The Dorset Queens 3rd and 4th have each had large litters. Have made sales as below. A choice sow 7 months old to Mr. Ketcheson, Menie; a boar and sow to Robt. Miller, Pickering, to ship to Manitoba, also the stock boar Dorset Prince 3rd, Vol. 1, to J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton. He is without doubt one of the best of his race in Ontario. Southdowns.—one pair ewes to Thos. Allen, Whitby; one pair of ewes and 4 lambs to Mr. Cousins, Brooklin, and 4 ewes and lambs to Samuel Staples, Cavan. Prospect good for trade in Berks and Shrops."

Messrs. Grant & Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., write under date of March 27th, "We continue to be much pleased with your JOURNAL, and we do not think that any farmer interested in stock, after taking a few numbers, could or would do without it. Our Shrops have wintered well. Our first lamb was dropped March 12th. All the ewes we showed last fall have lambed, and all living but one. Our lambs are sired by a Minton ram, which we imported last year, and by our gold medal ram. Shorthorns are doing well, with another fine lot of calves from "McDuff." Have now 46 lambs, with a few ewes yet to lamb. Lambs are growing finely, and are decidedly the most promising lot that we have had. Those from gold medal flock ewes are fine ones. We are pleased to learn that Shrops throughout the Province have given an unusually large percentage of lambs this season. Lord P, the stock ram, is a splendid animal. His number is 1594, and Vol. Shropshire flock book. He was bred by T. S. Minton, Shrewsbury, Eng., sired by the Patriot, bred by T. J. Mansell. The Patriot was let to some 50 ewes in 1881 at 100 guineas, and 50 ewes in 1882 at 200 guineas. The sire of the Patriot was Pride of Montford, and he was also sire of Dudmaston Hero, winner of first prize at the Royal at Derby in 1881. Dudmaston Hero was let in 1881 at 160 guineas, and sold in 1882 at 200 guineas. Dam of Lord P was by His Lordship, bred by T. Mansell. His Lordship was hired in 1880 for 80 guineas, and was the sire of Cumberland Hero, winner of 3rd at the Royal at Carlisle in 1880, and was afterwards sold for 95 guineas. His Lordship was also sire of Lord Clive, sold for 160 guineas. His Lordship was by Raby Duke, winner at Bedford Royal, and let at 78 guineas.

IF YOU HAVE

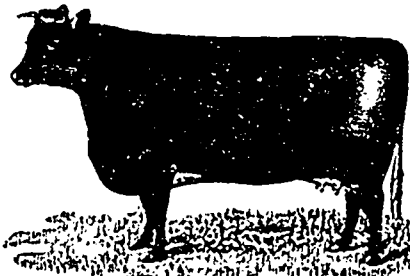
- Farms to Sell, Farms to Rent,
- Horses to Sell, Cattle to Sell,
- Sheep to Sell, Swine to Sell,
- Poultry to Sell, Fruit Trees to Sell

Machinery, Farm Implements, or any article which you wish to bring to the notice of the At Farmers of Canada and United States, advertise in the JOURNAL. Write for rates and full particulars. Address,

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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



—BREEDERS OF—

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

Have several choice young bulls for sale, including a roan bull calf imported in dam bred by A. Cruikshank, Siltinton; 1st, Perfection. First at Inverurie, Aberdeen, 1885. One yearling and two bull calves sired by the Cruikshank bull Prince of Northumberland (46011). Some of the dams imported and of Cruikshank and Campbell strains. A few heifers of a milar strain, also Silver-grey Dorking and Brown Leghorn fowls.

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



Our Shorthorn Herd is composed of cattle imported from the celebrated herds of W. Duthie, W. S. Marr and A. Cruikshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Imported Earl of Mar (47861), winner of the Gold Medal at the last Grand Dominion and 39th Provincial Exhibition, heads the herd. Several young imported Bulls and Heifers for sale.

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

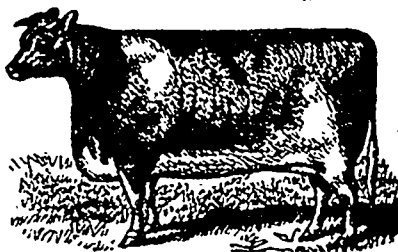
P. O. and Telegraph Office at Innerkip; Farm, one mile from Innerkip Station, on main line of Ontario and Quebec Railway.

STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.

GREEN BROS.,

The Glen, Innerkip.

JOSEPH REDMOND, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.



—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

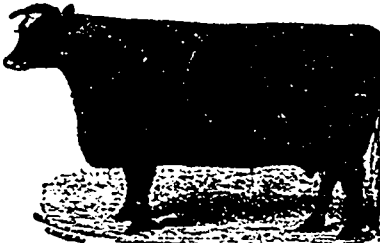
Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine. My Shorthorn herd is composed of cattle imported from the celebrated herds of S. Campbell, W. Duthie and A. Cruikshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Three of my imported heifers received first, second, and third prizes, at two of the largest exhibitions in Scotland, in July, 1884. Three of which have calved since arriving in Canada.

The bull I am using is one of the finest in the Dominion, and took first prize at the Toronto Exhibition, in 1883, was bred by J. & W. Watt, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a very fine animal. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers for sale at moderate prices. Young Bulls from 8 to 14 months old, weighing 1 200 pounds.

I prefer personal inspection. Stockmen are always welcome, and will be conveyed from G. T. J., and O. & Q. trains to and from my farm, four miles from Peterborough. sp 3t

Bates Shorthorns.

THE BELVOIR HERD.



To this herd belongs the bull of BATES who made the highest average at public auction in 1885.

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

The Proprietor intends to fully keep up this high standard, and invites all interested to call and see for themselves.

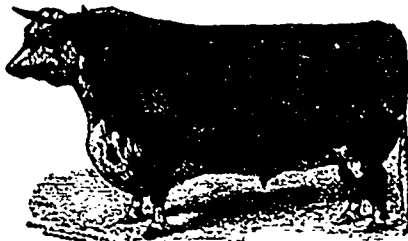
Prices to suit all. Young Bulls will be sold for less than they can be got elsewhere, of similar breeding and merit.

Richard Gibson,
Kilmoka Station, G. W. R., three miles. Delaware.

JAMES TAYLOR, GUELPH,
STOCK AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

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

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



HEREFORDS

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England.

SHORTHORNS

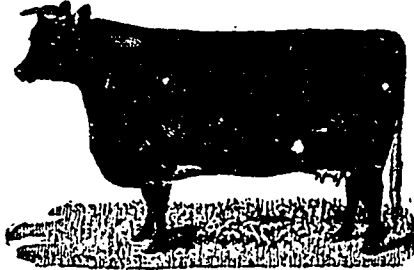
Young bulls for sale very cheap.

An imported Hampshire Down Ram and an imported Shropshire Down Ram for sale at about one-sixth their cost.

W. T. BENSON, Cardinal Point, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT,

Burlington, Ontario, Canada.



BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS.

Have five choice young bulls for sale, sired by Prince James - 95 - winner of silver medal at Toronto for last three years; also five young cows, in calf to Prince James.

P. O., Telegraph and Station, Burlington.

Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
Bred and Imported by



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

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

LORD GLANIS (48192).

MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,

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Importers and Breeders of

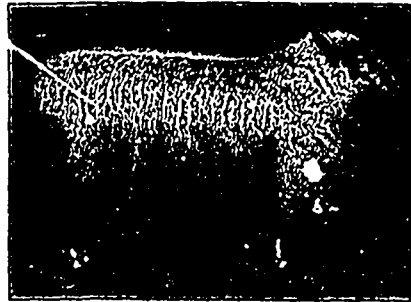
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth Bull, Lord Montrath - 9288 - is at the head of the herd. Lord Montrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stockport, Norfolk, Eng. The Manilla, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain.

Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Bli Bro Stock Farm,

GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS.



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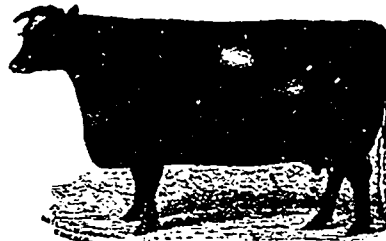
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Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale.

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

BOW PARK.



THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

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

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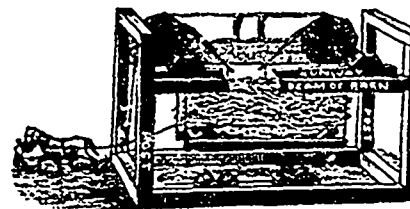


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Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. The highly-bred Booth bull SOCRATUS at head of herd.

STOCK FOR SALE. TERMS REASONABLE.



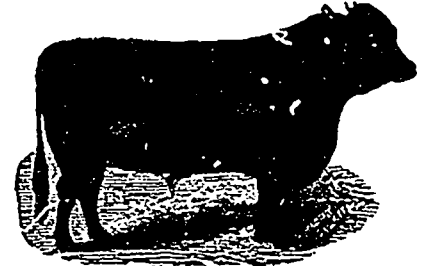
THIS labor-saving machine has proved a success for the past three years. The load with the rack can be elevated to any height required. Thousands are in use in various places. This machine has been awarded all first prizes and diplomas. Beware of infringement. The rack can be raised by a man as well as by horse-power. Any party wishing a load-lifter from different parts, who do not know the agent for that district, or any person wishing to buy a "right," will apply to the patentee.

WM. SARGENT,
Berkeley P. O., Ont.

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KEILLOR LODGE STOCK FARM;

THE GEARY BROS. CO'Y, Proprietors.



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Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,

AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

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

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM,

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

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CHOICE CATTLE FOR SALE.

Combining both Beauty and Quality.

J. A. DESREAU, owner of first-prize winners over the whole Island, invites gentlemen to inspect the above first-class herd.

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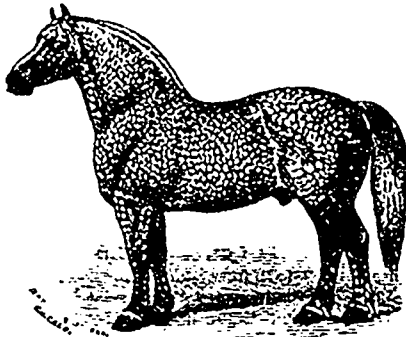
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Stock Farm.

Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.

SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS.



Patrole, No. 2620 (1167)

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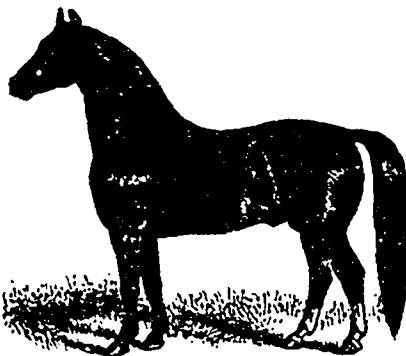
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All stock selected from the best of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American stud books.

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is beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 52 Campau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich. 1e-4t

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MILESIAN was the greatest Steeplechaser that ever ran in America, winning all the principal events, both in the United States and Canada. He has also proved himself a most successful sire. The Gossoon, winner of the Quebec Queen's Plate of 1882, being a son of his; also the well-known American Steeplechaser Abraham, winner of many important cross country events. To ensure a foal, \$15; single leap, \$10. Milesian's colts are his best advertisements.

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By Enn Chief, dam Morena, by Teeter, gr. d. by Valparaiso. This young trotting stallion is a grand horse in every way, in the opinion of horsemen being handsome and possessing greater speed than his sire. Both these stallions will make the season at their owner's stable, OAKRIDGE, Township of Whit church, York county, 20 miles from Toronto. Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to at reasonable rates. To ensure a foal, \$15; single leap, \$10.

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FOR SALE.

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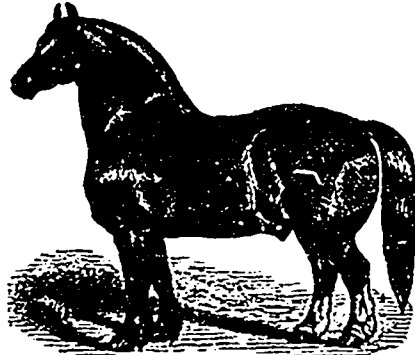
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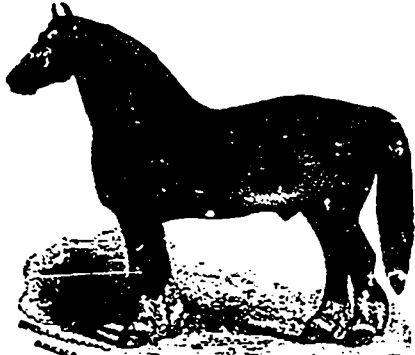
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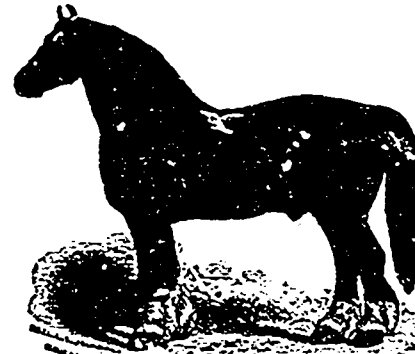
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THE oldest and most extensive importing and breeding establishment in Canada, have on hand a very superior lot of registered and prize-winning Clydesdale stallions. Stock of all kinds and both sexes for sale at all times. Our station is Claremont,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

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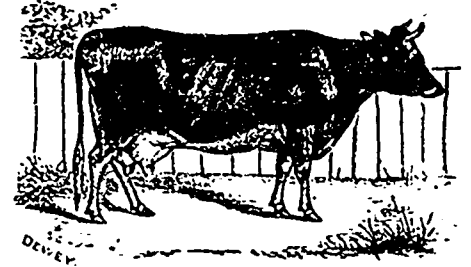
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Entry Books will remain open until May 15, when catalogues will be published.

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The undersigned has a number of very



CHOICE YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS

sired by the noted bulls Downton Grand Duke, Downton Hero and Auctioneer,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE.

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 c. in one week and from 51 lbs. to 100 lbs. 12 c. in 31 days, are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.

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

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I make a specialty of the above varieties. My stock are choice, and I guarantee satisfaction. B. B. Red eggs \$2 per 13, or \$1 for 6. White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 13. Chicks for sale after September 1st at \$2 per trio.
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Plymouth Rock Eggs all booked that can be spared this season.
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Chickens for sale after 1st Sept. Brown Leghorns second to none in the Province.
Eggs in season, 13 for \$2.00.

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FARMERS' FOWLS A SPECIALTY.
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Our birds have won prizes at Waltham, Lowell and Worcester, Mass.; Madison Square, New York, Guelph, Toronto, London, Bowmanville, Jutawa, Ontario; Montreal, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
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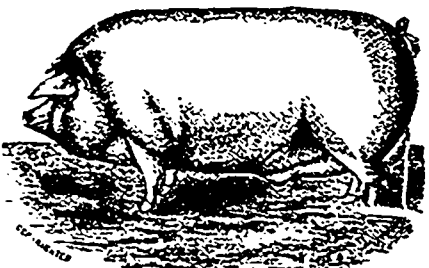


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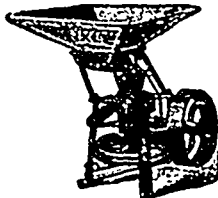
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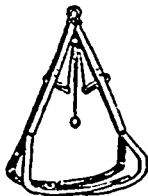
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BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



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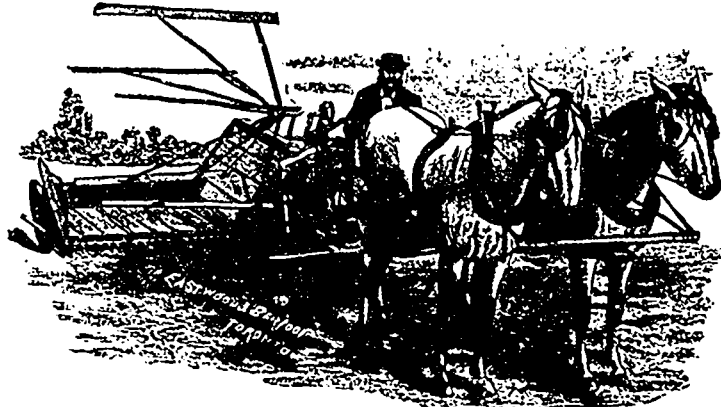
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LUMP ROCK SALT, selected especially for the use
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