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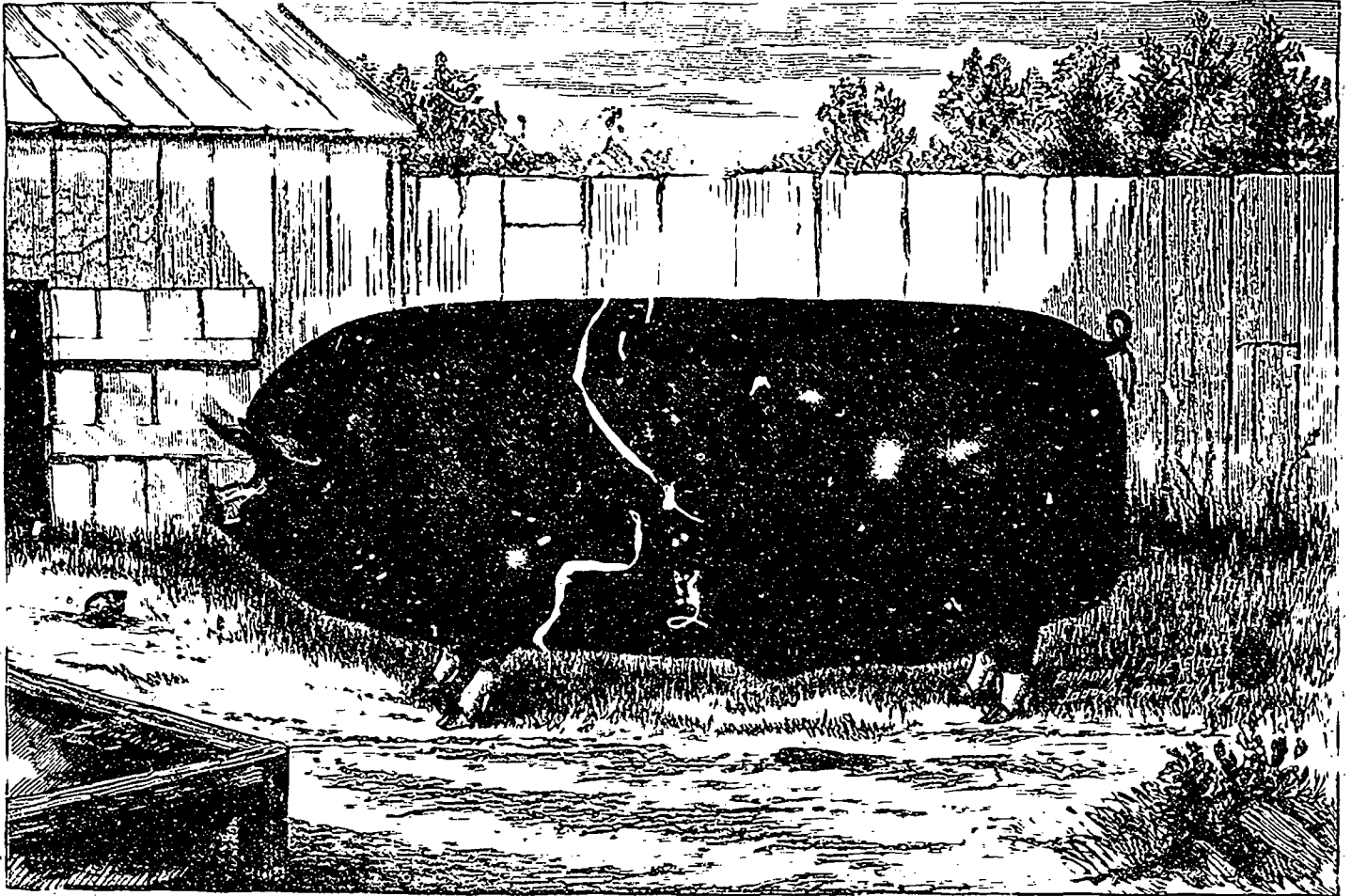
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

Vol. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 10



THE BERKSHIRE BOAR TOP-GALLANT.

Imported by and the property of J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

Top-Gallant.

This exceptionally good specimen of a Berkshire was bred by Mr. Edward Tombs, Bampton, England, and imported the present season along with a number of other prize winning Berks, by J. G. Snell & Bro., of Edmonton, Ont. Top Gallant was farrowed Aug. 12th, 1883, and won first prize at the Bath and West of England Show held at Brighton this year, and first at the Provincial fair at London. He has wonderful length and evenness of body, splendid head, back and hams, good action, large bone, is nicely marked, possesses good size, and weighs 600 pounds when in moderate condition. He is to be used largely in the herd of the Messrs. Snell, and will doubtless prove a valuable sire.

This firm have been very successful exhibiting at the Illinois State Fair, recently held in Chicago, and they intend exhibiting at the Indiana State Fair, to be held at Indianapolis, and at the great St. Louis Fair. At the former of these on Berkshires they won seven first prizes, 4 seconds, herd prize for boar and four cows, and grand sweepstake for best Berkshire boar of any age. At the same show they were also very successful in exhibiting Cotswolds carrying first and

second on ram lambs, first and second on ewe lambs and grand sweepstakes for best Cotswold ewe of any age.

We need scarce add that the Messrs. Snell have made the breeding of Berkshires a speciality for a number of years past, and are prepared at any time to supply purchasers with what they may want in this line. Their flock of Cotswolds also is equal to the best.

The Sussex Cattle.

This breed, though ancient and distinct and possessing a herd book containing animals a number of which trace back to the year 1855, is not so well known in this country as the merits of the breed would justify. The principal owners of Sussex cattle in Canada are Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham (also of Ashurst, Steyning, Sussex, England), Mr. Geo. Whitfield, of Rougemont, Quebec, has also a number. Beyond these we do not know of any other.

The origin of the breed, like that of many of the breeds of Britain, is involved in an obscurity from which the clouds will never lift. It is not certain whether the breed is distinctly native or brought over

by William the Conqueror, but that it has long been kept a distinct breed in Sussex is unquestionable.

The horns of this breed are of medium length, coming out horizontally, branching laterally, and turning upwards towards the ends. Neck tolerably wide, with muzzle of flesh color, thin between the nostrils and eyes, eyes rather prominent; forehead inclined to be wide, neck not very long, side, straight, not coarse at point of shoulders; wide and open in the breast, which should project forward; girth deep, legs short; chine bone, straight; ribs, broad; loin, full of flesh and wide, hip bone not very large and well covered; rump, flat and long, tail, whitish at tip and should drop perpendicularly, thigh, flat outside and full inside; coat, soft and silky, with a mellow touch; color, solid red, both light and dark, sometimes the two shades mingling and making a beautiful dappled bay. The horns of the bull and ox are not so long as those of the cow.

The special merits claimed for the breed are large size, early maturity, propensity to fatten, prime quality of flesh laid on in most desirable parts, hardihood of constitution and uniform popular color, and the ability to impress these characteristics upon their offspring.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

To Subscribers.—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.50.

Clubs.—Any person is at liberty to form clubs. Clubs of *five* copies to any address, for one year, \$4.00. Clubs of *ten* copies to any address, \$7.50.

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

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

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

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

HAMILTON, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1885.

We will gladly furnish sample copies of the JOURNAL to any who may be desirous of canvassing for it, or of forming clubs, if they will please send us a line to that effect. Many of our subscribers have already sent us the names of persons in their respective neighborhoods who are likely to engage in this work. If those of our friends who have no time thus to aid in increasing our circulation will forward the name, occupation and P. O. address of some one in his locality who would take an active interest in getting new subscribers, we shall take it as a great favor, and will also forward sample copies to any of your neighbors who would probably become subscribers. We very respectfully request of all who think the JOURNAL worthy of a wider field to do what they can to extend the circulation.

SIR J. B. LAWES has ascertained, as the result of careful experiment, that ensilage is practically equal, as a fattening food, to a mixture of swedes and clover hay, and that in due proportion it is a very good food for dairy cows. This testimony is very important, coming as it does from such an impartial source. When the testimony of this great experimenter is added to the finding of the commission recently collecting evidence, it may be taken as a settled fact that in Britain ensilage will henceforth be a prominent factor in the formation of beef and milk. Though not so important as a food adjunct in this drier climate, where fodder may usually be cured readily, it may yet play a most important part in the feeding of cattle here. Some parts of this country will not produce roots readily. If ensilage will answer as well in the place of these, it will be a grand point gained. Or if ensilage can be produced more cheaply it will also prove a boon.

A CRV is being raised in some of our British exchanges, notably the London *Live Stock Journal*, in reference to over feeding breeding animals intended for showing purposes. The latter journal characterizes the practice as a costly and destructive custom, and recommends "disqualification" as the remedy for the evil, to be pronounced by a "specially appointed tribunal." There is no doubt that the game played by

exhibitors in the beefing lines at our own shows has been an exceedingly hazardous one. There appears to us, however, grave difficulties as to the determining of the degree of fleshness that would come within any prescribed requirements that might be laid down. There is no doubt whatever that if the evil could be remedied the exhibits of live-stock at our exhibitions would be very much larger than they are. We would like to hear the views of our patrons who have any scheme studied out that is workable in reference to the matter.

MUCH attention is given in England of late to the breeding of "light legged" horses for driving purposes. It seems that while the price of heavy draughts has declined somewhat, that of the former class has materially advanced. This, in a measure at least, accounts for the commendable activity of the Hackney and Cleveland Bay societies of late, and for the recent formation of the Hunter's Improvement Society, of which Mr. Walter Gilbey is the chief patron. This society "hopes to encourage more horse breeding in "the United Kingdom, and to obtain improvement in "the size, shape, and quality of riding and driving "horses generally." No less than 197,092 light horses were imported into Britain from 1873 to 1882. While a good deal of attention has been given to the breeding of light horses in this country, the tendency is to breed them too small. We have far too large a proportion of the inferior sorts, so mixed in their breeding and characteristics that they are neither one thing nor the other. Our breeders, like those of Britain, should give more attention to the breeding of a class of horses which will answer the purpose for which it is intended.

Moss suitable for litter is shipped in large quantities from Germany to Great Britain; which fact at once conveys the impression that the farmers of Great Britain place much store upon suitable manurial absorbents. It is time that our farmers here in Canada were waking up in a body to the importance of this. Oftentimes do we see cattle lying down on bare floors with no litter under them, either to keep them clean or warm, or to absorb the liquid excrement; more particularly is this the case with beefing cattle. By far too valuable is the liquid excrement to have it lost. Unless collected and utilized direct, it should be all absorbed by some form of bedding. Sawdust makes a good absorbent; but after all, our great reliance is to be placed in straw raised upon the farm. Those who feed their farms well will usually have abundance of litter, while on the other hand, those who do not, will find their supply continually decreasing. It has an ominous look to see men trying to trample their straw down in the yard to get it out of the way, as it makes it very apparent the little value they attach to properly made manure. Straw should never be thus wasted, as if not wanted one year it may be the next.

A CANADIAN stockman once said to us, speaking through the medium of the press, "I intend that whatever leaves the farm, from a chicken to a horse, shall be all that the purchaser is entitled to." The intention here expressed has a fine ring about it, the echo of which every true stockman will catch up and repeat with all his powers. It is a splendid achievement to produce a beast that universal judgment places at the head of its line in a whole Dominion, but if the man who has accomplished this so far forget his manhood as to take advantage of the fellow-man bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, in selling another beast, he plunges headlong from the pedestal on which his skill as a breeder has placed him into an awful mire.

Natural aptitude, diligence and constant attention, may place the stockman on the pinnacle of his calling but none of these can ever atone for one conscious deviation from the pathway of rectitude in dealing with his fellows. The little arts that are sometimes used to take advantage of honest ignorance are contemptible, and can only emanate from a mind of similar mould. Deception may flourish for a time, but ultimately the penalty recoils upon the head of him who practices it by a retributive law that is eternal as its Author.

"I HAVE had more real pleasure in my stock than money could afford me in any other way." Thus it is that one of the most earnest of our western stockmen expresses himself. This man is patiently building up a good herd of pure breds in a locality where good stock is not over-abundant, and although we have never had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman, we feel quite certain that if his life is spared his success is assured. The man who cannot wake up a little *enthusiasm* in stock keeping should not possess it, as in such a case he is doomed to disappointment. Enthusiasm, the dread of moss-coated corporations, and of priestcraft, is a splendid reality when applied to stock keeping. When one does not take a real pleasure in viewing his beasts, in seeing that they are properly housed and fed, and cared for in every way, he will not come to the front as a stockman. We do not say that he must do all this with his own hands, but he must love to do it when he has opportunity, otherwise when out of sight they will be out of mind, and he will fail to see that they are properly cared for. Enthusiasm in stock-keeping is far more important than in ordinary farming. In the latter case when seed has been committed to the earth it will in ordinary cases take care of itself, but in the former the care of the animals should be daily, unremitting, constant, and painstaking. The farmer who cannot awaken enthusiasm to this extent in stock-raising had better keep on growing grain.

TEMPORARY OFFER.

Present subscribers to the Journal will please bear in mind our temporary offer of last month. To those forwarding the names of two new subscribers, accompanied with \$2.00 cash, we will send a copy of the Journal for 1886 free. This offer remains open until 15th November next.

The Appointment of Judges at the Provincial Exhibition.

The plan adopted by the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association in selecting their judges is perhaps not the best under the circumstances. According to the present arrangement the Secretary forwards to each member of the Association the number of judges to be selected by him in the division which he represents, and within the bounds of said division. One of the arguments used in favor of this method is, that it secures the services of men from all parts of the Province, and who, therefore, are less liable to be biased by sectional influences. But it is open to at least two grave objections:

First. Oftentimes suitable men of the highest order cannot be found in any one division for judging in the various sections of the exhibit. One locality may be noted for the number of its skilful judges of horses, but at the same time be wholly destitute of efficient judges in the Arts department. Again, sections possessing first-class judges in the grain department may be wholly wanting in men who understand stock.

When, therefore, such have to be forthcoming from a certain division, mistakes cannot fail to be made in the selection, nor are the representatives of the council to blame.

Second. The method now practiced places the members of the council in an unpleasant position. It lays them open to the charge of favoritism and wire-pulling. To practice this under the present arrangement would be easily possible. And it must be conceded that there is a strong temptation in this direction. An officious man may say to a representative, I would like to go to the next Provincial Exhibition. Just give me a chance to act as judge in some department, and you are sure of my support at your next election. We take it for granted that the members of the council have too much of manhood about them to listen to such a proposal save with becoming indignation. Yet the present arrangement renders them liable to be thus assailed, which is far from pleasant.

While we cannot look for judges under any circumstances to give entire satisfaction before the advent of the millennial age, it is the bounden duty of every organized body governing the management of an exhibition to leave no stone unturned to secure fair and impartial judgment. One mistake may mean loss to the amount of hundreds of dollars to some of the exhibitors, as in the giving of a sweepstakes on a stallion or a pure-bred bull, and may tend at the same time to falsely educate the onlooking community.

We do not know that the awards at the Provincial have given more dissatisfaction than at any of the other exhibitions, but in instances not a few it has been transparently clear that the judges were not masters of the position. An exhibitor once said to a fellow-exhibitor whom he was desirous of assisting, "I should have held your sheep, and they would have taken the red." On another occasion the judges of Shropshire sheep in their innocence commenced their work amid the Southdowns. Their tickets put them right.

Other instances might be cited in the same strain but we forbear.

It may seem unkind to take exception to any system without suggesting a better. On the principle that it is always easier to pull down than to build up, we are not quite certain that we can, but we apprehend that selecting judges through committees should work better. The members of the board who have a love for horses are best fitted to select the judges on these, and so through each of the departments.

We trust that the council may see fit to consider the suggestion that we have thus ventured to throw out, and place it in the balances of deliberation. We cannot but think they would like to be freed from the possibility of being pestered by officious and incapable men who are seeking appointment as judges, and we confidently hope that the association will receive our criticism in the friendly spirit in which it is given.

The Outlook for Live-Stock.

The stringency of the times is having some influence on the prices obtained for live stock, not only in beef but also in the breeding lines. This is particularly noticeable at sales where the prices paid are not only somewhat lower, but there is a tardiness in the bidding which betokens scarcity of money, and a feeling of suspicion regarding the course that things may take in the future.

That the prices paid for breeding stock are on the whole somewhat reduced is not to us very serious matter of regret, as fancy prices cannot be paid by the average farmer, and this partial lowering of the averages obtained will bring breeding stock more within the reach of this class. That fancy prices will still be

paid for animals of extraordinary merit none can doubt; nor is it desirable to have it otherwise, as the men who shape the moulds in which the most desirable types of live-stock are cast must have this class of material to work with, and usually they can afford thus to pay for it. On the principle that skilled labor of the most valuable class should be well paid, and that men who stand upon the Andes of their respective professions should be fittingly remunerated, it is meet that animals of rarest merit should bring prices far above the average. But when the averages of animals, more especially of those intended for sires to be used in lifting up the common types of the country to a higher level, become so high that they are beyond the reach of the common purse, though it may prove a gain to some, the number is limited. To the many it is a misfortune.

To say what the ordinary price of a good pure-bred animal should be is impossible; and to attempt to fix a buying and a selling rate would be absurd, owing to the difference in the intrinsic value of different beasts of the same breed, and even of the same herd. It is easier to say what one possessing a large herd or flock of common beasts can afford to pay. If the use of a good male increase the value of each individual of the progeny but two dollars, say in the cattle line, there is no difficulty in showing the ordinary farmer that he can afford to pay \$100 for a one-year pure-bred bull on the supposition that he receives but an ordinary share of patronage from his neighbors, or indeed even without this. Allow out \$25 per annum from this latter source, and that 10 head are raised annually, and the case will stand thus at the end of three years, when a change must be made: \$60 the gain in value on 30 head of cattle + \$75 for service = \$135; less \$100 first cost of beast + \$18 interest on outlay = \$12 gain. The price realized for the bull should pay for his keep. But to say that \$2 per head will represent the gain is putting it very mildly, as in all probability \$5 will be quite under the mark. Not long since it was our privilege to hear the representative of Prescott Co. in the Ontario Legislature refuse \$60 per head for grade cows in a neighborhood where these readily sell for \$25. The owners of common stock do not believe what we are saying or they would not defer commencing the improvement of their stock, and yet we will freely open our columns to any one who will show that it is untrue.

While we must admit that butcher's meat has fallen in price, it has not fallen in proportion with other products. A few years ago wheat averaged from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel, and now it averages from 70c. to 80c. per bushel. Most other kinds of grain have fallen proportionately, while beef has not fallen more than 20 per cent. That meat should maintain its price when all other products of the farm were at a discount is not to be desired. It would be an anomalous state of things which could not fail to work mischief, as then without a doubt a time would come when we would have too much meat. Every stockman should be satisfied if the drop in the price of meat is less proportionately than that in other farm products, and thus it has been up to the present. That the price of meat will maintain this vantage ground for the stockmen for a long time to come we fully believe, as meat is a staple, and with the developing of our cities and towns the demand for it is likely to increase in a more marked ratio than the supply. It should be borne in mind by all producers of stock that when the price is lower, it is of the utmost importance to produce what is prime in quality. It is at such times that inferior meat will be sold at a loss, while the prime article always brings a fair price,

Dairy products have fallen considerably, but it should not be forgotten that up till this season the prices have for some years been—we had almost said—abnormally high, which makes the present drop appear somewhat greater than it really is. If the returns of the dairyman at the close of the season be compared with those in other lines of farming, the dairyman will still have occasion to feel proud of his position. If in her season of agricultural distress Britain is urging upon her farmers to become dairymen, as a means of relief, our dairymen surely cannot go astray if they stick to the ship.

But is there no danger that the market for pure-bred sires shall be overstocked? We answer, not in this generation nor probably in the next. During a tour recently made in the easterly counties of Ontario we were pained, not so much at the inferior character of the live-stock as at the apparent apathy of the owners in regard to its improvement. The march of improvement, slow at the best, is still further hindered by the constant pleadings of one of the most extensively circulated agricultural papers in Ontario in behalf of scrub stock, a fact to be deplored by every Canadian who desires the advancement of his country. The counties above referred to are not a whit behind many others in the Province, so that for long years there will be a demand for good sires at fairly remunerative prices—for poor ones there should be no demand at any time.

Stockmen, therefore, have no cause for misgivings as to the future, for so long as "stock-raising is the right arm of agriculture," it must be the last of the industries to fail.

Railway Rates.

The Fair season once more brings before the farmers' notice the unconscionable charges to which he is subjected for the movement of live-stock from one point to another in the Province. He knows that he can bring a colossal stove or half a ton of barreled salt, or any other heavy merchandise for very little money from Montreal to the centre or end of the western peninsula; but if he has a yearling bull which, owing to judicious advertisement of his stock he has a chance to send sixty or a hundred miles to somebody desirous of improving his herd, he has to pay a large slice of the bull to get him there. If he wants to exhibit at the Provincial Fair he is amazed at what the station-master tells him it will cost to transfer the object of his affectionate pride to the show-ground. If he desires to participate in the benefits of the large annual sale of Shorthorns at Toronto, he hesitates on being informed of the rate he will be charged. If the local butcher offers him only four cents a pound for three or four likely steers, he defiantly says he will rather send them to the Toronto market than take such an offer. The butcher smiles; for the knight of the cleaver knows that it will cost the farmer the same to send four head of steers to Toronto that the drover pays for eighteen. In other words, though the railways encourage through traffic and wholesale dealings, their extortion is simply prohibitive of the small interchange of commodities which is the very life of agricultural pursuits. Their cars are all—stupidly enough—of one size, and no provision is made for retail dealers in one of the chief staple articles of trade. One small Jersey cow travels down from Hamilton to Toronto in a gigantic receptacle, capable of holding thirty; and nothing else is put in the car. Thus the ostrich-like officials regard as a justification of a monstrous charge, forgetful of the fact that this car, if fitted with movable partitions, could hold merchandise of any kind besides the one

diminutive cow. Moreover, there should be smaller live-stock cars built, in which, as in England, the animals would be unable to annoy each other; and in which it is not difficult to imagine four or five different classifications of animals being conveyed. Classification! ay, there's the rub. There is, we believe, an august body appointed by the several railway companies, of which a Mr. Quinn, of the N. R. R. sits as chairman. This is the classification committee, and the farmer who should chance to ascertain the date and place of their sitting, might be tempted to raise them in everybody's estimation—with just a wee pickel of dynamite. These most respectable gentlemen presumably knew nothing of the farmers' wants, of the business which they so sadly curtail, or of the "ways of the beast" which they undertake to classify. We know of one instance in which the charge on a yearling bull, weighing about 700 lbs., shipped from a station about forty miles west of Hamilton to Barrie was \$17. The reply to the remonstrance of the breeder was, that owing to the *dangerous tendencies* of such animals the rate had to be made high, as nothing else could be put in the car. Now, yearling bulls have always been tied up in their stables, and tied in a car they behave at least with the decorum of a county judge on the bench, and this last named biped would have performed the journey in one quarter of the time, in a luxuriously upholstered car for about a quarter of the charge levied on the poor innocent quadruped. The classification committee has labeled yearling bulls dangerous; but farmers know that at that age bulls are as quiet as sheep, and later in life only those who have been improperly handled develop a dangerous temper. A few weeks later it should be added, this same railway took thirty of identically the same class—yearling bulls—from the same station to Chicago, about 400 miles for \$60, or at the rate of \$2 apiece, for four times the distance, and it is not recorded that the dangerous animals hurt each other on the way. The classification committee would do well to call in an expert when they next revise their tariff. The mischief worked by extravagant local charges is immense. Without the dissemination of thoroughbred yearling bulls our Province cannot rise equal to the present demand for well-bred shipping steers. The diminution of this trade would hurt the railways. Buyers invariably want a yearling, so that, we think we have made out a case for the classification committee.

Reverting to the matter of show animals, we are aware that the railways claim much credit for carrying beasts both ways for one fare. But looking to the enormous increase in their volume of business done in September, as witness the public returns, it is a question if they should not carry animals certified as exhibited, free both ways. Certainly at present their charges are too high, for inquiries made of live-stock exhibitors, both at London and Toronto, showed that many had roaded their exhibits from distances sometimes exceeding forty miles. Again, if exhibitors, having come from Whitby to London, wanted on their return to stop off with their animals at Toronto, they were informed that they must pay return freight from London to Toronto. Such suicidal greed practised on the class that ought to be their most favored source of business can have only one end. It was by a legalized imposition on the farmers that competing roads were built. These locally subsidized roads have everywhere been gathered into the fold of the G. T. R. or C. P. R. That is bad enough; but if fusion is taken advantage of not to terminate ruinous cutting of rates, but to raise rates till farmers are unable to do business, farmers must show that they are the most in-

fluential class in the community; and through those who aspire to represent them in Parliament, must insist on the passage of McCarthy's Act for the appointing of a railway commission with even more power over rates than has yet been contemplated. A crusade against the railways must sooner or later be organized. Union is strength, and there are those able and willing to lead the way.

The Herd Book Question.

At a meeting of the members of the British American Shorthorn Association held in the Secretary's office, on the 14th of September, a committee composed of the President, John Dryden, M. P. P.; Jas. Hunter, Sunnyside, Alma, and Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, was designated to confer with the Committee appointed some time since by the Agricultural and Art's Association of Ontario, as to the feasibility of having but one Shorthorn herd book in the Dominion. Our readers will remember that the latter Committee is composed of Messrs Drury, M. P. P.; Carnegie, M. P. P.; and J. C. Snell. The selection of the respective committees is an excellent one and augurs well for the success ultimately of the work in hand. That the task committed to the committee is an exceedingly arduous one must be patent to every person at all conversant with the nature of the past relations of the two herd books, and one that will require the most charitable forbearance on the part of the members of the committee when met in conference.

That it is very desirable that the Shorthorn breeders be represented by but one herd book will, we think, be conceded by all; that this result can be attained where the minds of men are so set, is equally patent, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, and that the movement must fall to the ground unless both parties are prepared to make some concessions is quite as apparent. Concessions must be made even in the marriage contract, the most beautiful exhibition of the blending of interests that is given to the race.

The appointment of the committees at all is to be interpreted favorably, as it surely indicates a desire on the part of both organizations to bring about a better state of things, to dispel the cloud that has been lowering for some years past over the Canadian Shorthorn horizon, and the choice of the representative men selected, as we have already indicated, gives rich promise of better things.

That the change can be brought about without some interests, individual or otherwise, clashing, is impossible, while it is exceedingly improbable that it can be done without serious loss to some.

It would not be wise at this stage of the proceedings to say much as to what the changes are likely to be; yet it is perhaps only prudent to prepare the minds of all Shorthorn breeders for one very probable result—that is, that in any event the standard is not likely to be lowered. That any should lose must of course be a matter of deep regret to every person, yet at the same time it is surely important that the evolved herd book be of such a nature that it will not require to be patched up again, and that will secure recognition from the herd book associations, both of Britain and the United States. We may add here that in such an event the writer of this article will be of the number of the sufferers; yet he is prepared to lose, if the result is for the general good of the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario.

The work must necessarily take some time, and it is better that it should be so. Its importance demands careful consideration. Nothing about it is of

that nature which requires unwise haste to bring about a certain end. The committee are, however, soon to meet, so that we will not have very long to wait for further indications.

The Dorset Horned Sheep.

Not very long since in penning a jolting in a late number of the JOURNAL we asked the question, Why is it that we have no Dorset horned sheep in this country? Sooner than we expected the question has been answered by Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, of Steyning, Sussex, England, and Markham, Canada, who have brought over 27 head (ewes) of this class of sheep and two ram lambs, the first that have ever been brought to the country. Some of them were on exhibition at the Provincial and Toronto shows.

They are trim, clean-looking sheep, interestingly shy, with bodies rather long, and wool not very long and of about medium fibre. They are a little longer in the neck than some breeds, have nice intelligent-looking faces, a little cone-shaped and broad between the eyes, and both ewes and lambs have long and beautifully curved horns. The tails are left pretty long, which seems in keeping with their graceful movements. We would certainly take them to be a hardy sheep, the lithe motions of which would adapt them well to hilly farms. We apprehend that they will take on flesh readily, and should find abundant room as a mutton sheep in this country, particularly in the east and north of Ontario, in Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces.

A very striking characteristic of these sheep in England is that they breed twice a year. Those we saw were due to lamb in November, but it remains to be determined as to whether they will retain this characteristic in our colder climate. If so they will be prolific indeed. The produce of one ewe in England has been known to sum up £13 in one year. They were much admired and proved one of the most interesting features of the stock department of the London and Toronto Exhibitions.

Who Is the Breeder?

At the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition Mr. Joseph Redmond, of Peterboro, was desirous of exhibiting four Shorthorn calves in the class for Canadian bred animals; but as the dam of one of them had not been in his possession at the time of the service, although he had purchased her and brought her homeward some time before the calf had been dropped, exception was taken as to his right to exhibit, on the ground that he was not the breeder of that calf; and on the same ground he was ruled out. This we consider a matter of no little importance and one that should be made perfectly clear, so that there could be no misunderstanding in future. It is very disappointing to prepare an animal for exhibition in all good faith and then be told at the very last moment that the same is not eligible, and all the more so if the question be one that affords grounds for difference of view, as in the present instance. In such a case the "prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt," and we are not sure (the show rules being as they are) if Mr. Redmond could have been debarred from exhibiting. At all events we feel that he should not have been so debarred in the instance referred to. Yet others may and do honestly think differently.

To establish the point that there is room for difference of view we may say that one of the officials of the Industrial favored the act of Mr. Redmond, and had the case been our own we certainly had had no compunctions of conscience in doing as he did. Looking at it from a physiological standpoint it must be con-

ceded that the breeder is the man who owns the animals at the time of service; but in actual practice these matters are much influenced by the sanctions of custom. If past custom did not debar stockmen from showing animals as of their own breeding dropped in their possession regardless of previous ownership (and we think it did not), then Mr. Redmond had an undoubted right to show, in the absence of any distinct rule to the contrary.

As we said at the outset, this is a matter that requires ventilation, that should be continued till a consensus of opinion is obtained regarding it. It may be objected this will never be. Possibly so; but this much can be done—a paragraph may be inserted in the regulations and printed in each exhibition prize list, which will leave no doubt as to the mind of the directors of the show regarding it.

Crossing Galloways.

Mr. W. Keough, true to his promise, as stated in the JOURNAL some time ago, exhibited some cross-bred Galloways at the Industrial, Toronto. They were all sired by the bull Closeburn, two years old, a first prize winner at the recent show, and pronounced by Mr. Biggar, an extensive Scotch breeder of Galloways, one of the best bulls that he had ever seen. He was sired by Prince Victor (1473), and from the dam Beauty of Troquhair (3517) [556]. In 1884 Prince Victor was the Galloway king in the show-rings of Britain. There were several of these calves on exhibition, as were also their dams. At our request one of the dams, a little Shorthorn cow neglected in the rearing, was weighed, as also her calf, and here are the weights: the cow weighed 620 lbs., and the calf seven months old, 570 lbs., or within 50 lbs. of the weight of the cow. We need scarcely add that the calf is well made, and would make a fine beef. In no instance was there a sign of a horn. The color was mainly black, and they have long and silky hair.

Mr. Keough, we understand, intends continuing this process, and we shall be glad from time to time to hear of the results. It had been well if these experiments in crossing had been made sooner, as the evidence thus presented to the eye by results as to the merits of a breed is of much more value than any system of problematical advantage, however carefully wrought out.

That the breed which will produce results such as we have given from one cross possesses merit none can question. We neglected to mention that the dam had been on pasture only from turning out time, and the calf had been given nothing but pasture and the milk of the dam.

Amongst our Friends.

"We find your JOURNAL so interesting and instructive that we cannot afford to do without it."—Robt. Wade, Port Hope.

"We think the JOURNAL the best stock paper in the land we live in"—John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

"I like your JOURNAL very much, and am pleased to learn of its success."—James Sidey Upper, Two Rivers, Man.

"I think your JOURNAL the best stock paper in the Dominion."—Daniel Wenger, Breslau.

"I am always well pleased to get your JOURNAL, and it is the first paper I want to read."—Joseph Redmond, Peterboro.

"The more I see of your JOURNAL the better I like it. I think it the best authority on stock published in Canada. It also compares most favorably with foreign papers. No stockman should be without it."—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

"I think the JOURNAL has no equal in the Dominion, and every month is better than the last."—R. Robinson, Rydal Bank Farm, Algoma.

"Your valuable Journal comes regularly every month. We are glad when it reaches us."—L. O. Lemieux, Oak Lake.

The Shire Horse.

In a pamphlet written on this subject by Mr. Gilbert Murray and published by Bemrose & Sons, 23 Old Bailey, London, the points of the Shire horse are described with much precision. They are summed up as follows:

1. *The Muzzle.*—It should not be too fine, and clothed with a tassel of hair, a true indication of pure lineage.

2. *The Nostrils.*—They should be large and the skin which covers them thin and elastic.

3. *The Face.*—This should be slightly arched, technically Roman nosed, clear, and slightly tapering to the muzzle.

4. *The Forehead.*—This should be broad and clean, slightly tapering downwards; a well-developed forehead gives an intelligent expression to the countenance.

5. *The Eye.*—In order to prevent undue pressure on so sensitive an organ, the eyelid should be thin. It is of a spherical form, convex rather than flat.

6. *The Neck* should be deep and long, rising from the top of the withers, well arched and tapering towards the setting on of the head.

7. *The Shoulders,* the chief seat of the posterior muscles, should be deep, wide and sloping well back into the chine. In the cart-horse the withers should be thick and broad; when the shoulders are otherwise well placed, broad, massive withers do not, as is generally supposed, impede free action. The formation of the shoulders is one of the leading points of the cart horse. In these days a draught animal, however otherwise well developed, if of inferior action, is practically of little value.

8. *Breast or Bosom.*—This should be wide and muscular.

9. *The Arm,* as it appears from a side view, should be broad and powerful, placed well outside the trunk, and showing great muscular development at its juncture with the shoulder-blade.

10. *The Elbow.*—The point of this should have an outward rather than an inward inclination.

11. *The Knee,* viewed from the front, should be large, flat and clear.

12. *The Cannon-bone.*—This should be clean and straight in front from the knee to the pastern, supported by well-developed muscles, showing a broad surface gradually tapering from the shin backwards, presenting a flat surface to side view, with the tendons from the knee to fetlock clothed with a profusion of long silky hair; a large growth of coarse hair on the shin is objectionable as being indicative of round bone and weak back tendons.

13. *The Pasterns.*—The elasticity in the action of a horse principally depends upon the length and obliquity of his pasterns, hence the upright pasterns is not only objectionable but a serious defect in the cart-horse; when subjected to hard work the joints soon begin to knuckle over, inducing ossification of the cartilages, ring-bone, and contracted feet.

14. *The Foot.*—This should be of good size, wide at the heels, and well dressed, sloping rather than upright in front, and the horn or front tough and elastic. The principal infirmity of the cart-horse is side or ring-bone—both fore and hind feet are equally liable to the malady. This is a bony deposit which forms around the coronet; wherever it exists in the slightest degree, it constitutes unsoundness. It extends rapidly and involves the cartilages of the foot. In some cases it originates from accidents. As a rule it has a fixed hereditary tendency, hence the prudent breeder cannot be too careful in the selection of his animals.

15. *The Withers* should be broad on the top, sloping well backwards into the back, and rising forwards in the arching form to the crest.

16. *The Back* should be short and muscular.

17. *The Girth* should be deep and round.

18. *Loin,* broad, strong and well covered.

19. *Flank,* deep, forming a continuously straight underline.

20. *Ribs* well sprung and deep, giving the body a cylindrical form.

21. *Sheath* large and well forward.

22. *Quarters* broad, deep and muscular, descending well down to the gaskins when viewed from behind; forming a straight line with the barrel and shoulders.

23. *Gaskins* short and muscular.

24. *Hocks.*—This is one of the most important points of the draught horse, as being the chief source

of his power and utility. Viewed from behind they should present a clean and clearly defined appearance, in which the strong ligaments stand out in prominent relief, whilst they present a broad side view to the observer.

25. *The Hips* should be wide, full and square on the top.

26. *The Croup* should slope, very slightly from the hips to the setting on of the tail.

27. *The Tail* should proceed from the level of the croup with the quarters, projecting somewhat beyond its setting on, as indicative of quality. The tail should be covered with long silky hair.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Our Quarantine.

BY E. RENNIE, HAMILTON.

(Concluded.)

Some of the rules and regulations we will criticize strongly and forcibly, hoping that shortly they will be amended, and by that means the appropriation, which is about \$20,000 yearly, will be of some use. The only use that we can understand that quarantine is doing at present is, that it makes importers more careful in the selection of animals, because there is something in the name (quarantine) which makes fear of probable trouble have a good effect. Let us view the state of affairs.

Messrs. H. and Y. bring out cattle. They are neighbors, and know each other well; and they intend to feed their own stock. They find their way into quarantine with its many restrictions. They are not allowed to go into each other's stables for fear of contagion in their clothes. They must have two suits of clothes; one to work among their cattle in, the other to put on if they wish to go off the premises. To facilitate the change of clothing there is a small room in general use, in which such transfer is made.

We will suppose Mr. H. has a case of pleuro-pneumonia in his herd, and that Mr. Y. is free from disease. As they are not allowed to frequent each other's stables, after feeding they often congregate in a sheltered spot. If their spirits are high and they are wiry men, they may have a round at boxing, or come in contact as close as they like. Mr. H. wishes to go to the city, so he changes his clothes in the little room, and hangs his pleuro-pneumonia contaminated garments on the peg next to his friend Y's best ones, which Mr. Y. is allowed to go to the city in, or to any other place of interest. Mr. Y. in an hour or so also goes to the city, carrying his best suit contaminated with pleuro-pneumonia germs; and while he is enjoying himself his working garments are in close contact, on adjacent pegs, with the working clothes of Mr. H., so that they will be in good shape for him when he goes to his stock to feed on his return.

Messrs. H. and Y. board within the grounds at the old fort, and being a little negligent, are often seen around the plenteous board with their working apparel on, thus exchanging contagious germs. But "fair exchange is no robbery."

Enforcement of rule is very mild, and a good hand can give a stripling at the gate of exit a cigar, or laugh at him, as he pushes him aside and walks boldly to the city in working clothes. Neglect will out, for—

"Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,
And cash is flying to a fresher clime."

It is to our climate, the great purifying effect of our vigorous winter, that the honor of our exemption from disease is mostly due, and not to our defective quarantine, for

"Can whitewashed walls alone disarm each gust
Of evil germs which float in its dry breath?
Can honor's voice unshrink the deadly dust,
Or flattery stave the dull, cold hand of death?"

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That a new place of exit be made so that outgoing animals need not to go over the passage polluted perhaps by incoming cattle.

2. That separate detached lockers be supplied each cattle-shed, where the attendant may change his clothes.

3. That the government supply each cattleman on arrival with a suit of working clothes bearing distinctive marking, and known as quarantine uniform. That any cattleman or other party found in the city with said clothes on be liable to be arrested by the city police, arraigned before the police magistrate, and subjected to a fine for the first offence; all succeeding offences being punishable by imprisonment. That there be a force of constabulary on duty, authorized persons, within the grounds, to make arrests, if parties are found in attendance on animals with any other than the quarantine suit on, or found in any other part of the grounds than in the immediate vicinity of his own stable, with such garments upon them. For all offences committed under the above rule, the party will be examined and dealt with by the proper quarantine authority.

4. That in cases where disease is proven, that the cattlemen be quarantined with his stock, or be required to disinfect himself on each occasion he leaves his stable.

5. That all dogs be excluded, or at least in no case be the companion of the master or of others. That birds, as far as possible, be kept from the animals, especially any infected ones.

6. That the manure be burned.

7. That after a stable is vacated it be disinfected with sulphurous acid gas, and whitened with boiling whitewash containing carbolic acid.

In conclusion, we feel nothing more need be said, for the above statement of truth will speak for itself. The Government, which holds for its bulwark the protection of the right of all classes, will doubtless consider our quarantine regulations worthy their immediate notice, and will thus give to us, the farmers and stock-raisers of this land, the same hand of welcome it has given to the manufacturer, the tradesman and the artisan.

Are we humbly begging for favors? Are we meekly soliciting alms? Are we suppliants before an almoner? Are we the mouthpiece of one calling, or do we ask for class legislation? Nay, rather, we simply ask that the honor of Canada as a breeding station be upheld, while we point out the danger of jeopardizing \$156,318,111 in capital, \$19,196,820, the yearly value in export, and \$20,000 annually spent uselessly for a defective quarantine. While what we ask is, in a restricted sense, class legislation, it is also, in its wider significance, a universal legislation.

That which affects the live-stock of Canada affects the consumer of the animal product. Our people may spend millions upon the cure of disease; they may spend their living upon physicians, but what will it profit them if the germ of disease is in what they eat? Prevention is better than cure. Better to recognize the fact that quarantine affects all and have it reformed. The contagion of apthous fever (foot-and-mouth disease) can be transmitted by contact, and through the medium of the animal products, which is one of the most frequent mediums in extending the disease to the human family, infants contracting the disease by that means. The result produced is most dangerous intestinal irritation and diarrhoea.

"Tuberculosis may be transmitted under favorable circumstances, from partaking of milk from tuberculous subjects, and using their flesh for food."

"The International Veterinary Congress was held in September of last year at Brussels, in Belgium. There were present at the meeting representatives of nearly every seat of veterinary learning in the civilized world, and the conclusion arrived at was, that consumers of meat from an animal affected by tuberculosis in any form ran a decided risk of incurring the malady."

It is a little thing, let us not regard it, say some. Life is made up of moments of living, still we would rather not be a corpse. Many of the organisms forming these diseases measure but the width of an inch. Sure it is a little thing. But when we are shown that some of these microscopic bacteria are held to be identical in man and beast, as the bacillus of tubercle in tuberculosis, for instance, it appears of more importance.

What if it were from tuberculous cattle our milk was brought to our door each day? The extent to which this disease exists amongst the better breeds of cattle in this country is alarming, and hence the public are exposed through the consumption of meat and milk of such animals. From an economic standpoint the outlook is serious, as the annual loss must be very great, and will continue to become greater." (Report O. A. C.)

"Our admirable quarantine." Admirably defective; weak where it should be strong; lenient where it should be severe. It is a perilous and a momentous consideration. Therefore let every man speak his thoughts boldly regarding it, for in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

Hamilton, Sept., 1885.

Early Maturity.—The Ontario Agricultural College.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I saw in your July number of the JOURNAL a letter from W. C. Smith, Camp House Farm, but no post office is given. I rather like his open, manly style, and should place myself in communication with him did I but know his address. Would you be kind enough to give it to me? I also notice an article on early maturity. Any thinking man must be aware that a beast will gain more in weight per day until it has attained its full growth than it will at any future period of its existence, but what the cattle feeders of Ontario want to know is the part which is most neglected, viz: can we make our cattle weigh 13 cwt. at two years old—that is 24 months old—and sell them for exportation at 5½ cts. per pound, leaving the producer any margin of profit?

Mr. Brown, of the O.A.C., is a gentleman who everyone must respect for his cordial and gentlemanly treatment of all those who are thrown in contact with him; he is most painstaking in his experiments, but he has not yet told the cattlemen of this country that it is a profitable business to produce beef at 5½ cts. per pound at 24 months old, so as to leave anything like profit. If I do not misunderstand Mr. Smith's letter, it is such statements as this put into a few words, made in fact as laconic as possible, that he wishes to see reported in the JOURNAL, without going into fractions, etc., so that the ordinary farmer of Ontario can understand how much he can make out of a given quantity of food when consumed by a certain number of beasts. This is the drift, I fancy, of Mr. Smith's letter. Pardon the liberty I have taken in reference to Mr. Smith's communication, and with best wishes for the welfare of the JOURNAL, I am,

Yours truly,

CONSTANT READER.

Guelph.

Mr. Smith's address is New Hamburg.—Ed.

Please bear in mind our temporary offer, open only until 15th November next, in which present subscribers are offered the Journal free for next year providing they remit to us \$2.00 cash, along with the names of two new subscribers for 1886.

Reply to Mr. Dryden, re the B. A. S. Herd Book.

THIRD LETTER.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have been considerably disappointed in the latter reply of Mr. Dryden. I had hoped that he would, by this time, have been in a position to give a satisfactory account of this unhappy affair, and to say exactly who is to blame for the present most deplorable state of his association.

In my first communication on this subject, I gave extracts of the pedigrees in question from both books, and also gave it as my opinion that they were misrepresented by no other than some party or parties of the B. A. S. A. I said the same cattle, though only six crossed grades were registered in both books, contrary to rules. The great difference between the two, however, I emphatically stated to be, that in the "old" the pedigrees had not been tampered with, while in the "new" they were grossly misrepresented, a great difference when rightly considered. No wonder I should call the one honest and the other dishonest. The exposition of a fraud against any party certainly tends to lower the said party in the estimation of the public, but the man who would expose fraud with no other object than public injury is, in my opinion, but little better than the defrauder himself.

Though it is now six months since this fraud was first exposed, but little has yet been done to bring about a permanent settlement. The question upon which this affair is now pending is, if I may judge correctly—Did the presenter "cook" Prince Alfred's pedigree or did he not? Let us consider this pedigree for one moment. Let us ask how it came to be registered in the first volume of the B. A. H. B. We will find that Prince Alfred appears in the direct male line of several pedigrees registered in the same volume. Now, there can be, I think, no doubt but that the presenters of these pedigrees were altogether ignorant of their actual standard, nor did they send in Prince Alfred's pedigree at all. His number, as sent in, was Canadian, hence it became necessary to re-register him. Upon going to do this it is found that his (Prince Alfred's) sire was but a six-crossed Canadian grade, while the remainder is faultless. Here, without the least doubt, was committed an act which has already extensively wronged the Canadian breeders, and which has caused even Americans to unjustly regard, with considerable suspicion, our excellent Shorthorns. Whose duty is it to perform this labor? Let Mr. Dryden answer! and he will, if I be not greatly mistaken, acquaint us of the real cause of this affair. Though I possess proof—plain enough to my mind—I cannot, since I am not well enough acquainted with the association, say who the guilty party is; nor do I, therefore, think it becoming of me to do so. Mr. Dryden, as President, has, or should have, access to all the doings of the association since its establishment. In his power, therefore, lay both the discovery and the punishment of the defrauder, if he will but "hew to that line," so faultless to the imagination, yet so full of glaring obstacles to the wavering arm of unwilling justice.

One sentence of Mr. Dryden's letter to the effect—that, although the presenter has nothing to do with the registering of a pedigree, he is to be held responsible for all the "cooking" that takes place—astonishes me exceedingly. I am forced to think, perhaps unjustly, that he is determined to place the blame on some innocent breeder, let come what will. Surely he cannot mean what he has there written! I cannot believe it.

I am sorry to learn that any part of my former letter should at all humiliate Mr. Dryden. Now, he, in the first place, expressed himself as being of the opinion that I was no breeder, and then charged me with injuring my neighbor, etc. Now if I am no breeder, who is my neighbor? Certainly not my "fellow breeder," as I would know no such party. Hence my interpretation. He has, however, considerably changed his opinion of me since then.

I fully appreciate the offer Mr. Dryden has tendered me. But as the ambition of my mind has not yet aimed at such giddy heights, which require the strenuous arm of manhood to climb, and as I am not disposed to fulfil the conditions required, I am forced, though I may regret it, to abandon the thought of yet occupying so prominent, so honorable a position.

I deem Mr. Dryden as much to blame for this fraud as I am myself, and if I were told otherwise to-morrow I should not believe it.

Mr. Dryden seems to think that if he *only* knew my address he could do something. Now, what difference, I ask, can it possibly make whether I am a dark or a fair man, a jockey or a gambler, a lynx-eyed rascal or a raving maniac, so long as I am fair in my dealings, just in my accusations and well intentioned in my doings? When it has been proved that I am doing otherwise than the above, it will be time enough to give my address, accompanied, if required, by a humble apology.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that within the near future, the B. A. S. A. will be able to justly punish the perpetrator of this fraud, as in such punishment lies the only safeguard against all future occurrences of a like nature; and although it is doubtful whether we can feel safe for a considerable time, it will be readily conceded that in prompt action lies the surest method of eradicating all future suspicion.

BREEDER.

The Ungathered Harvest.

That farmer whose powers of reflection are well exercised cannot look upon the golden grain which gladdened his heart with joyful promise at the earlier stage, sinking down again into the earth ungathered, without a gleam of sadness stealing over him, and without feeling an uneasiness lest guilt in some way be laid at his door for the regretful waste. And here as elsewhere the great difference in the effects of seeing and hearing are apparent. The husbandman who is far away, and who simply reads that in such a locality the harvest has got the better of the harvesters, will scarcely give the matter a passing thought, while those who are struggling to save the gifts that Providence has sent them in that locality, will do so in bitterness of spirit, because of the grievous waste.

In order, therefore, to feel concern about securing a possible gain, it is necessary that its value be understood, and that it is within the reach of him who will make the necessary effort to make it his own. When either of these conditions is lacking, the incentive to onward effort is also lacking, and the hope of progress need not exist. The untutored Indian of the wild-wood would stalk contemptuously through the choicest library on earth, feeling no concern to become the possessor of the mighty treasures of the living and the dead, because he does not know their value. And the child of the multitude would put forth no effort to make them his own because he believes them to be beyond his reach.

In this we find the explanation of the sorrowful truth that in the magnificent heritage which we love to call the Dominion of Canada, in one form or another, the most bountiful harvests are left to lie ungathered, not so much because of the apathy as of the ignorance of the reapers. The extent of the waste cannot well be summed up in figures, and might well afford a fitting subject for national lamentation.

1. There is the ungathered *Live-Stock* harvest. It has been demonstrated over and over again that *scrub* cattle, in their almost every feature, do not fill the extended and extending bill of modern demand, and that he who contents himself with this insignificant breed—insignificant in almost every aspect save in numbers—is leaving a rich harvest to lie ungathered on his pasture lands and in his stanchions. The allowance we make in favor of this race is very liberal when we say that well graded stock is worth *one-third* more year by year. The bovines of Ontario alone now number about two million head. Allowing them to be well graded, and averaging them young and old, at \$30 per head, we have the handsome valuation of \$60,000,000, but if we suppose them to be scrubs this sum is cut down by no less than \$20,000,000. A very large proportion of them are scrubs; indeed, an overwhelming majority, and hence, according to the above calculation, nearly \$20,000,000 are left ungathered,

from our meadows and pastures, with each passing generation of our cattle, because our farmers are ignorant of the difference between scrub stock and the better classes, or they ignore the fact.

It is surely to be regretted that more light upon this subject cannot be diffused, or, rather, that its benign rays cannot be made to penetrate the lattice-work of thick prejudice that the owners of these cattle have placed upon the chambers of their knowledge. The attitudes of defence which it assumes are very various, and like all forms of delusion, it can always furnish a reason. Well-bred cattle are "expensive," or they are "tender," they "require extra care," and they take a "large allowance of feed," conclusions which are reached without the slightest examining, much less balancing of evidence, and hence the possibilities of improvement pass away, like the floating treasure upon the current of a stream, never to come again.

Putting hay and grain into the stomach of a scrub reminds one of the dyspeptic who, owing to the powers of digestion being impaired, is likely to possess an abnormal appetite, one which it is hard to satisfy. The thousands of tons that are virtually thrown away in Ontario every year are only outnumbered by those similarly wasted in the other Provinces of the Dominion, where scrubs are more plentiful proportionately. There is no adequate return given for the amount of the food fed.

Men will not do thus in some other respects in farm management, even though they cling tenaciously to their scrubs. If a horse only gives but an imperfect return in work he is sold, and if a laborer is quite deficient in the quantity and quality of his, he is soon discharged; and yet, with an infatuation that is not easily accounted for, the scrubs are kept on.

But the air is full of hope. The line of demarcation between the improver and non-improvers of our live-stock now runs through all the Provinces, and has even scaled the Rockies in advance of the engine of the C. P. R., and every stockman in Canada stands on one side or the other of this line. But a few years ago the line had only been drawn through a few counties in Ontario; now, its one end is planted in the Atlantic at Halifax, and its other is moored in the Pacific at Vancouver's Island. Not many years since but one here and there stood dauntless on this side of the line, with the great crowd on the other. Now we are numbered by the thousand; and the most cheering indication is, that he who steps over to our side never passes back again, let him be Nova Scotian or half-breed of the west. It is surely, then, not hoping against hope to expect that ultimately the great mass will step across the line in time, and bring their organ, the *Farmers' Advocate*, with them; but in the meantime it is very depressing to think of the money—\$20,000,000—that will be left ungathered.

2. There is the ungathered *cereal* harvest. This arises from two causes. First, protecting timber belts are not planted, and, second, the open drains that run over our broad acres, steal from our lands their fatness. In the happy years gone by the return of winter wheat was almost certain. This arose, in great part, from the virgin richness of the soils, but it also arose in part from the protection afforded by the ancient forest. Restore these two conditions; set underdrains to do the work which the undisturbed filtration of ages was doing in the subsoil, and the unflinching certainty of return is again within our reach.

The desolating winds that so frequently sweep over our fields in winter, covering whole counties with one dark drift cloud, are far more to be dreaded than our most savage frosts. Piling the snow in banks and

leaving whole fields uncovered, they wreak their vengeance, not only on the winter wheat, but also clover and other grasses, which in consequence must perish, not necessarily from heaving, but from sheer freezing. During a somewhat extensive tour made in the eastern counties of Ontario, last summer, while judging the farms entered in competition for prizes, we saw scarcely one single field of clover in the whole circuit. We were told that it had been frozen to death in the winter. This appears to us a far more serious loss than that of wheat, as we scarcely see how farming is to be successful, in this Province at least, without growing clover, and growing it extensively.

Planting belts of forests to fringe the farms on the windward side would stay the ravages of the winds, and in ordinary winters would save the crops. A long deep line of Norway spruce and other suitable trees marshalling their brave limbs in defensive array will break the shock of the fiercest winter blast, and tame its fury. And they become sufficient for the work in a few short years, as we have seen for ourselves at the home of John Miller & Sons, Brougham; Mr. Simpson Rennie, Markham, and at various other places.

Frosts, it is true, may still bite without mercy, but it is the frosty wind that chills to death plant life, rather than frost acting silently. Acting thus, it may heave at certain seasons, but underdrain the land and then this action is banished from the domain occupied by the drains. Thus the fury of the weather demons that lurk all winter long and send out their hosts from Hudson's Bay and Labrador may be effectually tamed, and thus a greatly increased harvest may be reaped every succeeding summer.

But nowhere, perhaps, is such an ample harvest left ungathered as in soils requiring underdraining. Where this is not done, the nitrogenous riches of the air, when washed out of it by raindrops, is in great part borne away by the numerous open drains. These drains also bear upon their bosom elements of fertility that have been filched out of the soil. And thus the best components of its fatness are allowed to run away to feed the fishes pasturing in some far off meadow of the sea. Underdrain these lands with suitable tile-drains with close-fitting collars and properly constructed, and you stop this deplorable waste. The richness of the air is then conveyed through the pores of the soil, which every day increase in number till they are more numerous than the blades of grass that grow above them. Stores of fertility are thus made accessible that have lain inert for ages, and the deepening rootlets of plant life feed upon them with the voracity of a caterpillar, and thus it is that in from one to five years, in all clay soils, the entire cost of the drains is given back again in the form of bountiful crops. Thus it has been with Messrs. C. & W. Graham, of Ottawa; W. Rennie, of Toronto; Jas. Thompson, of Whitby; J. McMillan, of Constance; and very many others whom we might name.

The magnitude of the harvest that is thus left to be ungathered, because unproduced, is very great. Our farmers are like the shepherds in Australia, who unconcernedly tended their flocks that fed above the gold mines, where soon the world was to scramble for wealth, because in their innocence they knew not that gold was there. The amount of this that lies within four feet of the surface of our arable lands is more than lay hidden in the gold mines of Australia.

Then there is the ungathered harvest of a *neglected education*, and of all the forms of loss we shall speak of in this paper, this is unspeakably the saddest. We have watched boys in a school, one by one march up to a post to ascertain their height that they might thereby compare it with that of others. Young men

of the farm, this is what every one of you must do in a few brief years, but in a very different sense. You must measure your height and compare it with that of others on the great life-measure by which men are tried—*effective capacity*, and we can tell you before hand what your height will be, if you but tell us now how you spend your time. Foolish parents, and the farm has some of them, seem to think that young men must sow "wild oats," unheeding of the harvest, forgetful of the fact that in so doing they reap a crop so abundant that they can not get through with it the rest of their lives. The chances are that they will have a few left to hand down to the next generation, after having given a good few also to the old folks. Show me a young man on the farm who is diligent in qualifying himself for his future life-work there, and I will shew you a man some years hence that will mark high on the great measure-post of practical life. He will be able to look over the heads of other men, when it comes his turn to be measured.

Young men of the farm who diligently qualify themselves for their work by the most careful and painstaking study, accumulate a great fund from which they can draw on every occasion of need, while those who do not improve themselves must draw water with the chain and windlass practice of their fathers; they must also go when this fails them, and get a bucket now and then from a neighbor's well, while the former may be compared to an overflowing fountain fed by the reservoirs of a properly conducted youth, to which are added from time to time ducts that are constructed on improved principles, and hence we have another illustration of the plastic truth, "To him that hath shall be given."

The men who shall grow the best crops in coming years are the lads who are diligent in gathering to a focus rays of light that have shone upon the calling of their fathers. Those who shall excel in stock-keeping are now studying diligently the fundamental principles that underlie the grand science, while they feed and water the bullock of the old homestead. The men who shall make our laws in future to a very large extent are the boys of the farm who are to-day putting in a storehouse most carefully kept, everything useful that they can glean in the wide fields of science and practice. The age in which the contest lay between muscle and muscle is now gone by. The fight on the farm shall henceforth be, first between mind and muscle, and, in a more advanced age, mainly between mind and mind. The result need not be doubtful, for mind is far the mightier.

The extent of this unreaped harvest is very great. The opportunities of cultivating the mind and of gaining useful knowledge were never so good as now. We have schools at our doors. We have colleges in our towns. We have the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, where the great principles that underlie the life-work of the farmer can be learned. And we have books and periodicals that are well stored with useful facts. And yet hundreds of young lads upon the farm, yes, thousands of them, are allowing these privileges to pass them by unheeded. Habits control the life-work, and like channels which continually deepen, they soon carry the currents of enjoyment, whether shallow or deep. And the watercourses conveying the habits of life, like those in new-cleared lands, are always opened in youth. The young man, therefore, who, in early life cultivates a taste for profitable agricultural reading, will always have within himself a perpetual well-spring of enjoyment, while he who neglects to cultivate this taste usually condemns himself to the bitter doom of drinking from the fouled waters of the gossip of the day.

English Letter.

(From our English correspondent.)

BOOTH SHORTHORNS.

It is a curious illustration of the well-nigh universal prominence won for itself by what was a century ago a local variety of cattle, that the keenest bucolic controversies now being waged, are not whether the Durham or Teeswater breed is, or is not, better adapted for general usefulness than any other British variety; but which section, of what are now known as Shorthorns, is the best qualified to claim this honorable position. Other varieties have their ardent cliques and honest supporters, but the Shorthorns everywhere hold the public. There are probably now in the world, nearly as many representatives of the type of cattle which first was made known outside a very limited district, by the Brothers Colling, breeders and graziers, as there are of all the other European types put together. In numbers, and in the extended area within which it is to be found, the Shorthorn has certainly distanced every British rival. A few years ago there was a very pronounced attempt of one section of the breeders of this successful variety to seize the credit which belongs to the whole number. "Ours are the Shorthorns," was virtually the cry of a party. This party was not more numerous or wise than an earlier faction who once raised in England the cry, "We are the saints." And like them, it has been doomed to end in disappointment. The attempt to predominate over Shorthorns, although backed by money, and that far-reaching influence which is easiest described as "social"—has certainly not been a lasting success in England. No doubt there still are a few breeders who honestly believe that the late Mr. Thomas Bates deserves to be quoted as an authority past all gainsaying; and that the "future of the Shorthorn" depends on the closeness with which his assertions are obeyed. But by far the greater number of English Shorthorn breeders are heartily sick of such extravagant pretensions; and, whilst admitting with readiness that Mr. Bates got hold of some excellent material to begin with, and that he bred from this some admirable cattle, they maintain there are, and always have been, lots of Shorthorns quite as good as were seen at Kirklevington; and not a few, which, for consumers' purposes, are, if anything, better rather than worse, than the very best of his. Now it is never possible to hold one's ground, against an organized party having a leader and a cry, except by raising the flag of somebody else. As much from this necessity as from any other cause, the disbelievers in the claim to exclusive merit set up by the disciples of Mr. Bates have got to set up an opposition champion, and to be known as Booth men. Probably fully one-half of those who repudiate Mr. Bates' strain of blood do so without intending to adopt any one other blood into the position claimed for his. Still there always have been and will continue to be, in increasing numbers, a party who hold that they cannot see anywhere else a type of Shorthorns—or indeed of beef cattle of any breed, which comes so close to their ideal, as in those tribes which have been bred for nearly a century by a family whose representatives have, for all that period, been seated both at Killerby and at Warlaby.

It is entirely believed by the present writer that the past effect of the Shorthorn for good has arisen from Warlaby, at least, as much as from Kirklevington selections; and he would hesitate to put them *vice versa*. Still, it is not thought by him to be true that, if both these great herds had suddenly, at any period, been cut up and destroyed root and branch, the Shorthorn would even then have failed to

come to the front, or to keep its place when it got there. The virtue of the variety was in the original stock, whence both these two great herds were supplied, before the owners of either had any thought about milk except that of their own mothers. Yet it cannot be denied that, both at Kirklevington and at Warlaby, there have been breeders who had in their mind's eye a very clear notion of what they thought the best type for the Shorthorn; and that both had excellent opportunity to have their ideal effectually tried. These types differed from the very outset; and now, after some fifty years and more of continuous endeavors of the partisans of both to realize the imaginative summit of excellence formed by their leader, the types have got still more distinct than they were at first, and by far more fixed. A larger number of Shorthorns each year do now incline to one or else to the other of these types. That is to say, whilst there is still (as there always have been) excellent Shorthorns, which are not of either Bates or Booth blood, nor of the Bates or the Booth pattern, there is an increased possibility of being able to divide any ordinary lot of English Shorthorns into two groups, and of saying with truth of one, "These are Bates-looking beasts," and of the other, "These have Booth character." The two types have in fact become so fixed and recognized that it should now be possible to write about both, without being an advocate for one to the exclusion of the other, and to recommend one without being forced to attack the other. Both types have, in fact, grown out of what may be termed the plasticity of the Shorthorn; *i. e.*, out of its readiness to blend, to a large extent, with other types, without entirely parting with its own. There is no race of cattle which is so certain to modify the shape and tendencies of other races which may get allied to it as the Shorthorn. It readily, without altering color and other points, moulds other races to its own somewhat wide-ranging patterns; and this pattern is, gradually being subdivided into the Bates or the Booth fashion.

At the time when the inclination of English Shorthorn breeders to separate into two hostile camps was at its strongest, two little books were published. One (by Mr. William Carr) was at once accepted by the Booth men as a veracious chronicle, so far as it went; and the other (by Mr. Thomas Bell) was with equal readiness adopted by the Bates breeders, as being something not very far short of inspired. The former book came out first by a few years, and has, so far as its statement of facts goes, been in the main made good. Mr. Carr's opinions are open to question, but his facts are true. It has been the fate of the other writer to provoke a host of inquiries; and, wherever there has been the means of pushing such inquiries far enough to get at real occurrences, it has come out that, at the least, where he claims to have had special information, Mr. Thomas Bell seems to have been somewhat unfortunate in his information.

It is not proposed to follow here this course of remark any farther. It seemed to be necessary, in order to say what the Booth cattle are now, to give a brief account of how they have been acted on by circumstances, and what those circumstances have been. The butchers and graziers of England have always strongly supported the Booth-men's assertion, that for weight in the scales, rapid feeding under favorable circumstances, hardness under any circumstances, no Shorthorns have ever yet been found which have made a good superiority over theirs. And so general is this conviction still, that, whenever a herd of Shorthorns of the Booth type comes into the market, the local folk bid well for the cheaper lots; *i. e.*, the sale becomes not one of a few eager rallies, or a great deal

of very low endeavors to find a bidder at any price; but a regular demand throughout at prices which, if not high, are not unremunerative. There are no live-stock sales in England of any kind which find healthier demand than does a sale of home-bred Booth-Shortorns in any country, which has been reared by a man whose neighbors hold him in ordinary regard.

Of course a great deal depends on the man who has of late generations been their manager. Some cattle, of this Booth-topped character, are of late looked on as little, if at all, inferior in value to those whose whole period of registration has been spent in the hands of the Messrs. Booth; whilst others have been bred, by men who inspire little confidence, and, in such cases, the pretensions of the cattle have very little acceptance indeed; beyond what the personal merit of each individual beast may give it, when it comes on offer.

When Mr. Carr wrote, the original Killerby herd had been dispersed, or the tribes descended from it were in other than Booth hands. But the Warlaby herd then existed, or happily still exists; although it is an open secret that at least once, through a succession of outbursts of foot and mouth disease, it has, since Mr. Carr's day, come within measurable distance of extinction. Of the two herds, whatever may have been the case once, the Warlaby has of late years been immeasurably the superior. Indeed the present Killerby herd owes its position entirely, as did the recent Aylesby (Mr. W. Torrs), to the concentration within it of Warlaby blood, through the continued use of bulls bred there, upon judiciously selected dams. To take a bird's-eye glance at the present position of Booth cattle one must begin with Warlaby, and to spare repetitions the writer had better begin where Mr. Carr left off.

(To be continued.)

The Experimental Farm Sale.

The stock sold at the sale this year, though good, was not of the very highest order, and coming as it did so soon after the disappointing failure in the spring wheat crop, the bidding was very cautious indeed, and the prices realized not up to the mark of former years. There were but few American buyers present, consequently most of the stock is to remain in Canada—a fact of which we should not complain.

The following is a list of the sales made:

SHORTHORNS.

- b. Sir Leonard (45613), P. Bathgate, Eramosa, \$140.
- b. Sir Leonard, John Lamont, Caledon, \$225.
- c. Beta, Alex. Taylor, Dromore, \$190.
- b. Baroness Wild Eyes, A. Cuttler, Coldstream, \$280.
- c. Princess Royal, Mr. McHugh, Cresco, U. S., \$280.

HEREFORDS.

- b. Conqueror, C. J. Alloway, Montreal, \$250.
- b. Cronkhill Monarch, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$225.
- c. Sunflower, H. Sorby, Guelph, \$350.
- c. Bloomer, H. Sorby, Guelph, \$230.

ABERDEEN POLLS.

- b. Ethelred, Chas. Cummings, Troy, Ont., \$200.
- b. Forsyth, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell, \$100.
- b. Kabul, Herbert Stairs, Kings Co., N. S., \$340.
- c. Strathglass, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, \$180.
- c. c. Strathglass 2nd, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, \$60.
- b. c. Kyma, Geary Bros., London, \$125.
- b. Mavis 3d, of Mary Park (5285), Geary Bros. Bothwell, \$300.
- c. Minnie of Mary Park (5286), Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, \$325.

HOLSTEINS.

- b. Atlantic, J. Jackson, Weston, \$100.
- b. Maxmillian, Wm. Leeds, Toronto, \$65.

AYRSHIRES.

- b. c. Campbell, H. J. Clark, Brampton, \$30.
- b. c. Campbell 2d., Frank Kean, Orillia, \$35.
- c. h. Stately, A. Cairns, Flesherton, \$80.
- c. Peggie of Auchenbrain, A. Cairns, Flesherton.
- c. Jeanie of Auchenbrain, A. Cairns, Byron,

JERSEYS.

- b. Prince, J. Jackson, Malton, \$90.
- h. Rosie, Wm. Leeds, Toronto, \$65.
- h. Rosie 2nd, Wm. Leeds, Toronto, \$65.

GUBRNEYS.

- h. Ruth, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$65.
- h. Goldleaf, J. Iddington, Stratford, \$65.
- h. Ruth, Geary Bros., Bothwell, \$30.

FAT CATTLE.

- Heathfield (Hereford grade steer), C. J. Alloway, Montreal, \$150.
- Aberdeen (Aberdeen poll grade steer), C. J. Alloway, Montreal, \$220.
- The White Prince (Shorthorn steer), Walter West, Guelph, \$150.
- Wade (Shorthorn grade steer), J. Simpson, Guelph, \$135.
- Duncan (Shorthorn grade steer), L. O. Barber, Guelph, \$135.
- Grade cows, averaged \$68.75.

SHEEP.

- Thirteen pure-bred sheep averaged over \$11 per head.
- Thirteen grade fat sheep averaged \$14 per head.

SWINE.

- Seven head averaged \$16 per head.

The Tax on Scrub Bulls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In your editorial for this month I was pleased to see you advocate a tax on all males, which, I assume, refers to bulls and stud horses. If such is the case I certainly endorse your article. Never will the equine or bovine kind attain an A1 point till that is done. In addition to what you have said I would suggest that the tax be applied by way of show premiums in each county where the same has been raised. This would materially reduce the grants given by the county councils towards shows, and relieve the farmer in some degree by a reduction of rates. By applying the proposed tax in county shows, we shall be sure of getting all the bulls and horses taxed. The age at which they should be taxed is another point for consideration. It might be placed at such time when a bull or stud has commenced service. In the case of breeders having a number of young animals (say bulls) for sale, but which are never used for service while in his possession, and always kept within stable, it would be a hard hit to tax these, as they are only kept for sale, and go for the improvement of the breed. This exemption would be no hardship to the owners of grade bulls, as they do not keep more than one bull as a rule, and this is one too many in my opinion. A tax of \$10 on each bull and horse, without reference to breed, would, I think, be a fair tax. It would be as well to make it a *sine qua non* that no males should be allowed to graze at large on farms, but should be kept in house or a close paddock. This appears to be the plan of our best breeders, and therefore should be very strictly enforced against the scrubs.

Yours truly,

A LOVER OF GOOD STOCK.

Sept. 7th, 1885.

Inquiries and Answers.

JERSEY RED SWINE.

In answer to an inquiry we may here say that there is no register for Jersey Red swine in Canada. The only kinds registered here are the Berkshires and the Suffolks. The register for these is kept by H. Wade, secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, Toronto.

YOUNG LUCK'S ALL NOT A CLEVELAND BAY.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Your September correspondent is wrong in some of his references to the above horse. He says that Anglo-Saxon was an imported horse. This shows conclusively that he is not posted in horse

lore. An Anglo-Saxon was bred at Trafalgar, 1857, sired by Anglo-American, g. sire King Alfred. His dam was by Forester, g. dam by Wellington. Anglo Saxon took the first prize at the Provincial shows in 1860, '61, '62 and '63. His owner never called him anything but a mongrel. Neptune, g. sire of dam, was a black French-Canadian horse, bred in Lower Canada, owned by one Kaisner, and travelled through the counties of Perth and Waterloo about 30 years ago.

A CLEVELAND LAD.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Favored by its location, permanency of character in its varied features, a management unrivalled perhaps in America by the energy displayed, and further favored by days of brightest sunshine, and nights from which the growing moon looked down very graciously from cloudless skies, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition has been even a greater success than on former occasions.

The show in the arts department was simply wonderful, that in the mechanical without a rival in the Dominion, and that in live-stock very good, though in our estimation not equalling the Provincial save in the exhibit of horses, which was very superior both in numbers and quality.

Crowds poured in at the gates day after day, and lined all the avenues, forcing one to the conclusion that the latter days had indeed come when many would run to and fro. The hum of the machinery like that of the thousands of workers in the forest in the honey season was only drowned by the shrill whistle of some panting engine impatient for more labor. The numerous windmills revolved incessant in the gentle breezes; the switch back railway ran its endless rounds, and the constant running of the electric railway with its tons of human freight proclaimed extensively another nineteenth century triumph.

A long black line of human beings continuously hemmed in the horse ring. A sea of faces looked down from the grand stand, bands played, soldiers marched, sportsmen tried their strength, venders of provisions kept up an incessant jargon, while at nightfall the gaily dressed crowd, enjoying themselves at sight-seeing amid the bright glare of the electric light, proclaimed the Toronto Industrial by far the best attended of all the Dominion Exhibitions. The fame of this Exhibition has already reached many lands, and its superiority in the completeness of the arrangements, the courteousness of the management, and the vastness and excellence of the exhibits has now to be sought in vain, we fully believe, on the American Continent.

The postal and telegraph arrangements were very complete, and also those relating to the express, a leaf which the Provincial would do well to remember, but the providing of a real good meal upon the grounds is a problem that is yet to be solved.

While many of the numberless and varied attractions were in themselves harmless and even profitable, the same could not be said of all of them, and this it is that makes us less in sympathy with this wonderful exhibition than we would otherwise be.

We can only dwell upon the show of live-stock:

CLYDESDALES.

While the Royal Agricultural Society's show may surpass the Industrial in Shorthorns and Herefords, it cannot nearly equal it for a general display of the beef and dairy breeds. The State fairs may excel in their special contests, and show a larger number of horses with fine cut records, but none of them can equal it in the show of horses for all purposes. The Highland Society's show, when held in the north of Scotland, does beat it in Polled-Angus and perhaps in Short-horn cattle, but cannot equal it in any other class.

and only when it is held in the south can they eclipse it in Clydesdales, but in nothing else.

The grand parade of the prize draft horses in the ring was a sight to satisfy the most ambitious breeder and importer in his desire to see Canada second to no country on the earth in the excellence of its Clydesdales. Would that some of our old-time importers could have witnessed the sight and know that their untiring, and not always remunerative efforts, were to be so well rewarded. Our old and experienced importers having spent their time and money without stint this season, were in some cases dissatisfied with the decisions, but on the whole there was general satisfaction, and the awards were generally popular.

In the aged stallion class there was a large and strictly first-class collection, many winners on previous occasions having to be content with no place on this occasion. Amongst these may be mentioned British Commander (1981) by General Neil (1143); Silent James, an English horse that won the medal at Guelph in 1883, and Ambition (9374), that won the second at London this year. The successful horse for first place proved to be Windsor (2509), a very large, active and clean-made five-year-old sired by General Neil (1143). He is owned by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, and was just lately imported. He is a splendid mover, and seems to give his whole attention to his work while in the show ring. Second place was well filled by the lately imported Oliver Twist (3043), by Prince Imperial (1258). He is owned by Robert Beith, Bowmanville, and was first in the three-year-old class at Edinburgh last year. He is of the true Clydesdale type, with splendid bone and feet; but with all his good qualities had to give way to the extraordinary size, style and general appearance of the first horse. Third place was also taken by a horse imported and owned by Robert Beith—Peter the Great (3884), sired by King of the Forest (1170). In the class for three-year-olds the number was not quite so large, but the quality of the top horses was all that could be desired, first position was easily taken by Macmaster (9823), a heavy, thick, and very clean-made and compact son of Macgregor (1487), imported and owned by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont. A colt owned by Simon Beattie got second, and the owners of the first prize horse also owned the third. The two-year-old class was without doubt the strongest in the show. It consisted of 22 colts, and not one in the lot could be called inferior. The first prize horse was imported by Graham Bros., and is now owned by Wm. Foster, Epsom, Ont. He was sired by Old Times (579), and is a worthy representative of that noble sire. Second position was taken by a colt owned by L. McNeil, Cranbrook, Ont., and third by a very large, strong, and deep-bodied colt newly imported by Jeffrey Bros. He is thin, and may yet improve so as to make it difficult for the first two to hold their positions another year. Amongst those in this class that did not make a mark but attracted considerable notice were three colts owned by Wm. Scott, Clarendon. One of them, a son of Macgregor (1487), is as nice as any man could wish, but did not stand quite high enough in the estimation of the judges to gain a position. The yearling class was not quite so large as that of the two-year-olds, but it was the largest and best that has yet been seen in Toronto. The red ucket was well earned by a son of Boydston Boy (111), bred and owned by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. His dam was sired by Old Times (579), and she has never won anything but a red ticket. The second was taken by a son of Lord Erskine (1744), one of the five that won first as the best five yearlings sired by one horse at the Glasgow summer show. He is a good one, and a large sum of money had to be left in Scotland in his stead. He was imported and is now owned by Robert Beith, Bowmanville, who imports so many good horses. The third prize was taken by a grey colt, owned by W. L. Taylor, Doncaster. This colt is a large, strong colt, but had not quite quality enough to make it difficult for his successful competition. In brood mares J. Davis, of Windsor, an amateur in the show ring, made a good start by taking first and second with a splendid pair of well-bred ones. Third position fell to a mare owned by Alex. Jeffrey, Whitby. In three-year-olds Mr. Davis was again to the front for first and second places. In two-year-olds J. Skinner got first with a daughter of Lord Haddo and the large roan mare that has now become so familiar to the visitors of the Toronto horse-ring. Second was taken by D. Sorby, of Guelph, and third by Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

In awards to fillies, first was taken by a full sister to the first two-year-old. Second by a new importation

of John Miller & Sons and third by one of the first importations of Wm. Rennie, seedsman, Toronto. For foal of 1885 John Miller & Sons got first with a newly imported four months son of Lord Derby (485). This foal has splendid bone, and promises to equal if not excel his full brother, Strathbogie (4043) that won the first here as a yearling in 1882. Second prize was taken by J. Davis, of Windsor, with a strong, promising foal, and third by J. Skinner with another daughter of the roan mare. In the class of mare with two of her progeny, J. Skinner was again successful with his mare, her two-year old and yearling filly.

We would fain go over the whole of the splendid horse exhibit in detail, but find it impossible to obtain the necessary space, which is also the case in some of the other departments.

SHORTHORNS.

The display of Shorthorns at Toronto, while not equal in numbers to that at London, was perhaps quite as good in quality, a few good things having come in from the east which were not at the Provincial, while some of those shown at London with little success were sent home, as were also some of the prize-winners; but most of these were brought out again at Toronto, and with a different set of judges several important changes were made in the awards, showing that competent judges differ very much in their opinions.

In the ring for aged bulls the decision of the judges at London was reversed, the first prize being awarded to Earl of Marr, the second to Prince James, and third to Mr. Porter's Captain Grindewald, a straight, stylish and useful looking red bull bred by Mr. Gardhouse.

In the section for yearling bulls also an important change was made, the Bow Park yearling bull Ingram Chieftain, whose good qualities had evidently been overlooked at London, being here placed first. This is another son of Sir Arthur Ingram, and adds one more to the laurels which cluster around that honored name. A worthy son he is, promising to make a large and massive bull, yet of fine mellow handling and strong character. In Mr. Hope's hands we predict he will grow into a grand bull before another meeting of the gladiators on this ground.

Mr. Joseph Redmond, of Peterborough, who shows a very nice lot of young things, was successful in winning first prize with a very fine bull calf, Mr. Hunter taking second, and Mr. Dryden third.

The only notable change in awards on females from those made at London was in the section for yearling heifers, the Bow Park White Rose being placed third, the first going to Messrs. Groff's massive red heifer, which won first here last year as a heifer calf, and has grown into a large and good one, and the second to Mr. Fothergill's roan, daughter of Prince James, a heifer of great substance and constitution, and in many respects an extra good one.

The competition for the prizes for the best four calves was very interesting, and brought out a grand show, the first prize going to Mr. Dryden, the second to Messrs. Grant & Son, and third to Messrs. McQueen.

The herd prizes brought out a fine display. The first place was by common consent given to the Bow Park contingent; and after some careful consideration Mr. Hunter's herd was given second place, and Messrs. Snider's third, being another reverse on the judgment at London, but one with which it is not worth while to quarrel, as it was a close contest and one on which there was room for difference of opinion.

HEREFORDS.

With the exception of an additional herd belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bridges, Herefords were identical with those exhibited last week at the Provincial. In aged bulls the judges rightly upheld the decision of the Provincial judges in placing Mr. Drew's bull first, but they here placed Mr. Fleming's bull second and Mr. Stone's third. In two-year-olds the judges placed Mr. Sharman's bull, that was third at the Provincial, first, and Mr. Green's second, although not a few of the onlookers questioned the wisdom of the decision. The judges confirmed the Provincial judges on both yearlings and calves. Of the bulls that competed for the silver medal, Mr. Drew's was easily first. In four-year-old cows Mr. Stone's cow had to give place to a fine cow belonging to Mr. Bridges' estate, which also took third. In yearlings, a reversal of the Provincial judging was made, Mr. Mackie here taking first, Mr. Stone second, and Mr. Fleming third. Heifer calves, with the exception of second, which

goes here to Mr. Drew, again go to Mr. Mackie. The first for four calves are easily taken by Mr. Mackie, Mr. Stone second, and Mr. Fleming third. Mr. Stone again takes first for his herd, while second goes to Mr. Fleming, and third to Mr. Bridges' estate.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS.

The exhibit of the above named popular breed at the Industrial was in numbers rather less than that of last year, but it fully made up in quality for the falling off in number of entries. Dr. Craik, of Montreal, shows a fine herd of five animals for which he paid high prices, and they will be a very good foundation for a herd of Aberdeens. Messrs. Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, exhibit a magnificent herd of the sleek skins. In the first place we must notice his grand three-year-old bull, King of Trumps, who was first in his class here, and took the medal at Ottawa last year as the best bull of any age. He gives superior stock and divides with the famous Kinnoul Park bull Chivalry the honor of being stock bull at the Big Island Farm. They were also successful in carrying off first and second for two-year-old heifers. Duchess, their 1st prize heifer, was 1st also at Ottawa last year, and is beautifully fleshed all over. They take 2nd for one-year-olds with a choice specimen of the famous Ericas, which could not be bought for \$2,000, and 2nd in heifer calves, with Pride of Big Island 2nd, a remarkably fine specimen of the world-renowned Prides. They took the bronze medal for the herd.

We now come to the champion herd of Messrs. Hay & Paton, New Lowell, Co. Simcoe. It is not too much to say about this grand herd that each animal carries his pedigree on his back. They have had a singular run of good luck in their show-yard career. Their two-year-old bull Black Judge [1] carried every thing before him, repeating here his feat at London of beating all competitors for the medal and sweepstakes. Mary 2nd, of Knoekiemill, the champion cow of any age, for the fourth time in succession has done more perhaps for the breed than any cow ever imported. They had also the rare fortune of taking 1st, 2nd and 3rd for cows for the second time—Emma of Kinnoul Park, the best female in the show, and her sister Miss Charcoal [80], both carried the red ticket against Exit, of the famous Erica family, and Pride of Big Island 2d. They also took the silver medal and diploma for the best herd with five animals, all 1st prize-winners, including Black Judge [1], Mary 2nd of Knoekiemill, and Emma of Kinnoul Park; and one of the judges remarked in the ring that it was a pity there was not a herd prize for the different breeds, that such magnificent cattle as those competing could take the place they deserved to occupy.

Messrs. Hay & Paton are surely fortunate in their manager, Mr. Davidson, who for three years in succession has brought their herds to the show-rings in simply perfect condition, and whose care of them at home, we are told, is of a very high order.

GALLOWAYS.

The show of the above breed was without doubt the best in point of quality ever exhibited here. Mr. Thomas McCrae, Guelph, had 15 splendid animals before the judges on the 15th, and he won no less than 10 first, 4 second, and 3 third. Mr. Keough's exhibit from Owen Sound numbers 5 head. His two-year-old bull Closeburn is a very superior animal, good size, and is a very good Galloway. He won first in his class. Mr. Wm. McCrae shows an excellent bull calf Dumfries, which beat his honored father's fine calf McAlpin. Mr. McCrae informs us that the demand for his favorites have steadily increased of late years, and he finds it difficult to keep a good animal in his own herd, so anxious are the Americans to pick up anything superior. We are glad to see his labors on behalf of the Galloways rewarded so well, and we wish every success to his future efforts.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Peter Arkell and Smith Evans were the principal exhibitors here, as at London, the prizes going much the same. Mr. Arkell's flock of Oxfords numbered 90 head, of which 30 were shown in Toronto, taking 7 first, 6 second and 2 third prizes. Both Mr. Arkell and Mr. Evans speak encouragingly of the outlook for this strong, hardy sheep.

MERINO SHEEP.

Mr. Bailey, of Union, showed 32 head, and Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, followed closely with 30 head, in both instances the same as those shown at London. Mr. Bailey carried 5 first

prizes, 6 seconds, and 3 thirds, including first and second on flecks. The Messrs. Smith secured 2 first, 1 second and 4 third prizes.

THE AESTHETIC SHOW.

This was held in the north wing of the main building on the evening of the 16th September. Precisely at the appointed time the curtain rose and revealed upon the platform three individuals strangely and grotesquely clad, seated at a table, apparently well supplied with wine. No. 1 was an ancient-like little man who, one would suppose, belonged to the antediluvian age, but the agility of his movements made it pretty plain that the directors had brought him away from his brethren who live in the tree-tops that overhang the Burrampootra. His face was white as the grave and he was dressed in stiff starched apparel, apparently white in color, with great red rosettes for buttons. No. 2, with black face and great profusion of hair, had evidently come from the upper Congo, and No. 3 was an olive-colored maiden, in dress and action as though she had been borne from the wilds of Malacca. The three sat sipping at the viands and making mouths at each other as little children who occupy the lowest forms at school. This was followed by a long succession of gestures and manoeuvres, the full significance of which we suppose onlooking monkeys fully understood. The ancient little man, No. 1, was the hero of the occasion. He stood, grimaced, hopped about and danced, ran in and out of the little cabin in the rear, kissed the Malacca maiden and made himself generally conspicuous by his antics. He tumbled the Congo creature into a barrel, rolled him about on the platform, and finally shook him out. Then he sat him on a chair and made awful notches in his hair with a pair of shears about two feet long; then he set to work to shave him with a pail of lather vigorously applied with a whitewash brush, and using a razor like a sword blade, completing the operation by emptying the pail with all its contents on his head. The curtain dropped amid deafening shouts of applause. The people clapped their hands and said the Industrial was the best Fair out, as there a fellow could see anything under the sun that he wished to see, and farmers' sons went home to ponder for many a long day over the sublime lessons taught them by these new links in the succession of Darwinian evolution. The reporters of the *Globe* and *Mail* were looking on, but, strange to say, apparently too little concerned to chronicle the distinctive features of this most important part of the exhibition for the benefit of their many readers.

THE OAKLANDS SWISS COTTAGE.

This was a very interesting feature of the show, suitably located, and kept tidied and attractive, it was the centre of a throng of visitors who very comfortably rested in the shade which it afforded, discussing the merits of the wonderful products of the Jersey cow. Oakland's Koumiss was in great demand, and Mr. Fuller certainly deserves great credit for the enterprise shown in the Jersey interest in a great variety of ways. The cottage itself is very pretty in design and eminently adapted to the purpose for which it was intended.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The farmers of Ontario have said very plainly by the gratifying manner in which they turned out, bringing their exhibits with them, that they are returning to their first love, and that the old Provincial, which has fought the battle of vicissitude of weather for a succession of long years, and which for a time was almost borne away by the tide of opposition emanating from Central Exhibitions, is an institution that they are not prepared to do without. Some have said that the Toronto Industrial, with its more complete accommodation, its greater railway facilities, and its vigorous and obliging staff of managers, will completely fill the bill; but somehow we cannot get rid of the idea, and indeed we do not want to, that the farmers of Canada cannot do without one show that is controlled and directed by themselves. It seems to us this privilege is to them an inalienable heritage which no class of the community has any right to ask them to surrender.

Once wrench from them the power of controlling their own great annual exhibit and you take away from them the magna charta of their exhibition liberties and place them at the mercy of corporations who, though they may entice with fairest promises till they are captured, may ultimately rule them with a rod of iron, which it will be very galling to bear, and exceedingly difficult to overthrow. Ye farmers of our country, do not listen to the voice of the charmers though they charm never so wisely. It is foolhardy at the best to tamper with the waters of the whirlpool where there is so much calm open sea.

The desirability of a Provincial Exhibition, however, is not to be determined by the voice of the orator or the pen of a rhetorician. The great gauge is the support it receives, moral and material, not by floating classes who, like the people of old Athens, are always on the lookout for something new, however trivial in its essence, but by the great stiff backbone of our Province, its sturdy, honest farmers.

Judging the Provincial recently held in London by this standard, it was a grand success, notwithstanding the downpour of rain throughout two of the principal days.

The exhibition of live-stock, both in quantity and quality, has never been equaled at any exhibition ever held in the Dominion. The exhibit of farm machinery was exceedingly good, that of dairy products unrivalled this season, and the horticultural show was one of which any country might well feel proud. The same may be said of the poultry exhibit, and also that of the apiary. The exhibit in the arts department, though far inferior to that of Toronto, was very creditable, and although the accommodation for stock was not so good as at the Industrial, which indeed it cannot be with an itinerant exhibition, this lack was made up so far as it could be by the kind and obliging demeanor of the attendants of stock.

But the crowning glory of this latest of the Provincials was the almost entire absence of those side shows and vagabond traffickers in innocent human credulity. There had been not a little tampering with these villains last year at Ottawa. We then and there had tremblingly lifted out voice against it, and we were greatly gratified that the remonstrance had not been unheeded. To say that the grounds were kept absolutely free from contamination would be claiming too much, but it is only fair to say that very little exception indeed could be taken to anything upon the grounds. There was one tent, it is true, the curtains of which, hung with grim images of cruelty, that called up visions of the dying gladiators, and caused the child as it gazed to cling more closely to its mother's bosom; but on the whole the atmosphere was pure. All honor to Mr. Henry Parker, of Woodstock, to whom we believe the oversight of this matter was committed. Single-handed he kept the lions at bay, who pressed him sorely for admittance. Vainly they attempted to bribe him with their accursed gold. He resolutely refused, and taught them for once the lesson that the farmers of Ontario value uncontaminated manhood more than tainted money, and that they are determined to have one exhibition where they can take their sons along with them without trembling for the consequences, as they look into the long forever yet to be.

While we have said thus much in favor of the Provincial, we are aware it can only fulfill its high mission by the exercise of the utmost fidelity to duty on the part of every member of the board, and the manifestation of energies in keeping with the advanced and restless progression of the present age. No Exhibition can fulfill its mission where any of its officers

slumber and where the management in any of its departments is not fully abreast of the age.

We can but glance at the exhibit of live-stock:

CLYDESDALES.

The Provincial show being held in London, the home of the light horses in Canada, the Clydesdale fanciers did not look for so good a turnout this year. But the most earnest well-wisher of the breed could not fail to be satisfied with the number and quality of the horses exhibited. The largest importers from the east were here, and their exhibits were well augmented by their old customers, and new importers starting in the west.

In aged stallions there was a large class, and many were the longing eyes that were turned towards the red ticket, as this was expected, and proved to be a long step in the direction of winning the gold medal for best Clydesdale, and the Prince of Wales' prize for best stallion in the draft classes. E. W. & G. Charlton, who proved to be the lucky ones, were forward with their last year's winner at Toronto, Glengarry. H. Jeffrey was expected to be a strong competitor with Windsor (2509). Robt. Beith was forward with Oliver Twist (3043), that won the first in the three-year-old class at the Centenary Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh last year, and the second in the aged horse class at the same show held at Aberdeen this year.

Glengarry is a very large horse; with smooth top, well turned neck, back and quarters; round; deep ribs, dark brown color, and strong bone. He also proved to be the winner of the gold medal and Prince of Wales' prize, making his winnings not only the highest that has ever been attained in point of honor, but also of considerable money value. The second was taken by Ambition (3374), imported in 1884, and now owned by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, while their horse Windsor (2509) that everybody thought stood hard in for first place, got nothing. Third place was taken by Oliver Twist (3043), and it must be here admitted that this horse in the hands of many judges would have been placed higher.

In the class of three-year-olds, J. Davis, Windsor, won first with his Prince of Newbridge (3103), a large heavy horse, with good bone, not of the finest quality and nothing very enticing about his chest or hind quarters. Robt. Beith took second with a horse of good Clydesdale character, and had he been second first there would not have been much complaint outside of the ring.

In two-year-olds, C. E. Mason, Brucefield, was first with a bay colt of very good quality, and of very even points. Second was won by James Millar & Sons, McGillivray, with a deep, heavy colt, with good qualities about him, but with the fault that is inseparable from very deep horses, a rather flat rib. H. Jeffrey came third with a strong colt of great substance, newly imported, and only in light condition; he promises well, and is of a kind that is needed in this country. In brood mares J. Davis, Windsor, was first and second with his choice pair, one of which took first at Toronto and Guelph two years ago, and Robt. Martin, Clinton, got third. In three-year-old fillies, John McMillan, Constance, got first, while J. Davis, Windsor, got second, and W. B. Fotheringham, Woodham, third.

Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, won first prize for two-year-old fillies; J. Skinner, second, and F. Coleman third. For yearling colts W. L. Taylor got first, John McMillan second and third. The prizes for yearling fillies were distributed the same as those for two-year-olds, Mr. Hendrie, J. Skinner and F. Coleman taking first, second and third respectively. The two last classes were filled by large, growthy animals, but they were very much lacking in what is called Clydesdale sweetness of character. The foal class was pretty well filled, and this is not always the case at the Provincial. First prize was taken by J. Skinner, second by J. Davis, and third by F. Coleman.

SHORTHORNS.

The show of Shorthorns at the Provincial this year was probably the greatest both as to numbers and quality that has ever been got together at any exhibition in Canada, and certainly gave evidence that the breeders of this class of cattle have not lost in any degree their faith in their favorites. What we consider a healthy feature in this connection is the fact that the show was not left to what is called the leading or professional breeder, but that a goodly number of new names appeared among the competitors, and that these men with representative animals from their smaller and less famous herds made a very creditable show, and

in several cases carried off first honors, while in most of the rings they made the competition very close, even in the sections which were open to imported animals, and in which the owners of Canadian bred stock were allowed to show, if they chose to face the formidable array of prize winners fresh from fields of conflict over the sea, a privilege of which they were not slow to avail themselves.

It was a wise provision of the management when they decided to open a division in this class for Canadian bred animals, on account of the large competition, that they left the original sections open to all Shorthorns, whether imported or Canadian bred, so that no one could fairly claim that he had not an opportunity to beat the best that could be brought out, and it is exceedingly gratifying to us that we can record the fact that on a hard fought field, open to all comers, with an unusually strong array of imported animals, the silver medal for the best bull of any age, and the sweepstakes special prize for the best Shorthorn on the ground were won by Canadian bred animals, the former by the two-year-old bull Sir Arthur Ingram, bred by Mr. Colwell, of Simcoe County, and exhibited by Messrs. Nelson & Sons, of Bow Park, and the latter by the five-year old cow Rose of Strathallan 2d, bred by Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, and exhibited by Messrs. T. & A. B. Snider, of German Mills.

Such signal victories as these surely go far to prove that we have in Canada a climate and soil which not only secures us against the deterioration of our stock, but warrants us in working and hoping for the very highest possible results in the line of successful breeding and feeding.

In the section for bulls three-years-old and over open to all, there were three excellent imported bulls, and also the Canadian bred bull Prince James, bred by the Messrs. Hunter, of Alma, and shown by Messrs. Fothergill & Sons, of Burlington. The awarding committee in this class, acting upon a rule of the Association, voted by ballot upon the number of the entries, without consultation; two of the committee voting on each award, and in case they differed, the third gave the casting vote, the office of umpire being held alternately. While this system has some advantages, it has also some disadvantages, and is a subject which we hope to have discussed, and if possible decided before another year. However, in this case the first place was quickly given to Prince James, the massive son of Knight of Warlab, whose name to the initiated indicates the line of his breeding, and Prince James, the hero of many a hard fought field, does honor to all who have handled him, and to the soil that has built him up into the grand animal he is.

The imported Cruikshank bull Abbotsburn, shown by Messrs. Snider, was placed second, and Messrs. Green Bros. Earl of Mar third, a decision which we are bound to say did not meet with favor from many of the judges outside of the ring, for Earl of Mar is a favorite with the people, and not a few who know what they are talking about would even place him ahead of Prince James, a place, by the way, which he has more than once held by the grace of good men.

Our space will not admit of a detailed description of all the good things in the class, and it may seem invidious to make special mention of any, but we must at the risk of offending some speak of what appeared to us the most striking features of the show, among which is the grand young bull Sir Arthur Ingram, a fac-simile of his noble grand sire of the same name, who by common consent stood first for three years in succession at the annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and whose other sons and grandsons of the present day, Goldfinder, Self Esteem 2d, Royal Ingram and Golden Treasure, with their almost uninterrupted line of success at the leading shows in Britain this year and last, have made for Sheriff Hutton blood a reputation which is certainly founded on something more substantial than paper.

Mr. Dryden's imported yearling bull Red Emperor, of Cruikshank breeding, a perfect model of the type his owner delights to honor, and which may fitly be described as "much in little," was awarded first prize, the second going to The Don, a red of similar type, bred by Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar, and imported and owned by Mr. Thomas Russell, of Exeter, and the third to Mr. John Carne, of Everton, for a smooth young bull, also imported, and of the Scotch type.

The first prize females in all the sections open to all over one year, were won by the Bow Park establishment on their new importation of English prize-

winners selected in person by the capable manager, Mr. Hope, who knows a good one when he sees it; and this lot certainly does credit to his good judgment and taste. The grand roan four year-old cow, Julia 21st, won first prize and the silver medal for best female of any age, though the red and white three-year-old Justa 4th, unbeaten in England, was thought by many to be the better of the two. Then with the roan two-year-old Augusta 6th, and the white yearling White Rose, headed by Sir Arthur Ingram, made up the first prize herd, and a noble company they are.

In the Canadian herd section of aged bulls Mr. Hunter's British Hope, a roan, son of Knight of Warlab, and a typical Booth bull with grand constitution and thick flesh, easily won first place; and in the two-year-old ring Mr. Thomas Nicholson's Prince Albert, a roan, son of Bampton Hero, bred by the Messrs. Watt, of Salem, won first place in his own section, and silver medal for best bull of any age, competing with British Hope and the first prize yearling bull, a roan of great substance and good form shown by Mr. James Oke, of Alveston.

The first prize cow, Rose of Strathallan 2nd, who also won the silver medal for best female any age, and the special prize for best Shorthorn on the ground was well brought out by Johnston, the careful and successful herdsman, who has had charge of the Messrs. Snider's herd, and who seems to have a way of bringing out and showing to best advantage all that is good in a beast.

The Snider cow is a phenomenal specimen of perfection in the Shorthorn class, leaving little to be desired or wished for, combining sufficient size with superb style, rich quality and a sweetness of expression which wins the heart of a lover of good stock at sight, and her three-year-old daughter, Rose of Strathallan 3rd, shows her capable of producing good things, as she is probably the next best female of Canadian breeding that has appeared at the shows in the last two years.

The special prize for the best yearling calves under one year, bred by the exhibitor, brought out a good show, the competition being closest between those of Mr. Dryden and Thomas Nicholson & Sons, both of which were very creditable, and after close and careful consideration the prize was awarded to Mr. Dryden. The competition for the herd prize was close and keen and evidently lay between the herd of Messrs. Snider and that of Mr. Hunter, who showed a very even and useful herd made up of the bull British Hope and four daughters of Socrates of uniform type and rich quality, giving evidence of care and judgment in breeding to a desired standard. Messrs. Snider's herd was not strong in a bull, but the exceptional excellence of the Shorthorn cows and two other good heifers took the eye of the judges and secured for them the coveted prize, though there was room for difference of opinion, and even as good judges as those acting here might have placed them differently without being severely criticised.

HEREFORDS.

There was more competition in all classes of Herefords this year than there latterly has been, and we were pleased to see a larger attendance of spectators than usual around the judging ring, notwithstanding the attractions of the favorite Shorthorn ring, where the judging was simultaneously going on, thus proving that the hitherto neglected Hereford is gaining favor in Canada.

In aged bulls, the first prize went to a good all round bull, owned by L. G. Dixon, of Oshawa, and second to F. W. Stone, of Guelph, although we rather fancied Mr. Fleming's bull for a place. In two-year-olds, Green Bros. fine lengthy smooth bull with great size for his age, took first, a neat bull, owned by R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa, second, while third went to a good fair bull, but rather deficient in size, belonging to F. A. Fleming, of Weston, Ont. Mr. Stone takes first and second in yearlings; third went to Mr. Fleming, his yearling being only 13 months old. Mr. Mackie's yearling bull calf was rightly placed first; second went to a fair calf (Mr. Stone's), and third to a promising young calf (Green Bros.), the youngest in the class.

In the medal for the best bull of any age it was easily seen that the competition lay between the first prize aged bull and the first prize two-year old, and the prize was finally awarded to Messrs. Green Bros. grand two-year-old, thus confirming the decision of the judges who last year awarded him when a yearling the silver medal at the Industrial exhibition.

Mr. Stone comes out strong in cows, and secures all the firsts. Yearling heifers were one of the strong-

est classes. First was taken by Mr. Fleming, with a very neat heifer, which looked small in comparison with the others, but on enquiring her age we quite coincided with the judge's decision; second was awarded to a fine heifer (Mr. Mackie's), which at first sight we expected to have taken the first place, and if we mistake not was last year first prize calf at the Industrial, while third went to Mr. Stone.

In heifer calves Mr. Mackie swept the board with three good calves, Mr. Stone taking the medal for the best female of any age. Three herds were shown—by Messrs. Stone, Mackie and Fleming, the prize being eventually awarded to Mr. Stone.

We must congratulate the judges on the way they performed their onerous duties, as in no case did we hear of any protest, or even dissatisfaction.

POLLED ANGUS

There were four exhibitors. Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, has 12 head, made up of first prize three-year-old bull King of Trumps, imported, weighing 2,100 pounds, and is a good specimen of the breed, not too fat, and showing good quarters. The next is a yearling, Abbotsford, weighs 1,200 pounds, and took first in his class; he has good style and shape. This exhibitor has also two bull calves which will mend with age. In the female class are two cows. Wanton, imported, takes second prize, a good cow, but judges around the ring favored the third prize cow Caroline 2d, imported, as being a trifle sweeter. In two-year-olds Duchess takes the first. Julia of Verulum, also a two yearling, and the first prize heifer calf Pride 2d, a fine calf. This exhibitor also shows Princess Dagmar for fat, which the writer thinks the best way of advertising the breed. This cow takes second prize, and some think she was entitled to the first. The next in range is the herd of Hay & Paton, Kinnoul Park, New Lowell, Ont., who show 12 head of splendid animals, very fat. In the bulls the first is Black Judge, imp., which is recorded No. 1 in C. H. B. This animal although only two years old, weighs 1,900 lbs., and has won 12 first prizes, including the first and silver medal, and is certainly a grand animal. The next is a yearling, Fairdealer, which took three prizes, and certainly shows that the judges did not go by size altogether. In the bull calves Baron Kinnoul, 10 months old, weighs 1,000 lbs., certainly the heaviest calf the writer ever saw. He has the peculiarity of being red, and the only one on the ground. The next is Grenadier, 6 months old, much smaller, but should have had a place among the tickets.

In the females, Mr. 2nd of Knockiemill, imported, weighs 1,800 lbs., and is a superb animal, if anything, too fat for safe breeding. Also Wannie 2nd, is a very large animal, and Flower Knockiemill complete the list. Mary 3rd of Knockiemill, first in three-year-olds, although only a two-year, is a good animal. In the two-year-olds they show Waterside Virtue; in yearlings, Emma of Kinnoul Park takes first. She is full sister to the prize bull, and bids fair to be a great prize-winner in her day. Wild Susan is a nice heifer, but does not win a prize in heifer calves. Miss Charcoal won second, and completes the list of this herd.

The next in order is the herd of Geary Bros., Keillor Lodge, Bothwell, who show 10 head, comprising one yearling bull Banco, who takes second prize. This bull is not so fat as some of the others, which the writer thinks is the best way of showing stock, but is of good quality, and showed good breeding. In the bull calves Bright Shade takes second; they have also Levie, both good specimens of the breed. In the females, Blue Bird, imported, takes second, and Vine takes third, both good animals, and the breeders think that these should have had a better place. In yearlings, Tibbie of Keillor Lodge takes second; Black Cap of Keillor Lodge takes third, both heifers that are no disgrace to any man, well lined both above and below, and show the properties requisite for great feeders. Miss Fie of Keillor Lodge, is a nice heifer, but a little small; and these breeders close by showing a grade from Viscount 2nd—a very common cow. This calf at 7 months and 2 weeks weighed 725 lbs. He shows evidence of a strong constitution, and will no doubt be heard from again.

GALLOWAYS.

In the class of Galloways there are only two exhibitors comprising 16 head from the herd of 1 Messrs. Macrae, of Janefield, Guelph (who has exhibited Galloways for the last 25 years), and one calf shown by Wm. Macrae, of East Flamboro. The bull at the head of this herd, McLeod of Drumlanrig, is of good pedigree, four years old, and weighs 1,900 lbs. all but a trifle.

He has never been beaten this side of the Atlantic. He was bred by the Duke of Buccleuch. The next bull, a yearling, Milligan, bred by the exhibitor, 13 months old and shows good depth of heart. Two bull calves complete the list of males. The females are 2 cows, Maggie of Killymishan with heifer calf at foot, and Nellie of Cornwall. These cows are remarkably short-legged, and are perfect specimens, from a Scotchman's standpoint. In the three-year-old class there is also shown Lady Giles. In the two-year-olds are Cherry Bud and Fairy Dell. The yearlings are certainly the best animals of the breed on the ground, Nina weighing close upon 1,000 lbs., and Oak Shade and the calves shown evidence from their youth of the heavy drain made on this herd by sales during the summer.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.

Perhaps in the history of no other of the improved breeds of cattle has such an interest been awakened in comparatively so short a time as has been the case with the Holstein-Friesians, for by the name recently adopted we shall now call them. Only two short years ago when Messrs. Cook & Son, of Aultsville, in company with Mr. B. B. Lord, exhibited a herd of these cattle at the Toronto Industrial and at the Provincial at Guelph, their merits as a dairy breed were almost entirely unknown to the Canadian public. Notwithstanding experiments conducted by the Guelph College, and their reported preference to the native scrub for dairy purposes, the Holstein-Friesian is gradually growing in favor with the practical dairyman. By practical dairyman we mean the honest hard working farmer, who pays his way as he goes, keeps his expenditure within his income, and is thus enabled to gauge by the number of extra dollars he finds to his credit at the close of the year the benefits accruing from an infusion of improved blood.

Exhibitions of Holsteins came this year from the far east to the extreme west, and the result was a magnificent display of nearly 200 head. True, some of the animals present were unsuited for the show ring by their somewhat poor condition. Others were but a medium class, while a few were very ordinary. This can in a great measure be accounted for by the youthfulness and inexperience of many of the exhibitors. Cattle that should never have been admitted to the grounds were there, seriously lowering the standard of the breed in the eyes of the general public, for none but the best are expected to be seen at our large shows. Judging from the lessons taught this year, in future we may expect to see at exhibitions like the Provincial only cattle of a strictly first-class type. These remarks do not apply to a vast majority of the cattle of this breed on exhibition which were certainly a credit to their owners, and would figure prominently at any of the great American fairs, where the Holstein-Friesians have been bred for years. Considerable enterprise has been shown by most of the breeders in securing at high cost animals of great excellence as milk and butter producers as a foundation for their herds.

The management of the Agricultural and Arts Association deserve credit for securing the services of one of the Inspectors of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, in the person of Mr. Dudley Miller, of Oswego, N. Y., as judge. Mr. Miller is without doubt one of the greatest Holstein experts in America, having imported and handled many of Holland's best milk and butter producers for a score of years back. His keen and impartial judgment seems to have given the utmost satisfaction, as after particular inquiry we never heard a word of complaint from any of the contestants. This is something very unusual at our agricultural shows, and certainly speaks well of the thorough and impartial manner in which Mr. Miller performed his arduous task.

One of the first stalls to visit was that of the pioneer breeders, W. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, who showed 13 head. Lord Byron, as usual, stands at the head of their herd. Their show of cows and heifers was unexcelled. First comes Gugartha 880S, a perfect queen of milk cows. She is very fine in appearance, of excellent breeding, and was a member of the herd winning first prize at the Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1884. She gave 92½ lbs. of milk in one day last year, the largest record of any cow in Canada. Her former reputation was fully sustained, being winner of first prize in her class and silver medal as best Holstein cow on exhibition. Doralice 880g, a two-year old daughter, won first prize in the two year old class. Gugartha Prince, out of Gugartha, and one month old, is very promising

call, and will doubtless yet figure prominently at our leading shows. This firm also carried off second in three-year-old heifer class, third in aged bull class and second in milk competition.

A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, showed 10 head, all of which were in fine condition, and reflect credit upon their enterprising owners. The Messrs. Hallman were winners of one first and three third prizes.

Wyton Stock Breeders Association, Wyton, showed 34 head. This herd is headed by Sir James of Aagje 1452, who won second prize in aged bull class. Most of the animals in this herd were purchased from Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., and the Unadilla Valley Association, Utica, in 1883 and 1884.

E. Macklin & Sons, Fenella, exhibited 6 head, with Aaron 1165, winner of first prize, at the head of the herd. Aaron is a large well built animal, weighing 2,300 lbs., and was purchased by his present owners in 1882. Messrs. Macklin carried off third prize on Francia 1795 in aged cow class, and second on Madam Stapel 7799 in two year old heifer class.

L. Shunk, Jr., Edgley, Ont., had 7 head on exhibition. Earl Barrington 2903, a handsome young bull, one-year-old, heads the herd. This bull secured first in his class and silver medal as best Holstein bull on the ground. He is exceedingly well bred, fine handling and showy in appearance, and was purchased from Lord, Cook & Son, Aultsville, at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, one year ago. Their bull calf Duke of Edgley took first in his class, weighs 625 lbs., and made an average gain of 100 lbs. per month since he was dropped. Lady Mol, a prize winner in Holland, and a heifer of remarkably fine appearance, is included in this herd. Wm. Shunk, same address, showed 4 head, all of which were in excellent condition, and reflect credit upon the owner. Mr. Shunk won first prize in the three-year-old heifer class, as well as one or two in the yearling class.

H. M. Williams, Picton, had 37 head on exhibition. Sir Archibald 3045, two-years-old, heads the herd. He is a fine well proportioned bull, neat and straight, with excellent milk indications and good breeding. He was winner of first prize in his class, and stood at the head of the herd winning the herd prize. Glenburine 8788, a handsome cow, well proportioned and a good handler, was awarded second prize in her class. She has a record of 82½ lbs. in one day. Nixie I 1155 has a milk record of 76 lbs., and this summer made for Mr. Williams a trifle over 18 lbs. of butter in a seven days test. She won first prize as best milk cow calving previous to July 1st. Sprite 6273 and Thurza 6283 complete the herd, which won the herd prize. Amongst other animals deserving especial mention is Lorena 6289, who has made a milk record of 53 lbs. in one day, and a butter record of 12 lbs. in 7 days at two years of age. Mr. Williams also won second on bull calf.

H. & W. F. Bollert, Casse, Ont., showed 11 head. The bull Barton 3237 heads the herd, and was awarded third prize in the yearling class. This herd was first established in 1883 by its present owners who have already made several sales, among which were two calves purchased by H. C. Ranney, Alford, Ont., both prize winners.

Wm. Seebering, Sebringville, Ont., showed a calf weighing 642 lbs. at less than 6 months old. Mr. Ferguson also had two head on exhibition. All things considered, the Holstein-Friesian men may be congratulated on the splendid exhibit made.

AYRSHIRES.

Messrs. T. Guy & Sons, Oshawa, showed 18 head. W. C. Beaty, Omagh, 15 head; James McCormick, Rockton, 12 head; T. G. Nankin, of Merivale, 11 head; Geo. Hill, Delaware, 4 head; Joseph Vouill, Carleton Place, 2 head, and Thomas Nichol, Plattsville, 1 bull. The animals exhibited were very fair representatives, and made a good show. Mr. T. Guy, Oshawa, was the winner of the Dominion prize, consisting of the best bull and four females. For further particulars, the prize list can be consulted, as also in reference to the exhibit of Jerseys, Devons, grades, etc.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

The principal exhibitors in this class were J. Miller & Sons (who had a fine lot of recently imported sheep), S. Beattie, Markham, also an imported lot; D. Grant & Sons, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklyn; J. Glennie, Guelph; J. Campbell, jr., Woodville; T. E. Hodgins, London; and Wm. H. Beattie, who ex-

hibited both imported and Canadian bred sheep. There were several other exhibitors of smaller lots. The show of this favorite breed was without doubt the largest and best ever seen in Canada, or in the United States.

That the judges had no easy task before them is evident from the fact of many of the sections having 24 entries, and nearly all being of fine quality. Though even the most competent judges cannot please all, still such a glaring mistake was made in the ram lamb section as to cause one of the exhibitors to cease showing, though he had an excellent lot of ewes to bring forward.

John Campbell, jr., secured the largest number of first prizes, taking four, John Dryden, M.P.P., coming next with three, and S. Beattie winning one. It was rather singular that although fully one-half the Shrops shown were from the vicinity of London and surrounding districts, still all the prizes went to the east of Toronto, with the exception of one third prize.

The most noticeable animals in the class were, Mr. Miller's shearing ram, which owing to his having only recently landed did not look his best, but will no doubt be heard of yet; D. Grant & Sons' two-shear imported ram, got by T. S. Minton's 200 guinea ram; S. Beattie's shearing ram, winner of the first prize, and also, we understand, winner of a first in England before his passage across, and J. Campbell, jr.'s Canadian bred ram, winner of the first in the aged class, a position which he took last six times shown, at as many fairs, and also headed the gold medal flock at Ottawa. A ram lamb of his get was first in his section at this fair.

SOUTH-DOWNS.

This was a very strong class. Mr. Robert Shaw, of Renton Station had 26 head, among them some very fine specimens of the breed, both imported and home bred, especially in aged ewes. Mr. George Baker, of Sircoe, came in with a good show of useful sheep. Mr. John Anderson, of Guelph, also showed a few of good quality, but which had too much wool to appear to best advantage. Mr. Robert Marsh, of Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, one of the successful competitors at New Orleans, had over 20 head, among them a newly imported shearing ram which secured first prize. Mr. Marsh's numerous sales of South-downs at New Orleans last winter sorely crippled him for showing this year.

Messrs. A. & E. Stanford, of Steming, Sussex, England, who won so many premiums at New Orleans, made a large exhibit, having about 30 head of lately-imported, large, strong sheep, but somewhat lacking in that fineness of symmetry so much admired in the South-downs.

Mr. John Jackson, of Woodside Farm, Abingdon, made the finest display ever seen at a Canadian exhibition, with 30 head of very excellent type, uniform, symmetrical, and in the pink of condition. They were awarded 7 first prizes, including that on flock open to all. The ram Beau Brummel stood at the head of the pen, as he did last year when Mr. Jackson's flock carried the gold medal at Ottawa, and is considered by many good judges to be the best South-down ram in Canada. Mr. Jackson secured the prize on his Canadian bred flock, at the head of which stood his first prize ram lamb, whose equal it would be hard to find even in England.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Mr. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, showed about 30 head of this breed of a most excellent quality, and as usual had nearly everything as he desired it, though the flock of his competitor, Mr. Smith Evans, of Gourock, would do honor to any showyard. Mr. Evans has been breeding Oxfords but four years, and is well pleased with the venture. He took a share of the prizes, although there fell to Mr. Arkell 8 firsts, 3 seconds and 2 pen prizes, one for imported and the other for Canadian bred.

MERINO SHEEP.

The two competitors in this line were Rock Bailey, Union, and Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. The former showed 32 head, and the latter 30 head. Mr. Bailey sorely missed the stock ram Advance which he was unfortunate enough to lose recently, but still was able to carry the pen prize. The standard of the exhibit of Merinos was very good indeed, and in keeping with the character of the stock generally exhibited at this show.

SWINE.

The liberal prizes offered brought together the greatest number of the porcine tribe ever exhibited at

one show in Canada. As the *Berkshires* are placed at the head of the list, we mention the names of the different breeders as they appear.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, exhibit 19 head and some very fine sucklings; the whole lot were considered to be the best in quality that the firm ever exhibited at one time, and that is saying a good deal. They took the largest share of the prizes; also the herd prize, open to all, and the Canadian bred herd prize went also to that firm. We commend them for their enterprise, but would suggest that some of the prize-winners be retained in Canada for breeding purposes.

Simmons & Quarie, Ivan and Delaware, show a number of Canadian bred pigs, and, as in former years, take a number of prizes, including the silver medal for best boar, any age, open to all. We shall hope to hear that this noble Berk retains his position in the show ring at Chicago, and other large fairs in the Western States, as he was purchased by J. Featherston for exhibition here.

George Green, Fairview, came out strong this year. He kept his reputation as a breeder and prize winner, as we noticed six tickets on view in the pens.

Hewer & Gordon, Guelph, had a number, but the competition was so large, their stock, rather out of condition, came out with a third.

Mr. Cairn, Indian Head, Northwest Territory, had a large number on exhibition, and took some prizes. It was conceded by all that the number on exhibition in each section was double that of any previous year, fully equal in quality, so that no breeder need be discouraged, although he failed to take prizes. The Association may in future, as in the Durhams, put Canadian bred in a fair position against imported.

Suffolks, as usual, are numerous, and very fine specimens are shown by a large number of breeders. It looked as though imported would have a hard contest against the Canadian bred.

R. Frank & Son, The Grange, came in for honors. Kingsmill, of London, takes the tickets in some sections. J. Featherston, of Credit, as usual, comes well to the front, and wins the prize for boar and 3 sows, Canadian bred. Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, keeps up his reputation, as the silver medal was awarded him for best boar of any age, open to all. H. George & Son, Crompton, win two firsts for boar and sow, under six months. Dorsey & Son, Somerville, had a good second in the sector under 12 months, and take prizes mentioned further down.

Mr. Cline, Elder's Mills, won silver medal for sow, any age; also special for boar and three sows, open to all.

Poland Chinas.—J. S. Nankin, Merivale; A. H. White, Robert Dorsey & Son, W. M. and J. C. Smith had the lot, and each took prizes according to merit.

Essex.—J. Featherston walks the course, as he has become so skilled in this class that it would seem no other breeder need try to oppose him. Would it not be wise, as in other matters, when a man gets master over all others, to honor him by ruling him out for a year or two with the grant of a handsome medal stating the fact.

Chester and other mixed *Yorkshires*, last but not least, have their admirers. John Hord & Son, of Parkhill, take the silver medal for best boar; J. Featherston, Messrs. Hewer & Gordon, Mr. McClure, T. G. Nankin, E. J. Kendrew, Pondmills, and C. B. Stewart, Pondmills, were the competitors in this class, with special prize for boar and three sows to T. G. Nankin. The *Chester Whites* of Mr. Nankin were simply tremendous.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

As an exhibition of fruit, flowers and vegetables this may fairly be said to be a success. For the best 40 varieties of apples, 5 of each, there are seven competitors, and for the best 20 varieties, 5 of each, there are fifteen competitors, and as each exhibit is of fair quality, the judges had a more difficult task than they expected. Late sorts are not up to the standard, but early and fall sorts show to the greatest advantage. We have never seen at the Provincial Fair such specimens of the Red Astrachan and Duchess of Oldenburg. On the whole, the show of apples excelled that of former years, yet there is one thing particularly noticeable, viz., the confusion of names, which should at once be rectified, and this can best be done by the Fruit Growers' Association. To us it is a wonder that this has not been done long before this. For instance, the Cayuga Red Streak is in many exhibits named the 20 oz., by which name it is known in many

localities. The name Cayuga should once for all be established as the proper name. The Shenango Strawberry in some exhibits is named Sherwood's Favorite, and in others Summer Queen. We would suggest that the Shenango be a proper name for this beautiful apple.

The Cabashea is also called the 20 oz. pippin. The Kentish Fillbasket in some exhibits is named the Beauty of Kent, and Peck's Pleasant is called Green Newton Pippin, and is sometimes rejected as being incorrectly named. All judges are not aware that the same sort is known by several names, and this sometimes seriously affects their decisions.

Pears.—For the best 12 varieties there are nine competitors, and for the best 20 varieties seven competitors, and every exhibit of considerable merit. The samples of early sorts are decidedly fine, the later sorts considering the lateness of the season and the earliness of the show, are very fair.

Grapes.—As may reasonably be expected, are not at all equal to the show on former occasions. Indeed none of the out door sorts are ripe, except perhaps the Champion and Hartford.

Plums and Peaches.—The show is very good, and some samples of each are very fine. Glass's Seedling plum is particularly worthy of notice.

The display of flowers and foliage plants is certainly superior to that of former years. This is doubtless attributable to the earliness of the show, the moist weather and the absence of frost.

The exhibits of Jas. Vick, of Rochester, which consisted chiefly of *Gladioli*, *Flox Drummondii*, *Verbenas* and *Dahlias*, is well worthy of special notice.

Garden vegetables on the whole are surprisingly fine, considering the earliness of the show.

In the agricultural department the field roots are quite up to the standard, although had the show been at the usual time there would be a great increase in size. The various exhibits of grain in the straw and dried grasses is very interesting and instructive, and the competition in grain more than ordinarily keen. For the Canada Company's \$100 prize there are six competitors, and each exhibit being of fine quality. The judges had much difficulty in deciding which was the best 25 bushels of fall wheat.

MANITOBA EXHIBIT

The large assortment of grains in the ear clearly indicate that the province of Manitoba will in future be celebrated as a grain raising country. The display of field roots, potatoes, onions and other garden vegetables, although they had been lifted some time before the show, is calculated to increase confidence in that country. The cauliflowers sent by Capt. Graham are superior to anything of the kind on exhibition. Tomatoes and squashes compare very favorably with those on exhibition which were gathered two weeks later. The display of dried grasses is exceedingly interesting. On the whole this exhibit was very creditable indeed.

Veterinary.

It gives us much satisfaction to be able to announce to our readers that we have made arrangements with F. W. Grenside, Esq., V. S., at the head of the veterinary department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to take charge of this department of the JOURNAL, including the answering of all questions that may be forwarded to our office.

Hog Cholera.

In answer to an inquiry on the subject, we reproduce from the *Toronto Globe* the report of our veterinary editor, Mr. F. W. Grenside, professor of veterinary science at the Ontario Agricultural College, to the Ontario Agricultural Commissioner, the Hon. A. M. Ross.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions from your Department, I proceeded to the County of Essex for the purpose of investigating the reported outbreak of the so called "hog cholera," in that district.

The results of my inquiries and some points concerning the disease, I now have the honor to submit.

The affection is certainly proving a veritable scourge to the swine-keepers of that part of the country, for the breeding and feeding of these animals is one of the most important enterprises of Ontario. Some of

the herds have been completely destroyed, and in others serious losses have been sustained, many having lost to the extent of thirty or forty head.

I found that the plague is pretty well confined as yet to the townships of Anderdon, Colchester and Malden, which occupy the south-western portion of the county.

On account of the supposed analogy to cholera in the human subject, the disease from which so many of those pigs are suffering has received the name of "hog cholera," but it is now commonly replaced by that of "swine plague." It has been encountered for centuries in a number of countries, and has been prevalent during the last twenty-five years on this continent, but has never occurred previously to any very alarming extent in Canada; our friends across the line have borne the burden of the loss. If the nature and manner of the spreading of this disease are understood by the owners of swine, and individual and united action be taken by them, there is every hope that the plague may be stayed, and that the county may be able to show a clean bill of health again.

SYMPTOMS.

Warning of the setting-in of this affection is shown by dullness, stupor, staggering gait, with impairment of appetite, sneezing, coughing, and sometimes shivering, which persists for several hours. The bowels are at times confined, but more frequently diarrhoea is present, with occasional vomiting. Rapid loss of flesh is one of the most marked and constant symptoms. The breathing is, in the majority of cases, unnaturally frequent, and sometimes labored. Changes in the appearance of the skin are always present, in most instances being only hardness, dryness, scurfiness and roughness of the hair; in others, there is cracking with oozing of blood, oftenest seen at the roots of the ears. Sometimes red or purple spots occur, which may become black and run together, producing a black surface of considerable size. The appetite at times appears to improve, which gives hope that recovery is about to take place, then a falling off occurs, but through all the change of symptoms loss of weight progresses, and the tendency is for the patient to eat material that when healthy it would not look at. Death usually does not take place before a week's sickness, it generally being two or three weeks before a fatal termination results; but the younger, less vigorous and thrifty the subjects are, the shorter the time, and the higher the death rate. The percentage of deaths varies all the way between twenty-five to one hundred. If the termination is not a fatal one it takes fully three weeks, and often much longer, for recovery to ensue. A perfect recovery, however, seldom occurs; in most cases some lasting disorder remains behind and interferes more or less with the growth and fattening of the animal.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

This disease results from the introduction into the system of a special poison which is known to consist of—almost without a doubt—minute living creatures that, having gained access to the blood, reproduce themselves in a very fruitful manner, and give rise to the various conditions to be observed in connection with this affection. These organisms besides producing a marked effect upon the system generally from their presence in the blood, also locate themselves in the various organs of the body, and give rise to the different diseased changes that are to be observed at a *post mortem* examination. The character of the symptoms varies considerably, according to the situation of the morbid changes of the different organs involved. The lungs are those most frequently implicated; the bowels, perhaps, standing next in liability.

That this is a contagious disease there is no doubt: ordinary observations and experiments have fully demonstrated it. Some advocate the theory that it may originate spontaneously at times; that is, without any contact, either direct or indirect, with a hog suffering or having suffered from the affection, or with the emanations from such an animal. Many have instanced what were thought to be examples of such an origin, but if careful enquiry is made into these cases they can generally be traced to a diseased centre. On this account those who have had the best opportunities for judging consider it very unlikely that it is or can be generated in any other way than by contagion.

Any of the soft tissues of a pig so diseased contain the poison, but it is more abundantly present in the blood, in the diseased masses, and in the excretions, than in other portions; hence their greater virulence.

HOW THE CONTAGION IS IMPARTED.

The channels by which this essential element enters

the system have been determined to be through the digestive organs and by any wound of the skin, or other parts that will admit of it being absorbed or taken up by the circulation, thus gaining access in the same manner as if inoculation had been practised, or the familiar process of vaccination gone through. Most people understand that the vaccine gets into the circulation when the skin is scratched, and that any opening in the skin would give it passage in the same way.

There is not much evidence to show that this disease, like some other contagious ones, is contracted by the poison being simply breathed in along with the air and taken up by the circulation, so that practically there is not this means of infection to guard against. The excrement in which the poison abounds seems to be the medium through which it is transmitted most commonly from the diseased to the healthy hogs in the same sty. Eating out of the same trough and treading in one another's excretions to lead to consumption of some of the filth that must certainly be conveyed by the fore-feet into the trough during feeding. If any raw surface is present on the skin of a hog living with others, in lying down an opportunity is afforded for the entrance of the poison through the wound. Pigs in the same pasture or hog lot are exposed to the same danger, but to a less extent and somewhat proportionate to the crowding, the droppings being conveyed by the herbage or any other food lying about.

So far this is held to be a reasonable explanation of the manner in which the disease is communicated from hog to hog; at least it is consistent with the deductions of experiments and observations. This, however, does not suffice to explain how healthy swine at some distance from plague-stricken ones can contract the disease. Dr. Deimers, of the United States Veterinary Commission, has drawn some conclusions with regard to the point that seems logical. It is observed that the plague travels from contaminated points to hogs at a distance of half a mile, and even as far as a mile in some cases, where no communication, either direct or indirect, can be traced, and that these migrations are generally in the direction of the prevailing winds. His theory is, that, in the process of evaporation from the moist excretions of diseased hogs, which teem with the infective element, this principle is carried up with the gas and becomes deposited on the grass or other herbage when the dew falls, and is thus conveyed into the system of hogs consuming any material to which the poison is attached. Accidental conveyance of the poison may occur by people intercommunicating with the diseased and healthy animals, or inanimate things may act as agents of transmission. Running streams also carry the virus, and stagnant pools will harbor these poisonous organisms and their germs and often afford food for their multiplication, thus forming an infective centre.

The germs of this disease retain their vitality for months if a favorable harbor is found for their preservation. Old straw stacks prove suitable habitats for them, as in the winter the cold is not so intense in such places as to destroy them. Under such circumstances the disease re-develops on many farms where the pigs have all died or been got rid of, and where the hope is entertained that there is no danger to newly procured healthy stock, the poison lying dormant until some fresh victim presents itself to be infected. Old pigsties, or places to which diseased pigs have had access, should all be regarded with suspicion as harborers of the virus.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

With the object of exterminating this plague all efforts or suggestions with regard to the cure of the disease should be ignored and heroic measures adopted. The vain endeavor to cure what are in many instances hopeless cases has perhaps done as much in spreading the disease and perpetuating it as any other factor. It should be remembered that every animal suffering from the malady in an acute form, as well as during prolonged convalescence, is a centre from which the disease germs may be sown broadcast.

Any one having made a *post mortem* examination of many cases, can readily understand the uselessness of attempting to restore to health a large majority of the victims to this trouble; and those that have experienced the hopelessness of getting into good condition with a profitable outlay pigs that have made an apparent recovery, can testify to the inexpediency of resorting to curative treatment. Every known agent likely to produce a beneficial effect has been tried, but all prove futile in bringing about a satisfactory

result, so that much the best course is to direct our energies to preventive measures.

TREATMENT.

Immediately a pig is seen to sicken it should be removed from all others and killed. It should then be buried at a depth of four feet or else burned. Putting the carcass into a shallow grave, or allowing it to remain exposed will simply prove a fruitful mode of disseminating the germs of the plague. In the portion of Essex in which the disease is most prevalent I was told that it was not unusual to allow them to remain exposed until they decay away. I also observed that pigs are allowed to run on the road and that no restraint is imposed, the diseased and healthy intermingling. There is a municipal law to prevent this state of things, but no attempt is made to enforce it.

The records of the United States Veterinary Commission furnish us with data gathered from a great number of experiments, which show the efficiency of carbolic acid as a preventive agent. It was found that when this medicine was given prior to the development of any symptom of the disorder, particularly if commenced at the time of or shortly after infection, or better still, if previous to it, that it controlled and in many cases prevented any manifestation of the disease, although inoculations with a strong virus were made. Many agents were given a trial, but none acted so satisfactorily or were found so inexpensive as the one mentioned. It was given in doses of the proportion of ten drops to every one hundred and fifty pounds of the animals weight, administered three times a day in the food or water, and persevered with until all danger had disappeared. The crystallized carbolic acid is the best, which may be melted and a small quantity of water added, say five per cent., and this will keep it in solution and ready to use if shaken occasionally.

It is not well to rely too much upon the action of the medicine, however, and neglect other sanitary conditions. Overcrowding should be avoided and attention paid to the cleanliness of the sty and trough, the latter being washed out before feeding. If the disease has broken out in a sty, removal of all the healthy inmates to an uncontaminated place, if possible, would be a wise precaution. A temporary pen or enclosure in a freshly ploughed field would be a favorable change. If it is impossible to change the pen, thorough cleansing and the use of a disinfectant, such as the sprinkling of a strong solution of carbolic acid about, will tend to avert the spreading. Where animals are being pastured, they could without very much trouble be moved to an enclosure in a freshly ploughed field during the time the dew is on the ground. If they were hurdled in and the hurdles changed every day or two on the ploughed land, it would be a safe course to pursue.

Care should be exercised about the water supply. Well water would be the safest, especially if the well is so situated that there is no danger of defilement by soakage.

Special care should be taken to prevent any communication with farms on which the disease exists, for it is an easy matter to unwittingly convey the infective element from the diseased to the healthy animals in a variety of ways.

From what I can glean, from my investigations, it seems almost certain that the disease first originated in the township of Anderdon, on farms bordering on the Detroit river. I succeeded in tracing in a great many cases the source of contamination, and it was always found that the transmission had taken place from west to east. It seems that in the spring after the general breaking up of the ice has occurred, dead pigs frequently float up on the river's bank, on the Canadian side, and it may be that some which arrive in this way are diseased ones that have been thrown in on the Michigan side, in which State there are many cases of the plague. Seven or eight years ago the disease broke out in the township of Malden, at the mouth of the river, and in every instance it was clearly traceable to hogs that had eaten of carcasses floated on to the bank.

Clubbing Rates.

The favorable season is now upon us when clubs for the ensuing year may readily be secured. A little effort at the fairs and other autumnal gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent from this date until the end of 1886 in clubs of five for four dollars. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents. The names may belong to different offices.

The Farm.

VERY reluctantly we are compelled to hold over a large amount of valuable reading matter on a great variety of subjects.

CLEAN tillage is of immense importance. It not only facilitates the comfort of harvesting, but vastly increases the crop returns. When the land is not clear there is a constant struggle between the crops sown and the weeds. The results of the contest need not be doubtful, as the weeds, possessing an inherent vigor common to evil doers, are sure of ultimate victory, unless the husbandman come to the rescue. There is not much pleasure in harvesting a crop of peas where the weeds have taken possession, nor a crop of oats when rank thistles overshadow them. The weeds voraciously prey upon the food elements of the soil and greedily take the lion's share. Where there is not clear tillage, the manure that is applied goes very largely to the production of weeds. Deep and thorough tillage, the careful handling of manure and incessant vigilance in the prevention of seeds ripening, are amongst the means to be adopted in combatting them. In inveterate instances summer fallowing may require to be resorted to. When such is done the work should be very thoroughly done lest the weeds are rather strengthened than otherwise. Incessant vigilance is required in keeping every farm clear of weeds, and he who will not pay this price must forfeit the coveted advantages resulting therefrom.

Agricultural Institutes.

The time fixed upon for holding these in relation to assistance from the Ontario Agricultural College, is from the 5th to the 20th of January next, and at such centres as may be decided upon by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. A. M. Ross. More applications have already been made, we are told, than can be supplied by members of the college staff. Because of this, however, farmers should not be deterred from holding them, and arrangements should be made at an early day to secure the co-operation of suitable help. Farmers cannot spend a winter day or evening more suitably than by getting further insight into the secrets of their great life work. An institute should be organized permanently in every electoral district of the Province, and indeed of all the Provinces.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Farmers and Forestry.

The Agricultural and Arts' Association of Ontario is doing excellent work in several directions.

I think there is still another field for its energies. Such a representative body could well manage what even legislatures might find difficult in arranging, because of its directly unrestricted practical supervision.

The subject of tree planting is being written up with considerable force, and applied with corresponding indifference. This is the usual course of most great things, and grumbling by enthusiasts is perfectly legitimate.

I respectfully propose that at its next meeting the Agricultural and Arts Board devise a scheme for the furtherance of tree planting by farmers. Any farmer in Ontario who shall begin, maintain and establish within five years a certain area in form of a plantation consisting of given kinds and number of trees per acre, all according to conditions to be named, should be handsomely rewarded immediately thereafter—that, in view to the best permanent upbringing of

such belt, clump or plantation, a superintendent be appointed who should visit each Farm-arboriculturist yearly, and instruct as to detail method of management, his instructions to be followed, and his report to guide the Board in any subsequent work, and that the Board advise with certain nurserymen for the rearing of trees from seed bed at a given price, according to kind and age, which would be given free to farmers under conditions.

The hold that would thus be obtained upon the Province by our leading Association could not fail to be lasting, and very valuable. Were even only one hundred examples got in ten years at a cost to the Board of say \$10,000, the national importance of the system would be very great indeed. Unless an energetic body of men, big in the confidence of the country, take up our re-clothing, forestry as a science, and art at everybody's door, will be hard to find for many years to come.

WM. BROWN.

Agricultural College.

Echium Vulgare.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the September number of the JOURNAL I notice an article on a weed called Echium Vulgare, or blue weed, etc., by Prof. J. H. Panton. Now, what is wanted is not so much a description of the plant, but some practical way of exterminating it, I having tried several without success. Any information on this point through the columns of the JOURNAL will confer a favor on one of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

During our rambles in the easterly counties of Ontario while engaged in giving judgment on the prize farms, we frequently met with the weed. The testimony regarding its tenacity of life was universal, and nowhere did we meet with a satisfactory solution of the question, How shall it be exterminated? Those who know will please give council. If no satisfactory remedy is known, it may be discovered, as Canadian enterprise must not be allowed to be baffled by a noxious weed, however bold in its aggressions.—ED.

The Dairy.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Oaklands Jersey Dairy Farms.

The esteemed proprietor of the JOURNAL has led me to believe that a few items on our mode of management of the "Oaklands Jersey Dairy" may prove of some interest to the readers of the JOURNAL interested in dairying, and at his request these notes have been hastily prepared. For a proper understanding of our operations it will be necessary that an outline of the management, etc., at the Oaklands farms be given.

The depot of the Oaklands Jersey Dairy, where the products of the farm are disposed of, is in the Arcade, 131 Yonge Street, Toronto. It was opened on the 21st Sept., 1884. The Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm is situated in the Township of Flamboro' East, opposite the City of Hamilton, and midway between that city and Burlington, and the Dairy at Toronto is furnished with the products of this farm, and handles no other.

When the Dairy was opened in Toronto the working herd consisted of 40 pure-bred registered Jerseys in milk, besides calves and bulls, but the demand for butter, milk, cream, etc., so surpassed our expectation that we were obliged to purchase 35 grade Jersey cows within the first month. Since that time we have substituted pure-bred registered Jerseys in their place, and have otherwise added to our herd until we are now milking from 90 to 100 Jersey cows and heifers. The total herd is about 150 pure Jerseys. At the time of

opening the dairy we had but the Oaklands Farm, comprising 165 acres, but were compelled to rent two additional farms of 100 acres each, both within one mile from Oaklands.

No pretension is made at Oaklands at show stables; they are all of wood, lined throughout, and comfort, not extravagance, is aimed at. The buildings at Oaklands proper consist of three cow stables, calf stable, ensilage barns and pits, bull stables, horse stables and barns, dairy, Koumiss house, root cellar, engine house, etc. One cow stable holds 36 head, and two bulls, another 24, and another 16. The floor of the largest stable is concreted throughout; the stalls run the full length of the building, and the cattle face one another, the space in front of them being 12 feet. A manure gutter runs in the rear of the cows, with a gradual incline to a drain which carries off the liquid manure into tanks; the space behind the cattle is six feet. In the stable are two loose boxes for cows calving. In front of the cows are long drinking boxes, 14 inches wide by 12 deep, through which flows spring water day and night, summer and winter. The water is forced up a height of 80 feet by a hydraulic ram from a large spring stream, which discharges 100,000 gallons of water into the Bay. There is an overflow, which is connected with other stables, and thus the ram furnishing the larger stables also supplies another. A cover on hinges permits the cows to partake of water only at stated periods, and in limited quantities. Another ram supplies the Dairy with spring water, and also a third stable, and a wind mill supplies a large elevated tank in the barn yard. From this tank iron pipes are carried into the pastures, whereby the cows and calves are supplied with spring water in troughs at all times. Over the floors of the stables we brush slackened lime daily, to keep them sweet and clean.

One man to each side takes care of the cows on his side, milks and curries them. The milking is begun punctually at 5 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. in the summer, and in winter at 5:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. The milkers start at the same stall each time. Before milking each man is compelled to wash his hands, and also the udders of every cow, a sponge and towel being provided for the latter purpose. The cows are curried daily, and late in fall and early in spring, and when the cows are in all night, any accumulated manure is washed off the animals morning and night. As each cow is milked the milk is weighed at a scale provided for that purpose, and the weight of each milking is entered in the milk book, which is kept carefully exact, and is transferred monthly in a permanent record book, thus enabling us at the end of every year to know exactly what each cow has given us, and which are profitable and unprofitable. The milk is then strained into a large pail in the stable, but is not allowed to remain therein any length of time, for fear of tainting the milk, but when the larger can holding six gallons is full, it is immediately taken to the dairy and passed through another fine strainer into a large vat preparatory to running it through a De Laval milk separator. Such milk as is to be shipped to the Toronto Dairy in the morning is at once run over a cooler, reducing the temperature, 35° in a few seconds, and at the afternoon milking the milk for Toronto is at once placed in water of a temperature of from 40° to 45°. Tests are regularly made throughout the year, to ascertain the percentage of cream given by each cow, and her butter capacity.

The feeding of all the stables, which is done by one man, the assistant manager, is begun shortly after the milking of the first cow in the morning. In winter the feed is about as follows, varied occasionally: 5.30

a. m., 2 quarts bran and 1 quart ground oats, dampened, followed by ½ bushel of ensilage, made of corn, and 6 to 7 lbs. of hay, to each cow. Ten a. m., ½ bushel of pulped roots. One o'clock, ½ bushel of steamed feed, consisting of cut corn stalks and straw, with a little shorts sprinkled over it. This is partially cooked before feeding. Four o'clock, another ½ bushel of ensilage, followed by 2 quarts of bran and ground oats. Six o'clock, from 6 to 7 lbs. of hay. In summer, bran and ground oats in above quantities, night and morning at milking times, and at noon green forage corn is fed on the field.

When each man has completed his milking he curries his cows summer and winter, and when they are turned out he cleans and sweeps his stable and wheels away the manure. In summer he assists in the farming. In spare hours, and in winter in grinding food, chopping hay, corn stalks, etc.

The cream, butter, milk, etc., are shipped to Toronto at 7 a. m., and the man who takes it to the station gathers the milk from our other farms and assists in the milking there. The cream of this milk is also separated by the DeLaval separator.

The cream separator, which is run by a 12-horse power engine of J. H. Killey & Co.'s make, is put in operation at 8 a. m., and runs till about 9.30, and from 4.30 p. m. till 6 or 6.30. To make a complete separation of the cream it is necessary that the milk be at about 70° to 75°, and if the milk be cooler than these degrees it must be warmed. The milk-receiving vat is reached by a porch on the outside of the dairy, and no milker or stableman is allowed in the dairy. The butter maker operates the separator. The skim milk as it comes from the separator is immediately fed to the calves, with which, according to the age of the calf, a small quantity of linseed oil cake is mixed, and the cream, if intended for shipping, is in eight gallon cans immediately placed in a tank of ice-water in a cool room, the tops of the cans being left off; or if intended for butter making the cream is set "to ripen." It can be readily seen the immense saving of labor the separator is to us, as in the place of having to set in pans or deep cans from 250 to 300 gallons of milk daily, we merely have to deal with from 50 to 60 gallons of cream each day, the balance, or skim milk, being put to the best possible advantage, the rearing of our calves. The calves are tied up at feeding time and for an hour or so after, to prevent them sucking one another. The water in the cooling tank is supplied by a drain pipe being connected with the ice holder over the cool room, so that the hotter the day the greater the melting of the ice, and consequently the greater supply of cold water which drops from the ice at 36° to the tank. The power used in separating the milk also performs the churning at the same time, and can be used in the manufacture of "koumiss," and "champagne milk," in the adjoining building. The churn used is a large revolving barrel. We also grind all our own oats, corn, etc., generally on wet days. A tank of spring water is situate immediately over the dairy. By injecting steam from the boiler we have at all times an ample supply of hot water. In the tanks are steam-pipes by which we inject steam into all cans, pails, and other utensils, to clean them. The floors of the dairy are concreted. The dairy is divided into two rooms. The outer, or "separating rooms," has a coil of hot air pipes. Our butter is worked by a butter worker, and is printed in a butter printer into oblong half pound pats. Each half pound is divided by a raised line for cutting in two again; and each half pound pat bears the trade mark, "Oaklands," twice printed; so that when cut in halves for the table the

word "Oaklands" appears on each half. On the sides are oak leaves, and on each end an acorn. The hand is never allowed to touch the butter. In summer the butter is placed in the cooling-room for 24 hours to harden; is then wrapped in "butter cloths" and is ready for shipping. In summer time the cows are out day and night from May to November, in winter are only out for an hour or so. In my next I shall deal with the mode of shipping our products to, and the handling of them by, the dairy at Toronto.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm,
Hamilton.

I failed to mention that a "service book" is kept of every service, whether of our own herd or also of grade or native cows; that every season of each cow is entered in a book kept for that purpose, in order that she may be kept in before coming into season again, and that we do not permit calves to be brought up on the cows, as in our opinion it destroys their milking qualities. We have to force our cows dry, as the tendency of the Jersey is to persistent milking, and a good Jersey will not go dry naturally, but will milk through calving.

Victory is a great prize taker, and prior to her coming to this country she had obtained the following prizes: as two-year old heifer, first, St. Mary's Club, and third over all Jerseys. Since coming to Canada she has on several occasions obtained second best prize as best cow of any age, being beaten only by a cow owned by Mr. Fuller, namely, Faith of Oaklands, who swept all the boards for two years in succession. Victory has figured for three years in succession in the Oaklands prize herd, which has almost invariably taken the first prize at all the exhibitions in Canada.

A son of hers, Farmer's Joy, was sold to Mr. Simpson, Wray Park (the best breeder in England), for a long price, to head his herd. Mr. Fuller informs us that he has just sold a yearling son of hers to a breeder in England to head a large herd there. Farmer's Joy, above referred to, took first prize at the Royal Agricultural, England, and first prize at the London Dairy Show, England, in the year 1881.

Victory took first prize on cow three years and upwards at this year's exhibitions as follows: Provincial, London; Industrial, Toronto; and Great Central, Hamilton. In the sweepstakes class as best cow of any age, she took silver medal at London, silver

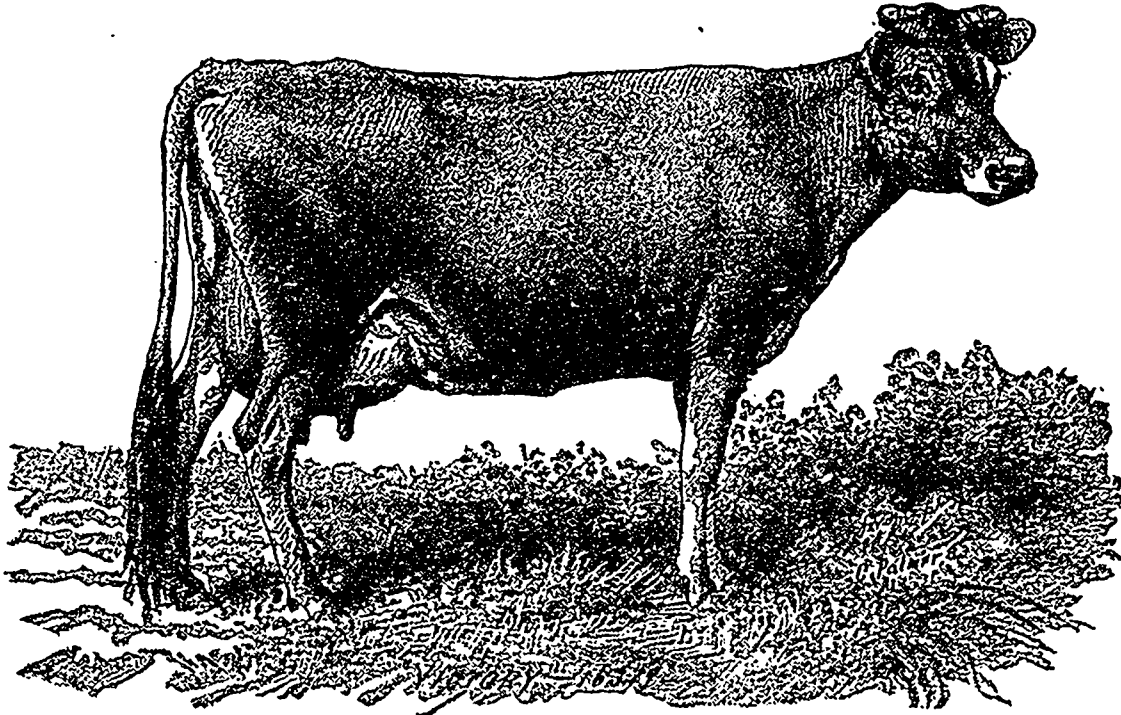
Poultry.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

General Poultry Notes

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

In the September issue of the JOURNAL a St. George boy writes for information as to getting a start in poultry and carrying on the business. Now this fourteen-year-old man is only a fair sample of hundreds of boys throughout the country. We are asked almost daily the same or similar questions, and also will it pay? Now in the first place, there is nothing which ties a boy to his country home like the possession of live-stock of some description. We well remember when we hurried home from school the moment of dismissal to curry and otherwise care for a colt which was our very own. Now there is no stock so easy to acquire as fowls, and no stock that pays better interest on the investment. Some of my farmer friends will say, "Tut—nonsense." But let us ask, did such ever give them a fair trial? We have proved to a certainty that a pound of chicken meat can be made cheaper than the same weight of pork. More than



VICTORY 1999 P. S., J. H. B., 16379 A. J. C. C.

Victory 1999 P. S., J. H. B., 16379 A. J. C. C.

In reply to a request from us, Mr. Fuller has handed us the beautiful cut which we present to our readers in this number of Victory 16379 A. J. C. C. This cow was bred by John Arthurest, Mary's Island of Jersey, and was dropped April, 1877. She was purchased for and imported by Oaklands, May 30th, 1882, as the best cow to be bought on the Island of Jersey, regardless of price. She is in color a beautiful solid silver gray, with black shadings, a beautiful head, and is a show cow all over. She was purchased by Mr. Fuller in December of 1881 for \$1,200, before high prices ruled on the Island. She milks 22 quarts of milk in her flush, and has made 15 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in seven days, without any extra feed. She is a very persistent milker, and has given 7,660 lbs. of milk in less than a year, her daily average being in excess of 23 lbs.

medal at Toronto, and first at Hamilton. She was in the silver medal herd (1885) at Toronto and London, and in the first prize herd at Hamilton. Faith of Oaklands, her old competitor, was not exhibited this year.

TEMPORARY OFFER.

Present subscribers to the Journal will please bear in mind our temporary offer of last month. To those forwarding the names of two new subscribers, accompanied with \$2.00 cash, we will send a copy of the Journal for 1886 free. This offer remains open until 15th November next.

INDIVIDUALS subscribing for the JOURNAL now, will receive the same until the end of 1886 for one dollar. Sample copies free. Remit in registered letter.

that, a good early pullet will lay enough eggs from November 1st to March 1st to pay her keeping for a year, that is, if properly cared for; but to be thus tendered they must be the property of some member of the family who takes a delight in them, if not there will follow the usual system of neglect in feeding, still greater neglect in watering, and a house filthy beyond measure and alive with vermin. Now who better can take charge of the fowls than a boy fourteen years old? and my dear farmer friend, if you never before tried keeping an account of your fowls, let the boy take them at a valuation, sell him the feed they consume, and allow him for the eggs and birds he furnishes for the table, and our word for it you will soon be in debt to him if he is the right stamp of a boy. Our own boys (nine and eleven years of age) proposed buying eggs from us and starting for themselves this season, but as eggs were in good demand we kept putting them off until it was so late they would not buy this year, giving as a reason

that they wanted early pullets for winter layers, so that they would lay while eggs brought good prices. The idea was good, and we commend it to all.

The Editor says, "We favor commencing with pure breeds," and gives sound reasons for it. Some people say, "Give me the common barn-door fowl: it beats them all." Now, what is a barn-door fowl? They are made up of a mixture of pure breeds, and the great credit sometimes given them is entirely due to the excellencies of some pure breed which assists in their formation. It will cost probably two to four dollars per pair for pure bred birds, not show birds; and it then costs no more to raise a flock of pure-bred birds than of mongrels, and they will pay better in every way, with the additional pleasure of uniformity of size and plumage.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Diseases of Poultry and their Cure.

Continued from August JOURNAL.

Canker. This disease is often caused from the fowls fighting or heaking with one another, causing wounds which result in canker. It is also transmitted or carried from one yard to another. When the mouth and tongue only are affected, a cure is almost certain. If the disease is far advanced there is not much chance of a cure; and unless the bird is a very valuable one there is not much use wasting any time or trouble with it—the best cure is the hatchet. You must also use every possible precaution to prevent contact with the well birds, as this is a contagious disease.

If you find the bird which is attacked has lost its appetite, and a wheezing sound is noticeable, difficulty in crowing, extending its neck with each breath, and a sickly odor emanating from the throat, then you can make sure that you have a bad case of canker.

Treatment. Whenever you find the canker spots, scrape them off with a splinter, or rub them off with a cloth (be very careful not to let the matter come in contact with your flesh), force up the windpipe and scrape it clean, then wash out the bird's throat and mouth with a very weak solution of carbolic acid, say 10 drops to a pint of water; be very careful not to let the bird swallow any of the poisonous matter. Hold his head downward while operating; then take a slender stick to which attach a small piece of sponge, and wash well the mouth, throat and entrance to windpipe with zinc of myrrh, and as soon as the live flesh darkens dip the sponge into dry powdered burned alum, and apply to the affected parts. Then allow the fowl his liberty for an hour; give it one teaspoonful equal parts brandy and lemon juice and a slight dash of cayenne pepper. Give the bird a raw egg once a day for three days; place in a dry, warm, sunny coop, and feed on bread and milk for a few days.

Gapes is a parasitical disease which attacks chickens and adult fowls, and is caused by the presence of a pale reddish worm in the windpipe. They occur most frequently in the warm months of summer. The whole windpipe is often completely filled with the little worm, which causes the bird great annoyance, and it frequently dies from the irritation, those which survive, in order to breathe, throw their heads back and sneeze and gape in their efforts to relieve themselves. Tobacco and sweet oil boiled to the consistency of syrup, and given inwardly in small doses is a sure cure although a severe one. Another cure is the following: Take two or three horse hairs, twist them firmly together, double and twist again leaving a small loop of one end, and tie a knot at the other

end. Before using the loop give the bird a teaspoonful of camphor water, which will cause the worms to release their hold; then introduce the loop into the windpipe, and twist it about as you put it down. Now pull out the loop and you are almost sure to fetch the worms away. However, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." If it should happen that any of the worms become loosened and go the wrong way, you must give the bird a dose (one tablespoonful) of castor oil to carry them off. Another good means of getting rid of these pests is to make a bag of muslin or thin gauze and fill it with air slaked lime; place the bird in a box, suspend the bag in the box and shake up the bag so as to cause the box to become filled with the dust from the lime, which will cause a fit of sneezing or coughing and dislodge the worms.

THOS. GAIN.

East Hamilton.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Poultry at the Provincial.

There has never been as large an exhibit of poultry in Canada as was made at the late Provincial Fair at London. Held in a city that produces more prize-winners every year than all the rest of Ontario united, and being considered the grand fair of the Dominion, the above is not to be wondered at. The old birds were in most cases in bad feather, and the date was too early for the young stock to appear to advantage, especially Asiatics, which were just in that stage of growth when they are long, lank and gawky, and were aptly described by one of the city dailies as scraggy and craney. Some of these same birds will develop into fine large ones with nicely rounded outlines before the winter shows. Plymouth Rocks were shown in large numbers, and were principally in good shape; some of the young birds were fully grown, thus bringing out in bold relief their greatest excellence, viz., early development. This bird has enjoyed a popularity seldom attained by any breed of fowls, but the present Wyandotte boom in the United States seems to be detracting from their popularity, but cannot eclipse it until much better specimens are forthcoming than generally appear at our Canadian shows. This latter bird was fairly represented, some of the young birds being equal to or excelling any we had previously seen. Dorkings were shown in limited numbers, two exhibitors taking most of the prizes. Jas. Main, of Boyne, Halton Co., Ont., had on exhibition two pairs of young Silver Greys of great merit, which he imported. The whites were very fine except in ear lobe, most of which in the best birds were nearly white. Poland in all varieties were very good, the white-crested black being especially fine. Houdans were very fine but few in number. Games were good in all the classes, James Main again coming to the front in the B. B. R. class with imported chicks. Hamburgs were good, and could not well be otherwise, as most of the London breeders make a specialty of them, which makes competition very keen among them. Leghorns, old and young, were largely shown, many of them being very fine. Crevecoeurs were shown in very small numbers, and of only fair quality. W. F. B. Spanish were good and well represented. Pigeons, rabbits and guineas were shown in large numbers; also the different varieties of geese, ducks and turkeys. Some very large bronze turkeys were on exhibition, one weighing a trifle over thirty-eight pounds.

The poultry department was under the able supervision of Mr. Wm. McPhail, of London, and was judged by Messrs. Doel, Toronto; Griffith, of London; and Pusey, of Simcoe.

The Apiary.

It seems a good deal of attention is being given to bee keeping latterly in Britain, arising in part from the necessities growing out of a depressed state of agriculture. The two great drawbacks there are damp weather during the flowering season, and that veritable scourge, foul brood. We learn from the *Agricultural Gazette* that the "carbolic acid" cure there has proved a failure, as it has done here. With this as with all diseases, infectious and endemic, in their character, prevention is infinitely to be preferred to cure.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

It would be well to briefly give the history of the apirarian department in connection with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, as it marks an important era in the bee-keeping of Canada.

Previous to 1879 few prizes were given in this department, and proportionately few articles exhibited belonging to that class. That fall a gentleman of enterprise from Beeton, who had secured an unusually large yield of honey, exhibited 32,700 lbs. of extracted honey in packages of from 10 to 100 lbs. on condition that he might be permitted to sell to visitors and deliver to them while the exhibition was being held. This was at first objected to by the board, but finally they consented. The exhibit was in the dairy building, and we are safe in stating that no exhibit upon the grounds that year created more surprise than this. The public were generally entirely ignorant; their idea of honey was connected with comb, and a few had used the strained, and no one man could have more than a few hundred pounds of the article. This exhibit was generally pronounced sugar syrup, or glucose flavored. But this was a decision based on ignorance, and before the bee-keeper was a difficult task. In order to make honey saleable popular prejudice had to be dispelled by educating the people—by teaching them how bees were being managed to produce so large a quantity, and how extracted honey was produced; this once understood and the article tried, the market was bound to develop. How 10,000 lbs. per 100 colonies was quite possible; yes, even common, while 250 lbs. from a single colony is nothing out of the way. That by centrifugal force the pure honey could be separated from the combs, pollen and brood, the former being a delicious and wholesome article for table use; the latter, returned to the bees, gave such a saving of labor and material that results heretofore extraordinary and impossible had become common.

To assist our bee-keeper to dispel popular prejudice it fortunately occurred that the then Governor-General and Princess Louise and party visited the grounds, and amongst others the dairy building, and the exhibitor placed at the disposal of the party honey from the thistle, basswood, and clover, and the information as to how it had been secured. They comprehended, were much pleased with the article, and the Governor General, Princess Louise and almost all in the party selected one or more of the different flavors of honey, the Princess purchasing some for her royal mother.

Next day the city papers and placards upon the packages proclaimed the news, which made every one visiting the grounds examine the display. They were permitted to taste the honey, and this generally resulted in a purchase. Thus popular opinion was turned. The demand has steadily been on the increase, until 100 pounds are consumed as readily as one pound was six years ago.

But what effect had this on bee-keeping? Many

men who then had heard little or nothing about it, are now some of our most successful bee-keepers, and to-day we have 100 colonies where then one was kept. And how has this influenced the wealth of our country? It has done so in a two-fold way; for every colony has from 20,000 to 40,000 little workers energetically gathering nectar where procurable, and storing in a season, say 80 pounds of honey besides producing another colony, and this from a source not utilized; yes, more, from a source worse than neglected, for the honey was evaporated and lost in the atmosphere. This honey has its use. Our Creator has not permitted it to be produced "to waste its sweetness on the desert air," but to attract insects who should act as fertilizing mediums to distribute the pollen from flower to flower in its search for honey, and we have no better agent than the bee. The wealth of our country has been increased by this, and farmers who have had opportunity to note are fully alive to the marked increase in clover seed and fruits, resulting from the frequent visits of these little workers. Some of our prominent bee-keepers have on file letters from farmers offering to give room to colonies on their farms, and some actually offering to board free of charge a man to care for them. Other exhibitions took, in a degree, their cue from that of Toronto. The American Bee-keepers' Convention was held at Toronto during the exhibition weeks of 1883, and brother bee keepers from the other side were surprised and delighted with the apiarian department, and their efforts to do likewise upon their return home showed their appreciation. Therefore, the Toronto Exhibition did much to spread a better knowledge of the state of apiculture, and promises to do still more and indirectly add to the resources of our land. The exhibit is fully as large as that of previous years. Some display too little taste and pains in arranging it; but as a whole it is very satisfactory. The building contained probably 30,000 pounds, distributed about as follows:

D. A. Jones, 20,000 pounds extracted.

J. B. Hall, 4,000 pounds comb, 1,100 extracted.

Granger & Duke, 400 pounds extracted, 500 pounds comb.

Wm. Goodyer, 700 pounds extracted, 400 pounds comb.

Jacob Spence, 3,500 pounds extracted.

D. A. Jones exhibits a feeder, which certainly is worthy of note, and is the best exhibited. E. L. Goold & Co. exhibit an automatic honey extractor, which would well repay an extensive apiarist to invest in.

Mrs. W. R. Duke and W. Goodyer exhibits pastry and cake made with honey instead of sugar. It is excellent, and retains its freshness and moist consistency for a great length of time; and there is every reason to believe that honey will be largely used for such purposes in the future. They also exhibit fruit with honey. It is excellent, but not as practical as with cake and pastry. Raspberry, strawberry, and such like are moist enough already, and require no more; in fact, the majority are; however, honey, with a few, is a decided improvement.

Jacob Spence exhibits granulated honey in glasses. He does so with the object of dispelling another erroneous impression, viz., that honey, when granulated, is sugary and impure. But this is an infallible proof of its purity. Cold and light granulates it, and, by gently heating, it will assume its old form.

J. P. Ross' self-sealing can is a very excellent, in fact, as yet, the best honey can displayed. Any one using tin packages would do well to examine them. Glass, however, is the coming package. Consumers

want to purchase honey in a package that can afterwards be put to practical use. Glass can be used for preserving and jellies, and is worth the price of the package. Tin is of little use after the honey is once taken from it.

The prize list will perhaps give us an idea of the particular direction we are trying to improve in. It is as follows:

Best and largest display of extracted honey not less than 1000 pounds, D. A. Jones, 1st; J. B. Hall, 2d. Best largest display of comb honey, not less than 500 pounds, J. B. Hall, 1st; D. Rainer, 2d; W. Goodyer, 3d. Assortment of extracted honey, not less than 2 pounds each, J. B. Hall, 1st; W. Goodyer, 2d. Mode of making extracted honey, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Mode of making comb honey, D. A. Jones, 1st; D. Rainer, 2d. Comb foundation for brood chamber, J. B. Hall, 1st; Will Ellis, 2d. Comb foundation for sections, W. Ellis, 1st; J. B. Hall, 2d. Mode of wintering in any kind of hive out door, D. A. Jones, 1st; D. Raine, 2d. Mode of securing larger yield of surplus honey in any kind of hive, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Mode of securing larger yield of extracted honey from single hive, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Winter and summer hive, D. Rainer, 1st; D. A. Jones, 2d. Wax extractor, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Honey extractor for general use, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Arrangement for uncapping, E. L. Goold & Co., 1st; D. A. Jones, 2d. Best bee smoker, E. L. Goold & Co., 1st; D. A. Jones, 2d. Bee tent, D. A. Jones, 1st; Bee veil, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Bee hat where veil is not used, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Queen Nursery, D. A. Jones, 1st. Labels for extracted and comb honey, D. A. Jones, 1st. Tin for holding extracted honey, J. F. Ross, 1st. Section frame for body of hive, D. A. Jones, 1st; E. L. Goold & Co., 2d. Section crate for top of store, and system of manipulating, D. A. Jones, 1st; J. B. Hall, 2d. Machinery for nailing frames, D. A. Jones, 1st. Collection of honey plants, D. A. Jones, 1st. Display of apiarian supplies, D. A. Jones, 1st. Practical and new invention for the apiary, D. A. Jones, 1st. Exhibit of bees and new races, D. A. Jones, 1st. Assortment of fruit preserved in honey, H. R. Duke, 1st; W. Goodyer, 2d. Cake or pastry made with honey, Mrs. W. R. Duke, 1st; W. Goodyer 2d. Honey vinegar, W. Goodyer, 1st; J. B. Hall, 2d. Ten pounds clove honey, F. Mehlenbacher, 1st. Ten pounds fall honey, Granger & Duke, 1st. Ten pounds granulated, Granger & Duke, 1st. Ten pounds comb in section, Granger & Duke, 1st.

R. G. HOLTERMANN.

Horticultural.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Some Lessons from Fruit Crop of 1885.

BY E. D. SMITH, WINONA.

The strawberry crop, as was predicted in June number, turned out immensely. Price very low. Lesson learned—that with proper soil, cultivation and selection of varieties, etc., strawberries can be grown even at four cents per box. But with ordinary care, or where conditions are unfavorable, more money can be made with wheat, where the yield is forty bushels per acre, as it was here this year. Thus, for instance, two growers here, at least, had 8,000 boxes of berries per acre, which at four cents per box leaves \$160 per acre clear, after deducting cost of boxes and picking. Many other growers, again, less favorably located, or having poor soil, or wrong varieties, obtained only three or four thousand boxes per acre, notwithstanding the favorable season. Many had to pay 1½ cents per box for picking, and on these crops there was literally no profit at all, as it costs at least \$50 per acre to properly raise a plantation of strawberries. Some of these growers are so disgusted with the low prices, that their strawberry fields will be sowed with wheat this month. But the majority, thinking that others

will quit and prices go up, are leaving the plantations for another year.

The same remarks will apply to red raspberries, though with these the variety had more to do with profit and loss than in any other fruit. Whilst some varieties, at the terribly low prices of this year, did not yield any profit at all, others paid very fairly, though the price was too low for a good profit even with the best varieties. I propose to show how these crops can be made profitable, in future letters. Black raspberries were a good crop too, but too low in price for even a reasonable profit. Blackberries paid very well where the crop was good, but Jack Frost played the mischief with most varieties last winter.

Black currants brought good prices because the crop was very light. Red currants paid fairly well. Crop was medium and demand brisk. The demand for the past few years for red currants has exceeded the supply. Growers have been waiting to see how the new variety, Fay's Prolific, turned out before planting extensively, and well they did, for it will certainly supersede all others. But the price is rather high as yet for extensive planting, and will likely be high for a time, as the demand is enormous.

Early peaches (all clingstones) paid extremely well this year. The crop was very heavy and price very fair.

Plums are also proving highly remunerative. A very heavy crop being taken off, for which fair prices are being received.

Crawfords, the king of peaches, and for which everybody wants to secure a supply for canning, are a light crop, perhaps one-half crop. Prices cannot fail to be high, in fact, always will, or at least for some years, as will the price of all good peaches. Orchards are so badly used up with disease, frost, neglect and old age, and very few young orchards coming on to take their place, the demand increasing, too, all the time. I think it would pay well to plant peaches, under favorable conditions as to soil, and with an intelligent management of the orchard in the light of the experience of the past few years. The dreaded scourge, "the yellows," is making slow progress, and need not discourage energetic men.

There is room for large plantations of blackberries to take the place, in a measure, of peaches. But a nice knowledge of varieties and condition of climate, etc., is essential to success in blackberry culture, of which more anon. Next after strawberries, the big crop of the season, is grapes, but, owing to the continued cold and wet summer the prospect of the crop ripening in full is rather slim. The early grapes will, of course, all be harvested, but Concord, the main crop, will not move freely before October. In cold seasons like the present, there is more difference in time of ripening in different situations than in warm seasons. In warm seasons Concord or any grapes will ripen at nearly the same time in different localities, but in cold seasons there is a difference of fully two weeks in vineyards a half mile apart. The difference is partly owing to the nature of the soil, but largely also to the degree of heat or cold, which may vary considerably and steadily through the season, owing to the protection of some hill, body of water, drainage of the land and a variety of causes; also elevation above the sea. There are numerous diseases of the mildew order in the vineyards this year, differing in kind and degree very much in different yards, owing to different varieties of soil, cultivation, manuring, etc. Highly manured vineyards seem to suffer most, also those in coldest positions; also those on sandy land. But it would take too long to write fully on this subject, very interesting to grape growers, in

this article; suffice it to say, growers are learning a great deal about grapes this year that they never knew before, and that the crop is damaged to the extent of one fourth to one third in some yards and very little in others.

With regard to the apple crop—the staple fruit crop of the country, and the only fruit exported in large quantities (though I see no reason why our fine grapes might not be sent to Britain)—the prospect in this locality is for a light crop on the whole. Some orchards are fairly well loaded, and most orchards have some trees heavily loaded, but by far the greater number have few or none on them. However, the fruit is generally free of worms, as most orchardists used the force-pump freely. There seems no longer any doubt that spraying with Paris Green is an effectual remedy for codling moth as well as curculio, canker worm, and all insects that prey upon the foliage. The greatest difficulty seems to be to get the genuine article. One neighbor effectually destroys the canker worm with four ounces of Paris Green to forty gallons of water, another fails to do so with eight, and, disgusted, tries another druggist, who, in a fit of good nature or common honesty, gives him the genuine article, with which the apple grower not only destroys the canker worm but his trees as well, by applying eight ounces. So that, really, we have only escaped the codling moth and canker worm to fall easy victims to avaricious and rascally druggists. We need very badly some simple means of testing the strength of the poison before using it.

Winona, Sept. 14. 1885.

The Home.

Surroundings Cannot but Affect Us.

An individual, on going to a foreign country, took along with him a pot of earth and a seed of a certain favorite flower which, on his arrival, he deposited in the earth which he had brought with him. His object in so doing was, that he might in his new home have a living production that sprang from the elements of his native land. The flower grew apace, and with feelings of pride he showed it to one and another as the product of the land he had left, only growing in new surroundings. His comfort was disturbed one day by the thought that his pet flower was only in part the production of his old home, as, though it had grown in earth and from a germ brought with him, the water and the sunshine which had nourished it were those found in his new home.

So, we have thought, is it with character that is transplanted to new surroundings, it cannot but be affected by the new conditions, whatever the care bestowed in re-planting the old landmarks. It is all the more affected when the transplanting takes place early in life. If the flower spoken of above had been half reared before its removal, it would certainly have partaken more of the old and less of the new conditions of life.

We cannot, therefore, over-estimate the wisdom of giving much attention to ascertain the nature of our moral surroundings when meditating removal to new scenes, and all the more so when young families are to remove with us. The meal brought with us will be affected by the heaven that surrounds it, so that ultimately it is likely to affect the whole character. A fertile soil and plenty of timber, and water, and shade, are by no means the most important requisites.

It was a sad day for Lot when, going out to the door of his tent he "lifted up his eyes and beheld all "the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every

"where," and a still sadder day when he "chose "him all the plain of Jordan—and pitched his tent "toward Sodom." And the saddest feature is this, that from that day to the present Lot has had a numerous following.

They Builted Better Than They Knew.

Somebody has written thus regarding the architects engaged in the erection of the earlier portions of that magnificent pile, the Cathedral of Cologne.

The workmen of this guild, we have thought, are not all dead. They do not all belong to former generations. While every century of the past has furnished its quota, the world has never produced so brilliant nor so numerous an array of this class of builders as during the one in which we live. We find them in almost every avenue of life, and in those works that are purely sublunary in their nature as well as those that point to immortal life.

The inventor of the steam engine, the man who contrived the first printing press, the construction of the first telegraph, and the originator of the first telephone, all builded better than they knew. In the tablet that perpetuates their remembrance, and which runs through all the centuries and girdles the entire globe, are inscribed the names of a host of worthies whom the gratitude of unborn generations shall not allow to perish. Like kind words, "they can never die," as their kind services relate to every position and calling in life. Every man of them, we believe, builded better than he knew.

But these are not the noblest class of builders. Their little torch is quite eclipsed by the noontide splendor of the light surrounding those who are building for eternity. And what a galaxy these furnish as we look back into the night of earth's past history! Some of them shine out with most resplendent lustre. And though the names of few of them are known to us, they are all chronicled in the Book of Life, in that far away realm where they shall every one "shine as the stars in the firmament for ever and ever." Whence all this bright array of workmen who have paved the way from earth to heaven with gold and silver and very precious stones? They have come every one of them from that class of moral and spiritual workmen who have builded better than they knew. Enoch was one of this guild, and so was Abraham; Moses the meek, and St. Paul the brave, were leaders in their time. And since their day the rank and file make up a "vast multitude whom no man can number."

Never in the world's history were there builders so numerous as now. We find them in every region, and in all the avenues of our modern life.

Some of them toil in *mission* fields, sowing the seed in the darkness, patiently watching for the light. Oftentimes, not till they are dead, have these seeds germinated, when suddenly the wilderness in which they were cast has become a garden of marvelous beauty. Going down into the rugged quarry they are busily polishing stones for the great spiritual temple, and many and many a rough stone do they chip out which presents neither form nor comeliness, which some later workman shall complete, and thus they are building better than they know.

Others we find in the *pu'pit*. One Sabbath day a foundation stone of character is laid, the next a wall is built, the next a beam is placed. It may be months hence the scaffolding is erected, and sometimes not till years are gone is the spiritual temple completed, and the capstone placed with songs and rejoicing, if

not on earth, in heaven. And thus one after another of those spiritual temples are completed, every one of which finally merges into that eternal temple, which is that city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God. In traveling we meet friends here on many an unlikely shore; so will it be on the eternal shores with the man of God who is faithful to his trust. He is building better than he knows.

But the class of those builders which far outnumber every other class is found within the *nursery*. Many of them sin against Divine Providence, bewailing because of their sex, and yet they are the most successful builders in the world. Their work consists more in laying foundations than in shaping the after structure, and hence its immense importance. Unless the groundwork is well laid the superstructure will be less perfect, and to those who toil within the nursery is this work of honor delegated by the King. Where the work is well done, the after structure—the spiritual life, is usually a thing of beauty, which draws forth the commendation of earth and the praises of heaven. The faithful to ler in the nursery is building oftentimes infinitely better than she knows.

Then every Christian is a builder. He is in a sense the architect of his own eternity, and the ultimate resplendence of the structure on which he labors when it shall be removed to that land which mortal eye hath not seen, cannot be adequately estimated here. Every pure prayer that he offers, every temptation overcome, every evil thought uprooted, but adds to the eternal glory of this spiritual temple. Thank God, then, earnest Christian; think of these things and take courage; you are building better than you know.

The Black Stone in the Kaaba.

In the Kaaba, the most ancient and remarkable building of the great Mosque at Mecca, is preserved a miraculous stone, with the print of Abraham's feet impressed upon it. It is said, by Mohammedan tradition, to be the identical stone which served the patriarch as a scaffold when he helped Ishmael to rebuild the Kaaba, which had been originally constructed by Seth, and was afterwards destroyed by the deluge. While Abraham stood up on this stone it rose and sank with him as he built the walls of the sacred edifice. The relic is said to be a fragment of the same gray Mecca stone of which the whole building is constructed, in this respect differing from the famous black stone brought to Abraham and Ishmael by the angel Gabriel, and built into the north-east corner of the exterior wall of the Kaaba, which is generally supposed to be either a meteorite or fragment of volcanic basalt. It is supposed to have been originally a jacinth of dazzling whiteness, but to have been made black as ink by the touch of sinful man, and that it can only recover its original purity and brilliancy at the day of judgment. The millions of kisses and touches impressed by the faithful have worn the surface considerably; but, in addition to this, traces of cup-shaped hollows have been observed on it. There can be no doubt that both the relics associated with Abraham are of high antiquity, and may possibly have belonged to the prehistoric worship which marked Mecca as a sacred site long before the followers of the prophet had set up their shrine there.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Welcome Visitors.

For the month there are:

The Scottish Agricultural Gazette and Daily Farmer, which we welcome to the list of our exchanges. It is gotten up much in the same style as *The Agricultural Gazette and Dairy Farmer*, of England, and, like it, is also well filled with good substantial reading on nearly all matters relating to the farmer. The annual subscription of this agricultural weekly to foreign countries is only 13s. The address is Vinton & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, 63 Princes street.

The catalogue of Shorthorn cattle owned by Mr.

David Birrell, of Greenwood, Ont., containing a number of families of the Crimson Flower, Fashion, Daisy, and other tribes of Scotch Shorthorns. Mr. Birrell has, in addition, a goodly lot of young animals, including 15 yearling heifers, and keeps pure Clydesdales and Berkshires.

The catalogue of pedigree Galloway cattle owned by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Chapeltown, Dalbrattie, Scotland. It contains a long list of high-bred Galloways, and is adorned by sketches of the cow, Clara (1375), a first prize winner at H. S.'s show, 1869, and the heifer Lalla Rookh (2142), which carried first prize at two exhibitions of the Highland Society, and at Smithfield in 1872, in competition with Polled Angus, both bred by the Messrs. Biggar, who are also permanently engaged in breeding Clyde horses of a type which, in some instances, are unhitched from the plough, and sold for £200 to £800 each.

TEMPORARY OFFER.

Present subscribers to the Journal will please bear in mind our temporary offer of last month. For two new subscribers' names, accompanied with \$2 cash, we will send you the "Canadian Live-Stock Journal" free for the year 1886. If your subscription expired on the 1st of any month during the year, it will be sent you 12 months from such date. You are permitted to give the remainder of 1885 free to each new subscriber. This offer remains open until 15th November next, and is made solely to our present subscribers.

Jottings.

Dairy Test.—The details of the interesting dairy test at the Provincial Exhibition, London, is held over for next issue.

Blebo Shorthorns.—The average obtained for 47 animals sold at this sale was £26 159 sheep brought £309. The herd belonged to Mr. Bethune.

Shropshire Sheep.—This breed is still very popular in England, as witnessed by the prices obtained at some of the leading sales. At the Hattons and Uffington, 200 gns, 180 gns, 90 gns and 80 gns respectively were paid. Stock ewes sold at 14 gns each.

Steam Boilers.—In answer to an inquiry in reference to these, Mr Dennis Scully, of Downeyville, writes that Mr John Makins, of Lindsay, Ont., makes them, that is, steam boilers for cooking feed for live stock. It is a pity that these manufacturers keep their light under a bushel.

Prizes on Field Roots.—As he generally does, Mr. Wm. Rennie took the lead in the exhibit of field roots at Toronto, and was again a great prize winner. Out of 26 entries he carried 23 first prizes and two seconds. His brother, Mr. Simpson Rennie, also secured a goodly number in the same class.

West Highland Herd Book.—561 entries have been received for the first volume of the West Highland Herd Book. The second volume will contain all cows calved before 1st January, 1881. A list of cows and bulls that have gained prizes at the Highland Society's Shows will also appear in the second volume. The membership now numbers 68.

First Importation of Shorthorns.—But a few days since our attention was called to the fact that the late Mr. William Thompson, of Puslinch, came over with the first contingent of pure Shorthorns ever brought to Ontario, in the year 1833. They were owned by an old country gentleman named R. Winfield, and were afterwards sold to Mr. John Howatt, of Guelph. In color they were principally white and roan.

Hereford Bulls.—The five-year-old bull Horace 5th 6491 has recently been purchased from Mr. R. Shirley, Bancroft. He is a son of the celebrated Horace 3877. Mr. C. K. Parmaleo, of Chicago, is now the owner of the celebrated show

bull Archibald 6200. He was imported into America by Messrs. George Leyh & Co., Aurora, Ill. His late purchasers paid \$6,000 to secure him.

Educational Changes.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the request of Messrs. C. A. Campbell, Simcoe, R. F. Holterman and J. Fyle, Brantford, graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, we met with the Commissioner, the Hon. A. M. Ross, in reference to certain changes that were thought advantageous to agricultural education in the Province. The particulars must be held over for next issue, owing to lack of space.

Presentations.—At the Provincial Exhibition, Messrs. E. W. Chambers, Woodstock, and H. Chisholm, Paris, superintendents of the cattle and sheep departments respectively, were met at the tent of Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, in the presence of about fifty exhibitors of sheep and cattle, and were presented each with a gold-headed ebony cane. The exceedingly appropriate reply we would gladly insert, but cannot from press of matter.

Mr. Blue's September Bulletin.—This report of our indefatigable secretary of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario reduces the estimate of the spring wheat from 14,373,524 bus., as given in the August report, to 9,226,795 bus., the estimate of fall wheat is slightly increased. The estimate of barley, peas, and oats is also reduced, and that of clover remains much the same. We fear that the actual results will reduce the estimate still further.

Tisdale's Magic Feed Box.—This useful article was exhibited by Mr. Tisdale, of Brantford, who manufactures a large number of very useful stable fittings, but in our estimation the Magic Feed Box is the most important. It consists of an iron box, large enough to hold a peck of feed, of which the horse is only able to get a mouthful at a time. Mr. Tisdale claims that this box will save its price in a few months, and many of the leading stockmen are already using it.

Shropshires.—At a two days sale of Shropshires held in August by Messrs. Lythall, Mansell and Walters, 400 Shropshire rams and 1,450 Shropshire breeding ewes were sold. The prices obtained for Lord Chesham's rams ranged from 60 gns. to 12 gns. Mr. R. Loder, M.P., sold 20 shearing rams, the prices ranged from 42 gns. to 11 gns. The others sold ranged lower. The average paid for breeding ewes was from 55 to 60s. or in that neighborhood.

Birmingham Fat Stock Show.—The show will be held at Bingley Hall, Nov. 28th to Dec. 3rd. The Elkington Challenge Cup, value 100 gns., is offered for the best beast on exhibition. There are five classes for Shorthorns and Herefords respectively, three for Devons, four for pure Scotch breeds and two each for Longhorns, Welsh, Norfolk and Suffolk polled and Sussex cattle. Shrop sheep have three classes, Oxford two, and Southdowns, Hampshires, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters and cross breeds one each.

Sale of Herefords.—At the sale of the Hampton Court Herefords, the highest price paid for a three-year heifer was 51 gns.; for one two year, 70 gns., and the highest price for a one-year 76 gns. 39 ows averaged £31 18s. 10d., 11 three year heifers, £32 11s.; 15 two-year heifers, £38 10s.; 23 yearling heifers, £38 5s.; 16 heifer calves, £19 0s. 7d.; 13 bulls, £40 7s. 7d., and 18 bull calves, £15 13s. 10d. 135 head averaged £30 19s. 10d. Mr. J. H. Arkwright, the owner of the herd, will still continue breeding Herefords, but not on a scale so extensive.

Cheese-Making in Scotland.—At the Rhines of Galloway Agricultural Society's Show, held in August, Col. McDowall, Logan, who acted as chairman at the dinner, took exception to cheese-making as now being taught in Scotland by Mr. J. B. Harris from this side of the Atlantic, and advised the people to adhere to the old system as taught by the famous cheese-makers of Somersetshire. It turned out that the prize-winners that day with but one exception had followed the system taught by Mr. Harris. No gentle refutation this of the reasoning of the Colonel.

Weeds.—The annual report of the Ohio Agricultural experiment station gives the following unique classification of weeds: 1. *Upright weeds.*—Those which grow straight from the ground, usually fibrous-rooted. 2. *Creeping weeds.*—Those that send out runners above ground, which take root at different points. 3. *Running weeds.*—Those which increase by spreading underground stems. 4. *Prostrate weeds.*—Those which have weak stems, or trailing herbage, and cover a considerable space. 5. *Climbing weeds.*—Those which cling to or twine around other plants. 6. *Tap-rooted weeds.*—Those which form thick, fleshy roots, that grow straight downward.

A Remarkable Wheat Grower.—Mr. Wm. Tuck, of Waterdown, Co. Halton, has again taken the Canada Company's prize on wheat at the Provincial Exhibition, which makes the fourth time that he has carried this prize, out of six competitions. In the class best two bushels white wheat Mr. T. has carried the red nine times out of eleven times showing, and second twice. On three samples of wheat, he this year realized \$112.00 in prizes. Mr. Tuck is growing for next year the Dicht Loveitt, Clawson, the Wilson Amber and the Star Amber.

Well Merited Success.—Mr. James Hunter, of Sunnyside, Alma, Ont., is deserving of no little credit, not only on account of the prizes won directly by his exhibit, but more especially from the fact that all the animals exhibited were of his own breeding, and also other prize winners at the show. If a medal were given for the Canadian who had bred the largest number of prize-winning Shorthorns in the Province, who would wear it? Would it not be Mr. Hunter? or would it go to the county of Ontario, or where?

Grain Shows in the Straw.—Mr. Chas Grant, of Thornbury, has taken a goodly number of prizes on grain shown in the straw—130 varieties. He secured the silver medal, both at London and Toronto. In the exhibit are a considerable number that have been grown for the first time in Canada. Our townsman, Mr. John A. Bruce, has pronounced this the best collection in America, and the whole has been purchased for the Government by Sir Charles Tupper, to be shown at the great exhibition to be held in London next year. We have reason to expect that our Canadian grain, which swept the board at Antwerp will do so again at London.

Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—It was our privilege on the morning of the 24th Sept. to make a survey of this institution, along with John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, and J. Campbell, of Woodville. It seems some 600 or 700 inmates are comfortably cared for here, a grand result of the triumph of the faith taught by the Nazarene. The work of the farm, comprising about 100 acres, under the direction of Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, was well ahead, some 20 acres of wheat sown being the best that we have yet seen. It is a splendid indication of the management of a government institution when we find the work well ahead.

The Channel Islands.—From the *Farmer's Gazette*, Dublin, we learn that the original island home of the famous little Jersey is not much more than six miles square, and yet it supports no less than 15,000 head of this breed, which have increased 25 per cent. during the last 24 years, notwithstanding that it exports 2,000 head or about one seventh of the whole number of cattle on the island every year. This island along with Guernsey, is divided into small holdings of from 15 to 20 acres each, which rent for £10 to £12 per acre. The Islands are even more celebrated for their fruits and vegetables than for their cattle.

A Spacious Barn.—Perhaps the finest looking barn that we have yet seen, outwardly is that of Mr. Geo. A. Cox, one-half mile west of Peterboro', erected in 1884. In shape the form of an L, 105 feet one way, and 75 feet the other, it is 40 feet wide all through, with double stalls and mangers after Mr. Redmond's plan. The ceiling of horse stable is 10 feet, with mangers on one side and box stalls on the other. The cattle basement holds 44 head, a low extension east holds 10 head more. Then southward, the continuation is for sheep, and west again, nearly enclosing the yard, is for fowls. Strange to say, the cattle kept in this splendid mansion are nearly all scrubs.

Black Walnuts.—Some time since, at his request, we furnished to James N. Rimons, of Northfield, Ont., a peck of walnuts. He now writes that he has 83 trees from the peck. They grew from five to eight inches the first season. We feel that planting walnuts by those who have good soils strongly impregnated with limestone would be a good investment. They make good fence posts in a few years, and at the first thinning of a plantation would yield a large number of these to the acre. The nuts are quite a source of revenue, and everyone knows something of the value of the wood. The tree is also a very pretty one, and is at the same time hardy. The counties bounding on Lakes Erie and Ontario are most favorable to its growth.

South Western.—In justice to the present owners of the Clydesdale stallion South-Western, represented on the first page of last month's JOURNAL, it is only right that we should say that instead of being owned in the Western States, he is at present the property of Messrs. Campbell Bros., Stell P. O., Ont. Mr. George Geary, to whom we are indebted for this information, writes that his grandsire is owned by the same firm, and that South-Western himself is very popular in the section of country where he is owned. The information sent re-

garding him put us astray. Stockmen who are sending information regarding their own stock or that of others will please bear in mind that it is not only necessary to state facts as clearly and fully as possible, but to forward them before the last moment, as is so frequently done.

Soiling of Stock.—That excellent representative agricultural paper, the *Farmer's Gazette*, Dublin, quoting from Mr. Humdall's paper, read at a recent meeting of the Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association, gives the following advantages to be obtained from the adoption of the system: 1. Increased production of milk, (2) superior quality of milk, (3) better condition of animals as compared with those grazed, (4) economy in consumption of food, (5) great saving of land, (6) waste land now occupied by fences maternally dispensed with, (7) increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of manure, (8) value of land produce increased, (9) protection afforded stock against various forms of disease, infectious and non infectious, and parasitic invasion. These arguments will all apply to Ontario under present conditions, though not to prairie sections of the West.

Foreign Agricultural Schools.—From the *Mark Lane Express* we learn that France has one Institute of Agriculture, one National School of Agriculture, and one of horticulture, 14 schools of practical agriculture and 2 shepherd's schools; one school of practical horticulture, 2 foraging schools, 23 farm schools, one cowhouse for breeding, 2 silk-worm rearing schools, 2 primary agricultural schools, one agricultural and 2 horticultural courses of lectures in primary schools, 42 orphanages and agricultural colonies, 85 departmental professors of agriculture, 3 chairs of agriculture in Algeria, 4 chairs of agricultural chemistry, and 32 agricultural stations. Germany has 14 agricultural institutes, 451 primary agricultural schools, 71 schools of agriculture, 7 veterinary schools, 9 superior institutes of pomology and arboriculture, 64 agricultural schools of various kinds, 15 schools of practical horticulture, 11 dairy schools, 5 schools of agriculture for girls, one school of sugar refining, one school of distilling, 36 special courses of agricultural lectures, 65 agricultural stations and 57 professors of agriculture. Italy has 3 superior and 22 practical schools of agriculture, all created since 1880; 6 special schools, 4 of which are for viticulture and wine making, and 19 agricultural orphanages and colonies dependent entirely on the municipalities. Denmark has an agricultural institute with 223 pupils and 22 professors; 10 practical schools of agriculture and 40 superior primary schools which give agricultural instruction. Surely then Ontario may well afford to sustain efficiently one agricultural college.

The Cowan-Patteson Sale of Shorthorns.—We promised in our last issue to allude at greater length to the combination sale of Messrs. Cowan and Patteson, which comes off at Mr. Cowan's place, near Galt, on Tuesday, 13th October. There has been some delay with the catalogue, but we now have it ready for those who ask. It is a well got up record of the animals and their pedigrees, with copious notes. The Princess bull, 6th Earl of Antrim, heads the list, and a history of the tribe precedes him. Several of the Sanspareil-Seraphinas follow, with a short introduction from Beever's work. Then we have Polyanthus representatives, and nearly a dozen of the Beauty family, which the compiler claims to have as good a right to tribal distinction, both on merits and pedigree, as many less deserving but better advertised families. There are, he says, in Ontario, more animals tracing to Hon. Adam Ferguson's imported cow Beauty than to any other source. There is one of the April Daisy tribe, one of the family which made such an extraordinary record at the notorious New York Mills sale. There are some cows of the Airdrie blood, others tracing to imp. Melody and the great bull imp. Wolviston, who once stood in the neighborhood of Galt. While Bates blood prevails, there are many animals with Booth foundation, and perhaps the happiest results have been obtained in this way. The cows are variously served by 6th Earl of Antrim, the Sanspareil bulls, Duke of Cambridge—2170—and Serapis—2119—and by Connaught Ranger—3347. The latter is son and grandson of imp. Wild Eyes Connaught, he by the \$23,000 bull, Duke of Connaught, the highest priced, and also by many thought the best bull ever seen in England.

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New Advertisements.

- Robert Shaw Southdowns and Berkshires, Chas. Terrelberry Shorthorns, John Campbell Shropshire Sheep, Samuel Harper Devon Cattle, Thos. Russell Shorthorn Cattle, Jas. F. Smith Breeder's Card, G. Axford & Son Shorthorns for Sale, D. Nichol & Son Auction Sale, James Gibb Berkshire for Sale, Stock Journal Co. Grade Durhams Wanted, Dr. E. D. Morton Auction Sale, A. A. Armstrong Shorthorn Bull for Sale, Geo. Walker Pigs and Poultry, Joseph Redmond Auction Sale, J. H. Turner Cattle wanted, A. T. Platt Cattle Feeder, E. A. Carver Hereford Bull for Sale, Department of Agriculture, Colonial Exhibition, T. C. Patteson Shepherd Wanted, J. R. Martin Auction Sale, John Snell's Sons Berkshires for Sale, B. G. Tisdale Patent Feed Box, S. W. Woodlan Chain Pump.

Stock Notes.

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

Horses.

At the recent Great Central show at Hamilton, Mr. H. H. Hurd won 1st honors on 3 year filly, and also earned a prize on everything shown.

Mr. Geo. Wallace, Lachine, P. Q., commenced handling pure-breds some four years ago, and is now engaged in breeding thoroughbred road horses, Aberdeen-Angus Polls, and Jersey cattle. He is the owner of Daystar, the first prize winner in Montreal and Ottawa, 1884. The Angus herd numbers 5 head, and the Jerseys six head.

Mr. Wm. Foster, of Epsom, Ont., though a beginner in the Clydesdale business, is, if we mistake not, going to make his mark. His two-year Clyde stallion Grand Times (imp) took first at the Toronto Industrial in a class of 22 or 23. He is a bay, with good breast and splendid development of muscle which is only surpassed by his action. He is a good even horse all through. His sire Old Times (79) has a grand pedigree.

Messrs. Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., have been importing and breeding pure Clyde horses for many years. The work was commenced by Mr. Richard Graham many years ago. This firm frequently imports as many as 12 head a year, and usually select those of the short-legged class with good thick bodies, long, well sprung ribs, clean hard legs, nicely feathered, and possessing good feet. Unless they fill this bill they do not bring them.

Mr. W. Rennie, Seedsman, Toronto, has recently imported some or head of very good specimens of Clydesdale horses, including a 2-year mare Nellie Gray, bred by David Cross, Maybole, and from the dam Jessie Gray (69) by Prince of Wales (Drew's) (67) and the sire King of Clydesdale (2199); and the 2 year Harold junior, sired by Harold (2854) and from the dam Jean of Grange Mauns (3706) by Glenlee (2825). Mr. Rennie has again sent off for another lot of even superior merit. Indeed, he says he must have only the best, and we commend his determination.

Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1 per line per annum. Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Pure bred Durham Bull, two years old, dark red, good pedigree; also, two Bull Calves, both dark roan, nine months old. Good ones. JAMES GIBB, Brookside P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.—PURE-BRED DURHAM BULL, three years old—good pedigree. For particulars address, sep-11. ISAAC TEMPLAR, Copetown, Ont.

FOR SALE SHORTHORN BULL CALF, 9 mos. old, got by Butterfly's Duke—233—dam, English Lady and; color, cherry red; weight, 910 lbs. Also a few Oxford Down Ram Lambs, bred from imported stock. Address, ADAM A. ARMSTRONG, Speedside, Ont. oct-21

FOR SALE.

FOUR SHORTHORN HEIFERS, registered in the B. A. Herd Book, also two year old bull, Tommy Grant, 3087 Good individuals. Terms reasonable. oct-2 G. A. AXFORD & SON, Talbotville, Ont.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

GLYDESDALE FILLIE Two registered imported fillies, two years old. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ont. Brampton Station. sep-11

BERKSHIRES

YOUNG Boars and Sows for sale, bred straight from imported stock, with first-class pedigrees. Will ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. JOHN SNELL'S SONS, Edmonton, Ont.

POLAND CHINA PIGS AND FANCY POULTRY.

FOR SALE—15 Magie P. C. Pigs, farrowed 1st Sept., \$10 per pair; also, Thorough-bred Fancy Poultry. Send along for bargains in chicks now. Address, GEO. WALKER, oct-11 P. O. Box 74, LAURIE, ONT.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Good animals and good pedigrees. Also several Shropshire Rams, all bred from imported stock. Prices very reasonable. JOHN T. DICKSON, Seaforth, Ont. sep-11

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Imported Durham and Well-bred Canadian Cattle, Clyde Horses, Berkshire Pigs, Etc.,

At ELM GROVE STOCK FARM, four miles from

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

On Wednesday, 21st of October, 1885, at one o'clock p. m.

DURHAMS—5 Cows, 5 two-year-old Heifers in calf to one of the best bulls in Canada, 1 yearling Heifer, 4 Bull Calves, 2 yearling Bulls, and 5 Heifer Calves. Six of the above lot are imported.

GRADE DURHAMS—3 Cows, 2 yearling Heifers and one Bull Calf.

HORSES—1 black Stallion, 2 years old, 2 black yearling Stallions, all three bred from first-class stock. Also, 2 black yearling Fillies, matched, and will make a first-class team—bred from imported stock.

The above Horses are Clydes. **BERKSHIRE PIGS,** bred from imported stock. 5 sows, 9 months old, 7 Boar Pigs, all fit for service, and bred from first prize sows.

TERMS—12 months credit will be given on approved paper. Terms will be in waiting at Peterborough on arrival of trains 22nd Send for Catalogue.

JOSEPH REDMOND, Peterboro, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A CHOICE list of Fruit, Grain, Stock and Dairy Farms, and other properties in "Canadian Land Advertiser," a large book of about 100 pages, with thirty provincial and county maps, sent to any address, post free, on receipt of fifteen cents. W. J. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

4 young bulls and 6 heifers, also Southdown rams—1 aged, imported, and several shearlings and lambs. Send for catalogue. sept-21
EDWARD JEFFS, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE!

The 1-year Ayrshire Bull General Gordon

Color, white and dark red. Dam, Nelly Mars (1541), G. D., Julia Mars (1594). Sire, the famous imported bull Stoncalsey (1435). This fine specimen of the breed will be sold very reasonably. Apply to

Jy-11 **E. WARE, Hamilton, Ont.**

Just Imported and For Sale.

ONE THREE-YEAR-OLD CLEVELAND BAY Coach Stallion, 16 hands high. One one-year-old Stallion, pure Cleveland and got by a thoroughbred horse. One four-year-old mare, pure-bred Cleveland. One two-year-old mare, pure bred Cleveland. One one-year-old mare, pure-bred Cleveland. Apply to

THOMAS R. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shropshire and Leicester Sheep.

FOR SALE

A few young Shorthorns of both sexes, also a number of Leicester and Shropshire shearling rams and ram lambs, also a few females. The Shropshires are from imported ewes, got by the imported rams at the Agricultural College.

WILLIAM WHITELAW, sept-21
Guelph, Aug. 24th, 1885.

FOR SALE!

5 Shorthorn Bull Calves, 6 months to one year old.

4 young Shorthorn Cows.

4 Shorthorn Heifer Calves, about one year. The breeding of the above is very select. Also

14 Shropshire Down Ram Lambs.

14 Shropshire Down Ewe Lambs.

All sired by the imported Shropshire Down ram Montford, selected by Mr. Mansell and myself, and out of imported ewes, got by a Minton ram

R. COLCOTT & SONS, Tyrone, Ont. sept-11
Bowmanville Station, G. T. R.

FOR SALE.

A RESERVED Shropshire Shearling Ram, a first-prize winner as a lamb in 1884. A number of choice Ram Lambs, all got by imported York Royal, all extra well woolled; also a number of choice Breeding Ewes, 3 and 4 years old, mostly imported in 1882, all having raised lambs this summer, and will be sold cheap. Also one choice Southdown Shearling Ram, extra well woolled, with a number of very fine Berkshire Boars and Sows of 1885, all got by Dorset Prince (313) and Royal Oxford by imp. Royal Marquis 4327. Apply to

H. H. SPENCER, Brooklyn, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

DR E. D. MORTON will hold an Auction Sale of pure bred SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

at Clonmore, Lot No. 11, 13th Con. Innisfil, about 2 miles from Barrie, and 1 from Allandale Station, N. & N. W. R'y, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15. Several fine young bulls, amongst them first prize winners, and the yearling bull "Bonnie Dundee," dam Imp Melrose, and sired by "Bonnie Scotland"—750—also a large number of young cows, heifers and calves—about 30 head of pure bred cattle. The calves are mostly from the bull "Bonnie Scotland." Terms Cash or approved notes. For catalogues apply to

E. D. MORTON, Barrie P. O., Box 148.

RUPTURE



EASE, SECURITY AND DURABILITY. The "TUCKER" Truss conveys a Natural, Inward and Upward Pressure, giving Permanent Relief without galling or chaffing—never shifts, most perfect retainer. Thousands are worn in Canada, and endorsed by our best surgeons. If you want Comfort and Safety try it. (Sent by mail) Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address, TOMS & CO., DRUGGISTS, 274 Yonge St., Toronto.

Stock Notes.

At the South Ontario Fair held recently, unusually successful this year, Jeffrey Bros. carried a large number of the reds in the imported class of Clydesdale horses, and wound up by selling Windsor, the sweepstake horse at Toronto this year for the good round sum of \$3,700, to Mr. John Clarke, Ottawa. We do not wonder that the Messrs. Jeffrey express regret at letting him go, but as they say truly, they still have some rare good ones left.

Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Steyning, Sussex, England, and Markham, Ont., Canada, breed and import Clydesdale horses, Ponies, Sussex cattle, Southdown sheep, Sussex pigs, and Game and Dorking chickens. They brought out recently 110 head of good strong Southdown sheep, which are mostly held for sale, and are of good strains. It was Mr. Stanford who carried the day on Southdowns at New Orleans last winter.

Mr. Wm. Wade, of Grenville, Argenteuil Co., Quebec, is now the possessor of a fine Hambletonian stallion, bred by Mr. Pendegrass, New York. He was sired by Abdallah Chief, dam Ida Jackson, by Allan C. Beech, record 2 st. He is a half brother to Lysander Girl. This horse, Abdallah Chief jr., is now 4 years old, a beautiful dark chestnut in color, and should be a valuable acquisition to the neighborhood in which he is kept.

Mr. Andrew Harvey, Kirkwall, county Wentworth, came out with the sweepstakes at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton, on his four-year-old Clydesdale stallion British Flag, bred by Wm. Carr, near Dalry, in Ayrshire, Scotland. He is from the sire Prince of Kilbride. He was imported at one-year by Mr. Harvey, and is a fine illustration of the sound judgment of his breeder in selecting him. British Flag is a horse of heavy bone and strong limb, and weighs over 2,000 lbs.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John Dimon, formerly manager of the Essex Stock Farm, has gathered around him some stock first-class of his kind, and is now doing business on his own account near Windsor, Ont. Mr. Dimon has some very superior specimens of the famous Morgan horses, half a dozen Shorthorns, some Jerseys, some Berkshires, Collie dogs, and a nice flock each of the Dimon Creepers (originated by himself) and Langshans. He is but half a mile from the depots of the C. S. R. and G. T. R., and the same distance from the Windsor and Detroit ferry.

Messrs. Sorby Bros., Guelph, have added largely this year to their hitherto fine stock of pure-bred Clyde horses. In August a shipment was brought over, containing some very fine animals. The best, perhaps, was The Queen, bred by Mr. Taylor, Helisle, and well known as the filly that beat Moss Rose at Inverness in 1883. Her sire was Darnley (225), and her dam was got by the Dunmore Prince Charlie (634). The three year old mare, Jane Eyre got by King of Kintyre (661), out of a mare by Old Times (579), and winner of first prize at strawrack when a yearling, and second this season at the same show, is an exceptionally good beast, as is also Lady Emma, bred by Mr. Bean, Balquhain, Mans, Fifeable, sired by the famous breeding horse Prince Charlie (629), and highly commended by the late Highland and Agricultural Society's Show. Most Flower, a promising yearling filly by MacGregor (1487), came from the Messrs. Sherman's stud at Balig. There were also the stallion Gallant Boy, a promising two-year colt by Top-Gallant (1850), and the splendid yearling colt Blue Jacket, bred by Mr. Biggar, Chapelton, and got by Lord Blantyre (2742), out of Kathleen (1005). He is considered one of the best yearlings of the season.

Shorthorns.

Mr. R. B. Ireland, Nelson, has one of the oldest herds of Shorthorns in Canada. Old Mazurka Duke stands at the head of the herd. He is now 12 years old. The herd at present numbers some 60 head.

Mr. Alexander McPhail, Galt, commenced his Shorthorn herd in 1881, by purchasing from Mr. Douglas, Onondaga, two females and the bull British Flag, sired by 6th Earl of Goodness. The females were both also Goodness heifer calves.

Mr. Thos. E. Kershaw, of Holstein, Ont., has commenced a herd of Shorthorns. The bull (3 yrs. old), heads the herd. He was sired by Barmpton Senator (13122) and from the dam Zora 4. Mr. Kershaw is also breeding pure-bred Leicesters, Cotswolds and Southdowns.

Mr. Stephen Penfold, Tweedside, Ont., is making fair advance in his Shorthorn herd. He has now six head, two cows, three heifers and one young bull. Four of these are carrying calf. Mr. Penfold expresses the regret that he did not commence this work long years ago.

Mr. W. G. Pettit's (Burlington) Premier Earl, shown at London, is a calf of fine promise with a clean cut head and neat, stylish body, giving promise of making a fine sire. He heads Mr. Pettit's herd. The cow Belle and is simply immense to be a breeding cow, weighing 1900 lbs.

Mr. Joseph Watson, of Greenbank, Ont., is coming to the front as a breeder and feeder of Shorthorns. He showed 7 head of Shorthorns and grades at Toronto. The stock bull, Vice-President, 1 yr. and 5 mos., weighs 1225 lbs. He made the remarkable gain of 375 lbs. in the 120 days following the 6th of May last.

Mr. James Hunter, of Sunnyside, Alma, Ont., has just sold a fine young bull Vanguard, by British Boy from Queen of the May 9th. Queen of the May 9th was by Socrates, G. D. Queen of the May 4th, by Knight of Warlike Vanguard is a very promising young bull, taking the second prize at Toronto ahead of the first prize calf at the Provincial.

Mr. Robt. Shaw, of Renton station, Ont., showed some 26 head out of a total of 38 head of Shorthorns, at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton, and won the second pen prize, the first going to Mr. J. Jackson, Woodside, Abingdon. Mr. Shaw also carried the first, second and third pen prizes for the county of Wentworth, and in addition on singles, first, second and third prizes, including first on aged ram. Mr. Shaw may fairly claim to have the best flock in the county.

WANTS.

CATTLE FEEDER, competent, is open for employment the coming season. Quiet and thoroughly reliable. Address
A. T. PLATT, London, Ont.

WANTED A thoroughly-experienced Old Country Shepherd to take charge of a valuable flock of imported Shropshire Downs. Single or married.
T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED. AS MANAGER or FOREMAN on a Stock Farm, by one who can furnish the best of references from England and Canada. Address, stating wages, to
ALFRED J. H. TURNER, Credit P. O., Ont.

WANTED.—A few high grade female Durhams. Those having such for sale may find a purchaser by sending full particulars with prices asked to
PUBLISHER OF LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Hamilton, Ont.

PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF
Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle and Southdown Sheep,
ON WEDNESDAY, 21st OCT., 1885,
AT CATARAQUI, ONT.

NICHOL & SONS will sell by auction 6 young Cows, 1 aged Cow, 3 two-year-old Heifers in calf, 3 one-year-old Heifers, 2 Heifer Calves, 2 two-year-old Bulls, 1 one-year-old Bull, 2 Bull Calves. All registered in the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book. Southdown Sheep—1 two-shear Ram, 4 Shearling Rams, 15 Ram Lambs, got by imported ram Webb, 16 Breeding Ewes, 3 pairs Ewe Lambs. Also 3 very fine Improved Berkshire Sows, and 2 pure-bred Collie Pups.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
Terms—Credit for amounts over \$10.



GRAND

Colonial Exhibition

IN LONDON, ENGLAND, 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom, or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The greatest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order.

JOHN LOWE, Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

OTTAWA, 1st Sept., 1885.

oct-31

MORETON LODGE, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

40 COTSWOLD RAMS
30 Southdown Rams and Ram Lambs
 for sale; also a number of choice EWES, both Cotswold and Southdown.

14 SHORTHORN BULLS
15 HEREFORD BULLS

12 to 20 months old.

The MORETON LODGE HERDS and FLOCKS will compare favorably in regard to breeding and individual excellence with any on this continent.

F. W. STONE, Guelph, Canada.

OAKLANDS

KOUMISS

An Effervescing Drink, manufactured out of

Pure Jersey Milk

Without the use of any acid whatever, by the

OAKLANDS JERSEY DAIRY.

It is retained and assimilated by the stomach when all other solids and fluids are rejected.

It is most highly recommended by the medical faculty of Europe and the United States as the best known remedy for

DYSPEPSIA,

INDIGESTION AND

CONSUMPTION.

IT IS INVALUABLE TO CONVALESCENTS.

"KOUMISS, when properly prepared, is the most reliable instrument ever placed in the hands of physicians."—Dr. E. L. BRUSH, New York.

"It is especially valuable where Cod Liver Oil cannot be digested and milk disagrees."—Prof. E. L. KATZ, Specialist New York.

"After the use of KOUMISS, however, for several days or weeks the furred tongue generally becomes clean, first on its edges and then on its whole surface; the appetite is sensibly increased; the food ceases to lie heavily on the stomach."—Dr. Geo. L. CARBICK, ex-President of the St. Petersburg Physicians' Society.

In 1870, the Minister of War for Russia had a regular Koumiss establishment opened at Samara, on the river Volga, for sick soldiers. Dr. Kozloff, Director-General of the medical staff of the Russian army, furnished a statement of the number of patients treated for several years. In six years the following patients were treated.

	Number Treated.	Number Cured.
Chronic Pulmonary Catarrh,	529	352
Chronic Pneumonitis,	204	50
Tuberculosis,	64	11
Anemia,	122	85
Fleurisy,	33	17
Chronic Gastric Catarrh,	33	32

Total number of cases treated, 923, of these 551 were cured, 314 improved; in 123 cases there was no change or falling off or death. 836 of these patients suffered from affection of the lungs or respiratory tracts. In 660 cases the correct weight was taken, and the average gain at the end of the cure was 64 lbs. each. But few drank of the Koumiss for more than six weeks.

For sale in HAMILTON,

WM. SOMERVILLE & CO.,

No. 8 Hughson Street North.

Outside of Hamilton,

OAKLANDS JERSEY DAIRY,

Aug-61

HAMILTON,

Stock Notes.

Mr. Fothergill's Prince James, who carried the sweepstakes at London against imported, and so many firsts in former years, is a marvel of firmness of body and right dimensions. Champion, out of Prince James and Balsam Lady, carried first in the imported class when 18 competed. Her style is superb. Mr. Fothergill showed right through in the imported class, a proud distinction for a Canadian breeder.

Mr. Chas. Terryberry, of North Gleanford, commenced breeding Shorthorns some nine years ago, first buying from Mr. Douglas, of Onondaga, and the late Henry Reid, of Gleanford. The stock bull Lord Blythe, sired by the 5th Earl of Goodness, by the 4th Duke of Clarence, three years old, is red in color and possesses fine style and good even development. Mr. Terryberry's herd numbers 12 head.

Mr. Geo. H. Caldwell, of Baine, is the breeder of Sir Arthur Ingram the celebrated Shorthorn bull which is now sweeping the board in Ontario in his class. The cow was purchased from W. Linton, Aurora. Mr. Caldwell has a bull calf Sir Arthur Ingram 2nd, of at least equal promise with Sir Arthur, from the same dam, the imported Sheriff-Hutton Queen, and sired by Honest Tom. The color of this calf is a dark roan, and he is now 11 months old. The herd numbers four head at present.

Mr. Thomas Russell, of Exeter, is coming out with a fine class of Shorthorns. At London he exhibited 6 head, 1 bull and 5 females of much excellence. The bull The Don (imp.) bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, came and in a strong class. He is red in color and very even and heavy fleshed. Bracket 2nd (imp.) with immense chest, great loin and unequalled underline, also carried second. Her dam and two full sisters took first at Royal Northern, 1883. Medora 8th (imp.) which never before came second, was thus placed in opposition to one of the famous Bow Park herd. Mr. Russell is thus gathering a fine herd of Shorthorns.

Messrs. George Bell & Sons, showed some nice young cattle at Toronto, and are evidently gathering a good herd of Shorthorns. The herd numbers 14 head and includes several cows forward to calve. They are all registered in the B. A. H. B. The herd was founded in 1876, by the purchase of 3 heifers from Mr. Corkery, of Thornhill, Ont., now out of the business, but who in his day was owner of the wonderful cow Katinkah, so famous in her day. The bulls used were Lord Lorne — bred by John A. Bell, Pickering, and Young Captain Cook bred by James Guardhouse, Etobicoke. The present stock bull is Fortune, 2 years old, bred by Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, from imported sire. The dam, also imported, produced many prize-winners.

Mr. John Lamont, Caledon, commenced his herd of Shorthorns about 1879, by the purchase of a one-year from James Cameron, Caledon, a seven-year cow from Mr. Marshall, of Chingacousy, in 1882, and another of similar age from Miles Bacon in 1883, noted for her milking qualities. The first bull used was Bangholm, bought from Arthur Johnson, of Greenwood, in the year 1875. He was used three years, and proved very useful. Prince of the West, from Mr. Cameron, followed in 1877, and next year Duke of Cambridge and Oxford Duke followed from Mr. Marshall. These were duly succeeded by others, and Bright Star, a home bred bull, now heads the herd. Mr. Lamont has, of course, occasionally sold bulls, two going to Manitoba in 1882. Has now one head and the Experimental Farm bull Sir Leonard 2nd, by Sir Leonard (45613). Mr. Lamont who also raises good grade horses and pure Suffolk pigs, has recently invested in a 16 foot geared wind mill, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, which pumps water, cuts feed, grinds grain, both for himself and neighbors, and saws wood.

Devons.

Mr. Samuel Harper, of Cobourg, has bred pure Devons for the last nine years. His father bred them for years previous, but not pedigreed. The herd now numbers 12 head although a contingent of 4 head were recently sold to Messrs. Rumsey & Bro., New York, not long since.

Jerseys.

Mr. Samuel Smoke, of Canby, who exhibited 2 head of Jerseys at London, carried two first and two second prizes.

Mr. W. A. Reburn, St. Anne de Bellevue, exhibited some 15 head of Jerseys at Toronto, mostly cows and heifers, and carried a number of the prizes. The herd numbers 45 head, and was established in 1871 and is purely St. Lambert. The herd bull carries 50 per cent Stoke Pogis 3rd, and 93 per cent Mary Anne blood elements.

Mr. A. C. Bull, of the Ice Farm, Rock Island, Quebec, has sold the A. J. C. Jersey Bull Coninta a Prince to Mr. Joseph S. Belcher, of Halifax. Prince is a fine animal, solid buffalo fawn color and descended from the finest family of Jerseys in Canada. He stood the journey to Halifax (1000 miles) well, and arrived in fine condition. He is now stationed at the Springfield Farm, Windsor Road, about 17 miles from Halifax. proper.

Mr. A. Jeffrey, Erie Hill Farm, Eglinton (Toronto P. O., and 3 miles from the city), has fattened a fine herd of Jersey cattle within the past two years. It now numbers 20 head with the beautiful mulberry fawn year bull Brier Potts A. J. C. C. 24163, of pure St. Lambert blood, at the head of the herd, which consists mainly of cows and heifers, and embraces stock from the herds of V. E. Fuller, Oaklands, Hamilton; Hon. D. Reesor, Markham, from the United States, and from the Island of Jersey. One of the cows, Sweet Brier of St. Lambert, A. J. C. C. 5481, and dam of the stock bull, has made the remarkable record of 70 lbs. 12 oz. butter in 7 days in an unfreed test. Her yearling daughter Rioter's Sweet Brier A. J. C. C. 20583, by the same Diana's Rioter, A. J. C. C. 10481, is a beautiful heifer giving promise of turning out a fine milker. The one year heifer Orange Ollie, A. J. C. C. 15962, springing for calving as a fine deer-like beast of the St. Helier blood.

At the Provincial Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, who exhibited 26 head, won a large number of first prizes, including that on aged

RASPBERRY PLANTS

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RUSSIAN MULBERRY,
GRAPE VINES

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

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

E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ont.

The Park Herd of Herefords,



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

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

F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont.

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



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Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England.

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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.

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EASTVIEW HERD.

The undersigned has a number of very

CHOICE YOUNG

HEREFORD BULLS

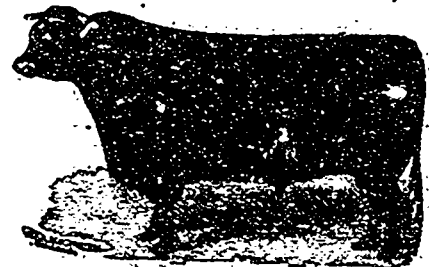
sired by the noted bulls. Down ton Grand Duke, Downton Hero and Auctioneer,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE.

J. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q. mar-61

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



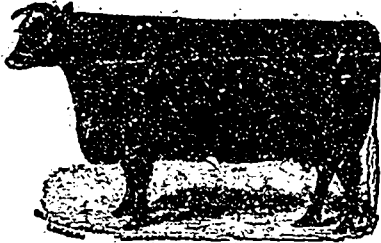
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SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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STOCK FOR SALE. TERMS REASONABLE.

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BURLINGTON, ONT., CANADA.



BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PRINCE JAMES—85—, the noted show bull that took 1st prize and silver medal at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, for the last three years, has been used on my herd for the last four years. Seven choice young bulls, from seven to sixteen months old, for sale at moderate prices. Also several cows in calf to Prince James, and some choice heifers, got by Prince James.

sep-31 BURLINGTON STATION, G. W. R.

RUGBY FARM.



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

—BREEDER OF—

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Herd headed by the Bates bull Duke of Rugby, and bred with strict reference to individual merit and milking qualities. Animals recorded in both American and B. A. herd books.

My Berkshires are of the choicest breeding—large size and grand individuals. For prices and other information, address as above. Aug-y

THE GLEN STOCK FARM.

Innerkip, Oxford County, Ont.



Scotch Shorthorns, Herefords, and English Shire Horses.

Several grand heifers and bull calves, by imported Earl of Mar (4785), winner of Gold Medal at the last Grand Dominion and 29th Provincial Show, out of imported cows; also some very fine Hereford heifers and bull calves, by imported bulls out of imported cows. Cronkhill 8th, our imported Hereford cow, was winner of Silver Medal for best Hereford bull of any age, at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto.

P. O. and Telegraph Office at Innerkip; Farm, one mile from Innerkip Station, on the C. P. R. (Ont. Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station, on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railroads.

STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.

GREEN BROS.,
The Glen, Innerkip.

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The Anti-Freezing, Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMP

The best and most desirable pump in use. For prices and particulars, address

S. W. WOODLAN, Smithville, Ont.

Mention this JOURNAL.

Stock Notes.

bull, and silver medal; the same on aged cow, and Dominion special herd prize. At Toronto his success was equally marked, completing the long list of firsts by the first and second herd prizes. At Hamilton his herd literally walked the course. The cow Rose of Eden in the dairy test at London achieved a great victory, scoring far ahead of all competitors.

Ayrshires.

Mr. Geo. Hill, of Delaware, carried first at London, for milk, quantity and quality, on his little Ayrshire cow.

Mr. A. Cairns, Flesherton, has been breeding Ayrshires for the last four years. Bought the foundation stock at the Experimental Farm sale in 1884, the cow Juno and of Drumtaing (1868), carrying calf. The herd numbers four head with the stock bull Robbie Burns, sire Stoncalsey (1873), and dam Juno and at the head. The young two year bull Duffern is a very good animal and the young heifer calf Juno 2nd, 14 weeks old, is a beauty.

Guernseys.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, St. Anns de Bellevue (or Montreal), is the owner of a very fine herd of Guernsey cattle numbering some 30 to 35 head. At the head stands P. 210, recently imported and sire of the Experimental farm, Ceteawayo.

Holsteins.

The Messrs. Bollet Bros., of the Maple Grove Stock Farm, report the following sales of Holsteins: A pair of calves to F. C. Ranney, of Salford; they were exhibited at the Provincial, and were both successful prize winners; one yearling bull to Mr. R. R. Hunter, of Dundas, Wentworth Co.; he was the first Holstein going to that county; a bull calf to Mr. John Tremain of Forrest, Lambton Co. All at very remunerative prices. They report that they find the demand for first-class Holsteins increasing rapidly. They have again increased their already fine herd by selecting several of the choicest yearling heifers from the renowned herd of Mr. H. M. W. of Ontario, and have now as fine a herd as can be found in Canada to select from. Their herd includes among other noted milk the heifer Guilemette, 5124 H.H.B., which dropped her first calf in January, being then about 30 months old. In the severe cold weather of February, she yielded 50 lbs. of milk per day, without forcing, and was in September, in her eighth month after calving, milking from 38 to 40 lbs. per day on grass and a light feed of bran and shorts mixed. They believe her to be one of the most remarkable heifers in Canada.

Grades.

Mr. John Russell, of Brougham, showed a grade steer at Toronto, which weighed 1965 lbs. at 24 yrs.

Messrs. J. & R. McQueen, Salem, took an assay first on their grade cow Daisy at Toronto, the fattest cow, we think, without exception, that we ever saw.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. S. A. Metlar, of North Felham, Ont., has gathered a nice flock of Southdowns, numbering 28 head. Mr. M. has been using Mr. Jackson's, Woodside, rams for some time.

Mr. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., has taken the pen prize on Leicesters for six years in succession on the London grounds, in all seven years there, also the same prize in Toronto at the Industrial since its commencement.

Mr. F. W. Stone, Gr. Iph, Ont., writes, "I have made the following sales of sheep, viz: 70 Southdown rams to Messrs. Geary Bros., London; to D. A. McDonald, Glengarry, one Cotswold ram and 8 ewes; Hy. Arkell, Arkell, Ont., one Cotswold ram.

Mr. Wm. P. Allen, Newcastle, Ont., has bred long woolled sheep of the Leicester variety for the last 30 years with but little interruption. He also breeds Suffolk pigs, and has long known the benefits that result from keeping a good pure Shorthorn bull. His Leicesters shown at the Toronto Industrial were a fine strong lot.

Mr. Wm. Cavan, of Indian Head, came all the way to London (1,750 miles) with an exhibit of Berkshires, bringing 17 in the lot. Mr. C. has done a good business in Berkshires since going west, and also in grade cattle. Has sent pigs as far west as Calgary. Has still 50 head of Berkshires in the west. He speaks of the rebellion as having thrown a temporary damper on the stock interest in the west, and indeed on all lines of trade.

We were happy to meet with Mr. Samuel Langford, Granton, on the London fair grounds. This gentleman was the owner of the flock of Lincolns which took the sweepstakes prize at Philadelphia in 1876, and has also in other years taken sweepstakes prizes at Toronto, London and Hamilton, and at other leading fairs. Mr. Langford is still breeding Lincolns, and has a good flock of 50 head.

Mr. James Main, of Boyne, brought over 16 head of fine specimens of the Cotswold type of sheep from England during the summer and took the larger share of the prizes both in London and Toronto. The one year Cotswold ram, purchased from Mr. T. Gillet, of Kilkenny, Oxfordshire, is a marvel of size and strength; his top-not literally covers his face.

Mr. W. H. McNish, of the Elm Grove Stock Farm, Lynn, Ont., has recently received from England some very fine Berkshires. The lot comprises 1 boar and 5 sows. The boar, Lord Preston, was bred by the celebrated breeder R. Swanswick, and though under one year, was a winner at the Royal Show. First and second prize winners at the same show are in the lot of sows. They are a fine group, and Mr. McNish hopes soon to be able to supply his customers with choice pigs from them. Some of them are being shown at the N. Y. S. Fair held at Albany. Mr. McNish has recently made the following sales: 1 boar and 2 sows to W. J. Cammings, Spencerville, Ont.; 1 boar and sow to J. M. Thompson, Cardinal, Ont.; 1 boar and sow to Jacob L. Tuck, Cranbrook, Ont.; 1 sow to P. Donevan, Escott, Ont.; 2 boars and sow to W. C. Heron, Ashburn, Ont., and 1 boar and sow to Theo. Anglin, Brewer's Mills, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Bred and Imported by



JOHN DEYDF, 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,

LORE GLAMIS (49192).

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 12 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 108 lbs. 12 oz. in 31 days, are in this herd. Young bulls (registered in the above herd book) for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.

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

VALANCEY E. FULLER,
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KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM,

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—AND—
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

CLYDESDALE HORSES,

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

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

For further particulars apply to

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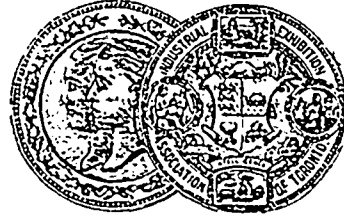
New Lowell, Co. Simcoe, Ont.

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The only Silver Medal ever awarded to any Food in the Dominion.



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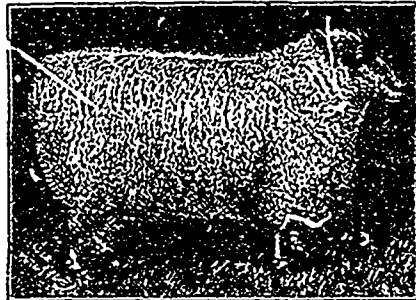
Intended for exhibition at the Fall Fairs throughout Canada will be materially improved in condition and appearance for show purposes if a little

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is added to their daily feed. Many stockmen who exhibit at the leading fairs now feed it by the 100 lbs. As there are cheaper preparations on the market, and on the reputation of our Food, we are obliged to caution the farmers against them, and urge upon them the importance of being sure they get the HAMILTON THORLEY, and see that our trade mark and silver medal are stamped on every bag. It contains no arsenic, antimony, copperas, or other poisonous ingredient, and can be fed with perfect safety. For sale in nearly every town or village in Canada, in quantities of 100 lbs. and under at from 6 to 8 cts per lb. If it can not be secured in your locality write to the Company. For testimonials and directions for using, see circulars.

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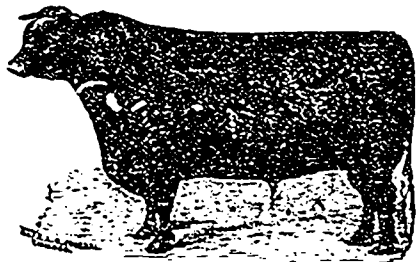
POLLED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE,

Lincoln and Shropshire Down Sheep

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

GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

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



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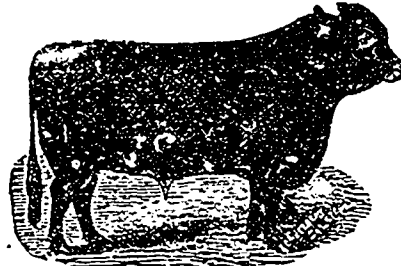
SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

JAMES TAYLOR, GUELPH, STOCK AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

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

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



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

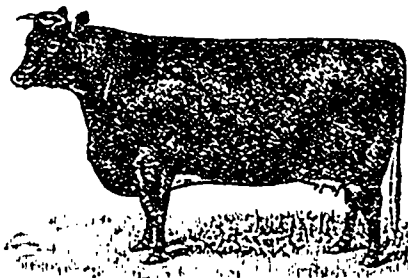
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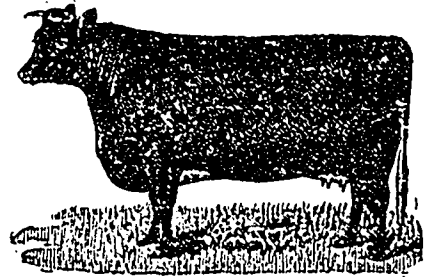
Have one capital yearling bull at sale, a red, of Dec., 1883, from imported sire and dam, first at the late Co. Middlesex Spring Show, also a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to the imported Cruickshank bull Vermilion (50587). Prices moderate. Terms easy.

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Had ten years experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States. Correspondence invited.

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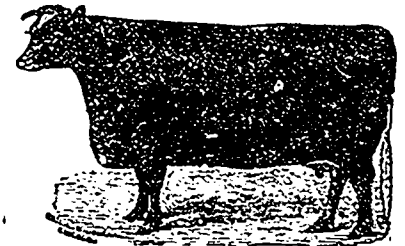
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THE BELVOIR HERD.



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

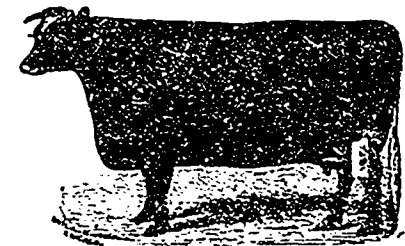
Of any Herd, of any Breed, on this Continent.

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

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires, Cotswolds and Berkshires.



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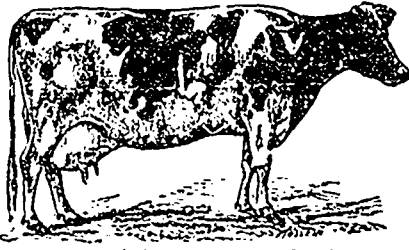
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On Tuesday, 20th October, 1885.

Catalogues furnished on application.

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HOLSTEIN---FRIESIAN CATTLE!



ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers bred to best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of its Merit. The following Milk and Butter Records have all been made by animals now in our Herd:

MILK RECORDS.

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of about 30 cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

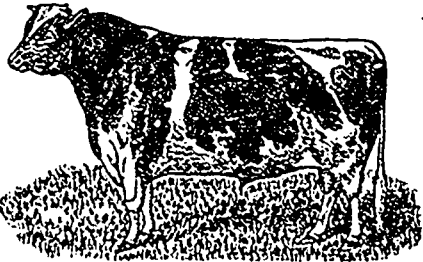
Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including fourteen 3-year-olds and twenty-one 2-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz in a week. Fifteen cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six 2-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs in a week. Eleven 3-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six 2-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but 3 years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOLLOWELL STOCK FARM



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

The property of H. M. Williams, of the Hollowell Stock Farm, Dam, Kintje, with a milk record of 96 1/2 lbs. per day, and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 ozs. in seven days.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,
Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now over 50 head at my farm. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter producing qualities in their native country, by B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville, 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.
Oct-6t 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,

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ESSEX STOCK FARM, WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.

(Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Proprietors.

Importers and breeders of

Percheron and Roadster Horses,

Shorthorn, Polled-Angus and Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. Young stock for sale.

All pedigrees guaranteed and stock warranted as represented.

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PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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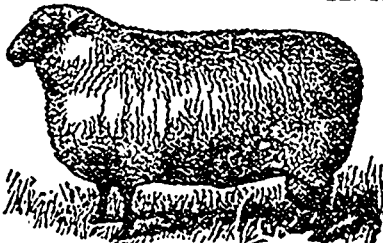
Clydesdale Horses,

Shorthorn Cattle,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks.

COLONUS STOCK FARM.



FOR SALE.

SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS

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

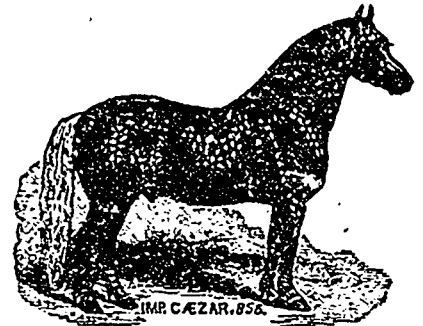
SHORTHORN BULLS.

Oxford, Wild Eyes, Waterloo, Sally, Darlington and Princess families. Imported 6th Duke of Hoikr (44687) in service.

WM. MURRAY,

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

GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of



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Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

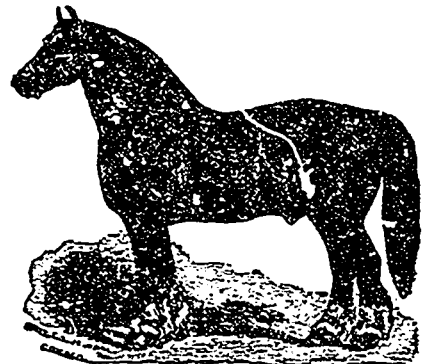
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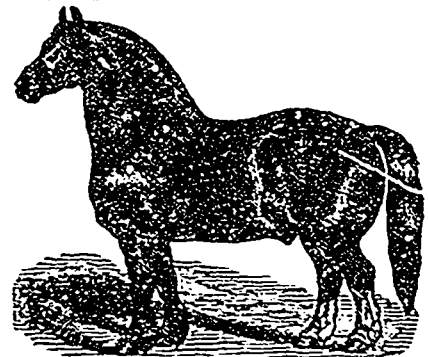
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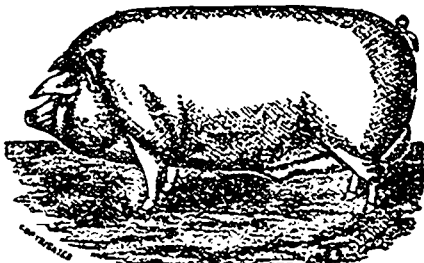
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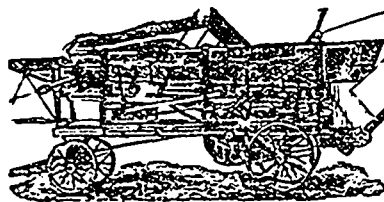
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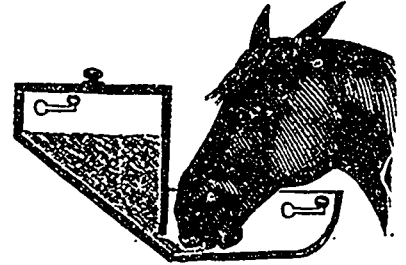
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