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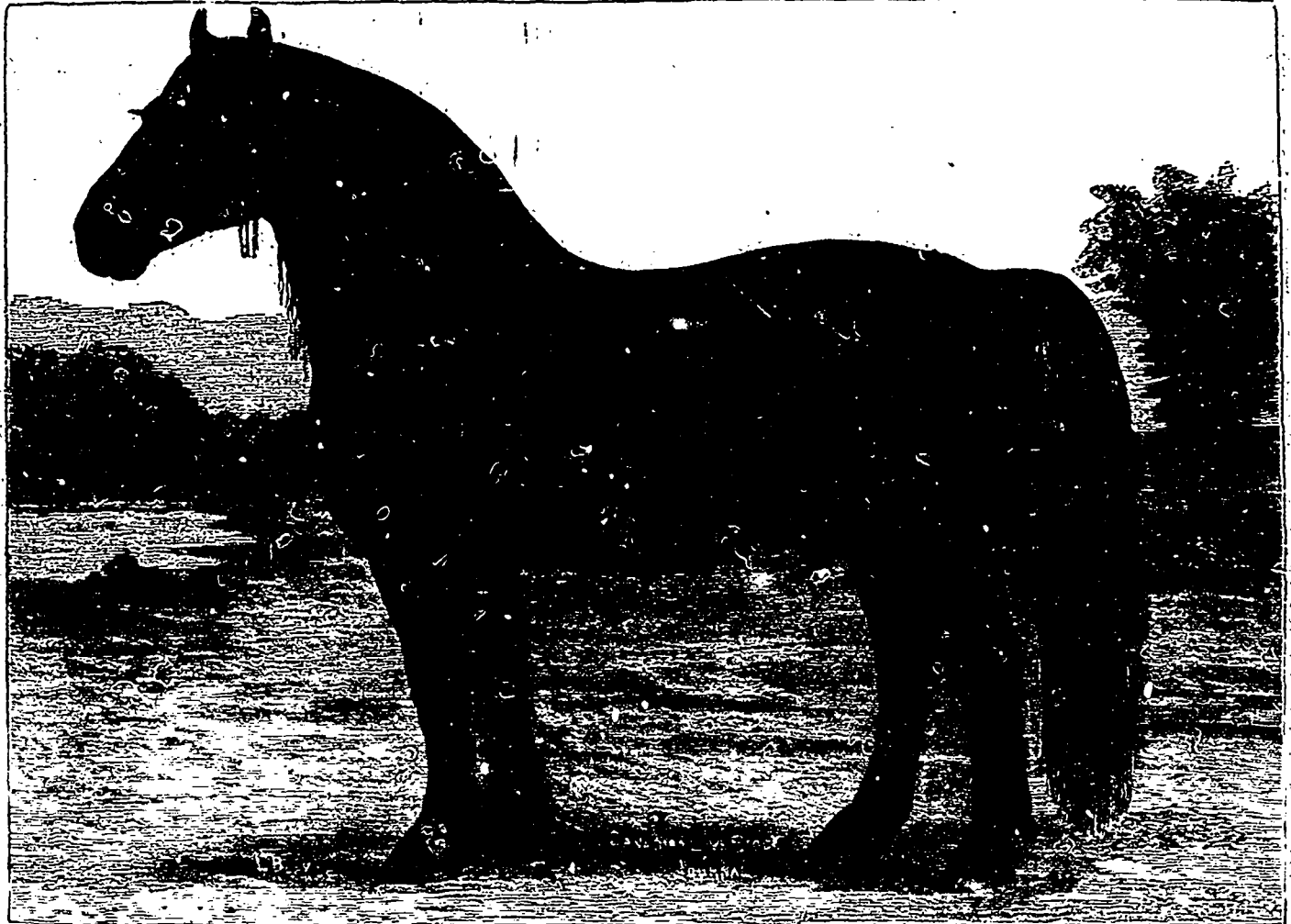
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

Vol. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, MARCH, 1885.

No. 3



THE IMPORTED PERCHERON HORSE MARQUIS.

The Property of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of the Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont.

Marquis.

Our sketch gives a very good idea of the many excellencies of this fine Percheron horse. He is a beautiful grey stallion, was foaled in 1880 from the sire imp. Romulus, and the dam imp. Cozette. He is massive and well proportioned, with short coupling and heavy limbs, and along with Romulus, his illustrious sire, is one of the stock horses at the Essex Stock Farm. Romulus is a dapple grey in color, and was foaled in France in 1873. He was sired by the Government approved stallion Romulus, by Monarch; dam Julia; by Romulus, by Monarch, making him inbred to these two famous horses, prize-winners at all the great fairs in France during their time.

Romulus won first prize and gold medal at the great Exposition of Paris in 1878, one of the greatest shows ever held in any country, and first prize and gold medal at the Grand Concourse at Evreux, along with nearly thirty other first prizes the same year.

The grand Percheron was then in his prime, and as he was led past the tribune occupied by the President of the French Republic, and the official dignitaries of the nation, at the head of all the horses on exhibi-

tion, from every part of Europe, the exultant shouts of "Vive le Percheron! Vive le Percheron!" ascended from the assembled thousands that crowded the amphitheatre.

Anything less than the triumphal march of such a horse through all our show-rings would fill us with disappointment a disappointment, however, that we are not likely to meet. The numerous progeny of this noble animal and the character thereof fully justifies the good opinion the French judges held of him in his palmist days.

Canadian Stores in Scotland.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Having noticed your article in December number relating to export of Canadian store cattle, I thought it might be of interest to you to know how some of them paid the purchasers in Britain. My brother in East Lothian bought 50 head of Canadian cattle to feed. He has altogether up for fattening 240 head. Amongst the Canadians were a few, 3 or 4, he did not like, so he sold them after having them a few weeks, receiving 10s. sterling per week for their keep. Since then he has sold off one lot—Canadians, which got 7 pounds cake, half rape, half linseed, per day, and yielded him for nine weeks' keep

£8 sterling per head, and in what he says was not a good cattle market. Since then he has sold some Irish cattle, bought first week in October, sold 12th January, yielding £8 10s. sterling for their keep, which, considering difference in time, is not near as good as the Canadians. He is now enquiring after Canadian linseed cake, and I think with you that we should all regret to see Canadian farmers sending their store cattle home to Britain and then sending the food to fatten them with, and thus losing all the manure. I am very much pleased with the JOURNAL, and hope to hear of its list of subscribers increasing.

Yours truly,

PETER BERTRAM.

Orillia, 2nd Feb., 1885.

"I HAVE read your JOURNAL for December. It is an excellent number, containing much valuable information for farmers and stock-raisers."—A. McNeill, secretary Prov. Exhibition, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

"I THINK your JOURNAL will be a great boon in the Northwest generally. I admire your prudent and pleasing manner of advising the boys and young men of our country, also the able and masterly manner in which you handle every subject you touch."—J. Johnson, Elkhorn, Manitoba.

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.—Any person forwarding us \$1, either in registered letter or through our numerous agents, will receive one copy of the JOURNAL for one year. No names will be removed from our subscription list 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 will be furnished for one year for \$4.00. Clubs of ten copies to any address, \$7.50, with an extra copy to the person forming the club.

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

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

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

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

HAMILTON, CANADA, MARCH, 1885.

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

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

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

If parties who purpose holding sales of live stock would fix the date and let us know some time beforehand, we would publish a list of the same in the JOURNAL and thereby obviate all danger of having any two of them fixed upon the same date.

If the secretaries of Agricultural Institutes and farmers' clubs would communicate with us sufficiently early as to when they purpose holding their special meetings, we would publish a list of the same in every issue for the convenience of all who may desire to attend them, especially those from a distance.

FROM various quarters we have heard it hinted that we have received large money for writing up the stockmen whom we visit. We repudiate the insinuation, and desire to say once for all that for so doing we have never received one cent, nor shall we do so in the future. We have undertaken this work in the interests of the stockmen of Canada, and because we feel it is in the line of the JOURNAL.

WE wish it clearly understood that parties desirous of having engravings of stock executed to appear in the JOURNAL should first communicate with our office. Inattention to this direction is sure to be attended with disappointment and delay. We might cite instances of this in the past, in the history of the JOURNAL, but forbear. Then there is the further risk of having an inferior piece of work done, which, if re-executed, is attended with loss to some person.

PROF. GREENSIDES, of the Experimental Farm, Guelph, stated at the Institute held in Hamilton, along with many other good ideas, that an agricultural horse should be examined by an experienced veterinary before appearing in the show-rings to compete for a prize. We believe this is done in Britain, and, as the professor observed, it at once places upon the horse the stamp of being sound, which none will gainsay. This to parties who wish to dispose of the animal is certainly a great advantage, as it at once lifts them over that great barrier which meets every seller who places a horse upon the market. The idea must certainly find favor with our exhibitors of horses, and we shall hope to see it adopted at our leading exhibitions next season unless some good reasons can be given as to why it should not. If such reasons exist, we shall be very glad to publish them, and we can see no reason why the honest horseman should not most heartily acquiesce.

REARING one's own cattle for beef production is attended with very many advantages. When home bred, they can be kept pushing well ahead from the first, and thereby suffer none from periods of stagnation, which always tell adversely upon after results. Then, again, just the class wanted is on hand, and at the time when it is wanted. When stores have to be bought, those that are good feeders are not always forthcoming. When stores are dear the feeders are supplied, and when they are cheap he does not want to sell in that form, and is at liberty to invest, providing he has accommodation. The price of good finished beasts is subject to less fluctuation than that of stores, which is another advantage in favor of the man who finishes the cattle he breeds. There is no danger of contaminating the herd with any form of disease, nor are any restless disturbers of the peace brought in from other places. Every person who feeds but a few head each year need find no difficulty in rearing his own. It is only those who make a business of feeding cattle who require to gather them wherever they can.

"THE performance of a single animal does not determine the merits of a breed: this is done only by the sum of the performances of all the individuals of that breed." So says a writer in the *Farmers' Gazette*, Dublin. This is just what we have been saying in other words for some time past. The averages of the factory records and of the entire number of animals in the private dairy will better determine the capabilities of a breed than any other method. As this is a matter of great moment to dairy-men generally, we hope that they will give it their earnest attention. To say that, because one Shorthorn cow made an extraordinary milk record, all Shorthorns were good dairy cows would be a huge mistake; and so in regard to the other breeds. A man with a good implement will certainly outdo his neighbor, though the latter be more skillful, who must use an inferior one: and so it is with milk production. The man with the best milk-producing cows, if cheese be the object, will distance all others in the business, whatever the pains that are bestowed, just as the beef producer who possesses a beast of the right stamp will go far ahead of him who feeds one that is not well adapted to the object aimed at.

THE breeding of light horses is about to receive a new impetus in England, where the owners of such are at the present time being urged to increase the supply. In this country we conclude that too much of this has been done, and that for a time, at least, it would be safer for our horsemen to give increased attention to the breeding of heavy horses for which there

is at all times a fair demand. We do not mean to say that too many good carriage and road horses have been produced in this country, but that too many mongrels, too light for the farm and too slovenly for the carriage, have been bred. Some sections have scarcely any other class of horses. The number of men who should breed light horses is not very great, as, in addition to great skill in mating, the breeder should be himself a thorough horseman in order to handle them successfully. This latter qualification is less essential in the breeder of heavy horses, as they require handling of a different character. The stiff soils of many portions of our land require a class of horses heavier than is usually found upon them, and the increasing demand in our cities for draught horses of the right type gives every encouragement to the work of breeding them.

WHEN some men ascend a platform and face an audience in the attitude of addressing them, their presence is a guarantee that something worth while is going to be said. Similarly, when we see the name of others at the beginning or the end of an article, it is a guarantee that something has been written that will well repay perusal. Of this latter class is Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England. He has recently told the English people that the consumption of imported cattle foods into their country was a removal in a concentrated form of the fertility of other soils to their own. Who shall tell us how much of the fertility of the virgin soils of Canada is now in Britain ministering to the wants of the British farmer? In former days those shipments of fertile stores went over partly from necessity and partly from habit. In our innocence we believed that this was the only way in which we could get our fingers on British gold; but all this has changed. The inhabitants of Britain have assured us that they like our meat as well as our wheat, and will take all we can send over, providing the quality is prime. By so doing we shall thereby be enabled to keep those fertile stores at home that we formerly sent away. Let cultivators then make it a constant aim to keep their stores of fertility at home, which they cannot do by constant cropping and selling of the grain. It can only be done through stock-raising and the consequent feeding of the grain upon the farm.

DURING our rambles amongst the stockmen we notice less satisfactory results in the breeding of horses than in the rearing of any other class of stock. In every instance of such disappointment the story is substantially the same, "My mares have failed to breed this season," or "this mare has lost her foal." Assuredly there is a cause, and the sooner it is dragged to the surface and held up for avoidance the better for all interested. Is it not the principal reason that the male animal has been over-taxed, and in consequence become in a manner impotent? In such cases it must follow that the progeny (where there is progeny) is weak and defective, and disappoints the expectations of the owners. The remedy is at least two-fold. Either let the owner of the horse take a firm stand and adhere to it as to the extent of the service rendered by his horse, or, let a dozen farmers get one for themselves. The former way is the more natural one. One chief difficulty in regard to joint ownership is, that there is less interest taken in the care of the animal. The keeping over of brood-mares from year to year without getting any return entails much outlay, and must tend in no small degree, to throw a damper on the enterprise of the owner. Excessive feeding of the mare and undue confinement should not be overlooked. Powell Bros., of "Shade-

land," Springboro', Penn., give especial attention to the exercising of their animals, and as a matter of course, have little or no disappointments from failing to breed.

Breeders' Directory.

Our patrons will notice the re-arrangement of the breeders' cards in this number, which are now classified and placed under distinctive headings. Some individuals of course breed several classes of pure-bred stock, which renders the classification more difficult, but our idea is to place the card under that heading which gives prominence to the leading line of stock bred. We felt that the extent of the patronage given the JOURNAL in this department called for such classification, which enables the reader at once to light upon the class of breeders he is looking for without going over the whole list. If any who have favored us with their cards would prefer them under a different heading, they will oblige us with a postal card saying so. The stockmen who have not thus forwarded their cards for insertion should not fail to do so at once. For the nominal cost of \$1 per line per annum they can advertise their work amongst several thousands of the leading farmers scattered throughout the whole Dominion. No man who breeds pure-bred stock and is not advertising otherwise, should fail to be enrolled.

The Color Prejudice.

In the February number of the JOURNAL our Scottish correspondent dwells upon the significant fact that in the herd of A. Cruikshank, Sittyton, and W. S. Marr, Uppermill, some of the most potent sires have been white. He speaks of them as not only possessing high individual merit, but they have shown themselves capable in a remarkable degree of transmitting their good qualities. In this country a white bull will not be allowed to head a herd of even grade cows. Indeed, so far has the prejudice in regard to color gone, that white bull calves, no matter what the pedigree, are reserved only for beefing purposes. Some of the most famous Shorthorn bulls and cows in Britain, both in the past and present, are white. White animals led the ring at the Royal in 1884, and white bullocks have prevailed in the fat stock showings both here and in the United States. In the face of such facts as these, is it not worth while pondering the question as to whether the Shorthorn breeders in America are not making a mistake when they so persistently try to eradicate the color?

We have no doubt but that it can be eradicated altogether. A certain line of breeding will accomplish this; but why should it be eradicated? If done at the expense of size and quality, where will be the gain?

From time immemorial white has been a legitimate color of this breed. They have been designated from the first the "red, white and roan," but we Americans are bent upon obliterating the white element, unless so far as it may be absorbed by the roan.

Were the white cattle of this breed usually inferior to those of the other colors, there need be no concern, but when they have proved themselves, if anything, superior, it is surely time for the leaders in this movement to pause. Men allow themselves to be bound with the omnipotent cords of fashion and then to be carried with the crowd; but the crowd often does senseless things.

If the reds can show superior merit, we have not a word to say. If there are sound reasons as to why the reds should carry the day, we hold our peace; but let us hear those reasons. Do not the whites feel the heat of summer less? while the cold in winter makes

but little difference, so long as there is the same quantity of hair. The only reason that we have ever heard advanced in favor of the reds is, that "I like the color better"—words that any child can repeat. So far as we can see, there would be more reason in crowding out the reds than whites, as the latter have so often led, both in quantity and quality.

We do not ask of anyone, single handed and alone, to champion the cause of the whites, which would perhaps be a ruinous undertaking in face of the prejudices of an entire continent. If it were simply a matter of moral courage apart from dollars and cents, it would be different; but we do ask of breeders to consider whether it would not be a step in the right direction to concentrate their energies on the improvement of quality rather than on the production of colors.

Ewes Disowning their Lambs.

Unnatural mothers of this class are sometimes found to the sorrow of every shepherd, and parties are oftentimes at a loss to know what to do with either the perverse dam or the unfortunate offspring. Many catch the ewe frequently, and suckle the lamb; but this, in addition to the labor involved, often allows the lamb to fare ill by the long intervals that often recur during which it must go without any supplies. Others tie the mother; but this does not answer well, as the dam, being able to thresh about, makes no scruple of treading down the much wronged lamb. A better way is to put the ewe in the reformatory, which, for the good of all concerned, we shall now describe. We built a reformatory last winter for a stubborn imported ewe, acting upon the advice and under the direction of our Southdown friend, Mr. John Jackson, of "Woodside," and it answered so well that the lamb at first disowned became the first prize-winner at Montreal and second at Ottawa. In building it, select a wall which the sheep is to stand facing. Place two scantlings, say two feet long, on end, about three feet apart, and some 18 inches or less out from the wall, nail a strip on the top of these two uprights and one also between them at the bottom. Board over the frame thus made, the boards standing upright with an opening for the neck of the sheep, but not sufficiently large to allow of her drawing back her head. The upright boards that partially enclose the neck should be hollowed out and smoothed with a knife, and one of them nailed to its place after the sheep has been placed in position, and the opening should admit of the sheep raising and lowering her head, in which case also she can lie down. This frame is placed firmly in position at the distance above mentioned from the wall, leaving the ends of the enclosure where the head is imprisoned open, which admits of providing meat and drink. The lamb can in this way take vengeance on the heartless mother by getting drink at will. A few days in the reformatory is generally sufficient. If any of our readers have tried it unsuccessfully or may yet do so and find it a failure, they will confer a favor by letting us hear from them.

Herefords.

The attention of Hereford breeders is called to the new rules governing entries in the American Hereford Record, published in our advertising columns of this issue. It would be well for all owners of Herefords to read very carefully rules (4) and (5) and see that they comply with the requirements thereof, as they may, by disregarding, be debarred from recording their stock.

It is understood that a strict adherence to these rules will be maintained, and that no exceptions will be allowed.

Purchasing Pedigreed Sires.

The present is the time to invest in pure-bred males as sires, by individuals wanting them. The season has arrived when, if not secured, most of the really good ones shall have been picked up, especially in the line of horses and cattle, but more particularly in the latter. The depression has affected sensibly the prices, as was to be expected, but not to the same extent as other products, which renders it unlikely that a more favorable opportunity will occur for investment in this direction for a long time.

While individuals should never purchase an inferior sire, though possessing a pedigree tracing into the last century, it is important that grades should be discarded, however good individually. It is owing to the demand for grade sires that so largely prevails, that these are kept, and so long as there is this demand, there will in all probability be the supply. We will readily concede that some good grade sires have been used in the past, animals that produced good stock, but it has been demonstrated over and over again that it is a practice that is not safe, owing to the tendency to revert to former types in the line of descent. It is very unwise to pick up an inferior registered male simply because he can be got cheaply. It may seem to be a saving at present, but when we take in the depreciation that follows with all his get, the loss far more than counterbalances the apparent saving on the first cost. The time will come in the history of live-stock when ordinary specimens of either sex will be no more kept to breed from, though it may be a long way off in the distance. A golden day it will be when it comes, as the average capabilities of every breed will then be measurably raised. Had every inferior Shorthorn that ever saw the light been sent off to the shambles at an early age, what a magnificent showing the survivors would present to-day! Until that day comes, inferior specimens will be kept, but the owners of grades should leave them in the hands of the breeder in every instance.

When we urge upon the stockmen of our country to use only first-class sires from pedigreed ancestry, we know that we shall be charged with pleading the cause of the breeders of pure-bred stock. We repudiate the imputation. We are pleading the cause of the stockmen of the Dominion; and when we urge upon those who have naught but grades, from this day onward to use only pure-bred sires, and good ones at that, we claim that we are doing them a greater kindness than the breeders. It is either true or it is not true, that grade sires should not be used where the offspring is to be kept. Repeated experiences have proved, in unnumbered instances, that it is true, and we have never met with one substantial argument showing that it is not true. If it were not true, then every breeder of pure-bred stock in the world is laboring under a delusion, and as the number is constantly increasing, the live-stock world with all its boasted advance is going backward. We believe it true what we have stated, and we therefore urge it upon the consideration of those who breed but grades.

It is a matter of some importance in selecting sires as to whom they are purchased from. A breeder who has not an unsullied reputation for integrity should be shunned by the man who is seeking sires, as a most dangerous character, especially if the would-be purchaser is not a good judge. It affords us sensible pleasure to recommend the advertisers in the JOURNAL. They embrace a large number of the very best breeders in the country in their respective lines, and although we cannot vouch for the correctness of every statement in the advertising columns, we are convinced that they are substantially correct. In such a

case the man seeking good sires need not be at a loss as to where to go.

Take Care of the Young Stock.

The time has arrived when young stock will shower in upon us. Above all seasons in the year this is one of the most critical for the stockmen. A little inattention at such a time means the loss of hundreds and even thousands to some farmers. Let night watching be done if need be. Set the alarm to call at midnight, or oftener, and apportion the vigils to different members of the family in turns, where such can be done. By all means see to it that the new comers are not left to perish with cold or from any form of inattention or neglect. It is both cruel and short sighted so to do.

Agricultural Education.

A field as wide as the broad earth opens out before us at the mention of this subject. Its landscape has here and there some nicely cultivated valleys, but for the most part it is as yet a wide wilderness of soil of great fertility, which is producing only the spontaneous products of nature.

Britain is one of those cultivated valleys where the latent powers of nature have been unlocked and made to subserve the purposes of man, but as yet her foremost spirits tell us that these are in great part unutilized, like the mines of wealth that lie hidden in her bosom. The wild productions that she brought forth in a state of nature, like the aimless gambols of a school-boy who scarcely knows what to do with himself, have been superseded by those splendid harvests that have earned for her the reputation of being one of the gardens of the world.

With all this wonderful progress her men of science tell us that these latent resources are not yet nearly utilized to the utmost, so that it is unsafe to place a limit to the progress that shall yet be made, and that shall be complacently looked down upon by the men who shall stand upon the Alps and Appenines of scientific attainment in the days that are drawing on.

But who have brought about the change we ask? Answer, ye men who say that all "book farming" is a delusion—but fitting amusement for the scholar at his desk. Was it the ditcher who cut the earth in channels to draw the surplus waters of earth? No; but the man who ascertained the scientific principles that underlie effective drainage, and gave these to the ditcher. Was it the man who, following the toiling beast, upturned the bosom of earth to produce another crop? No; but the patient thinker who told the former when to plough, and how it might be most effectively done, and who told him of the wealth that lay but one inch below his plough, and on which he was unconsciously treading all the day.

Was it the man who was content to crop to the roots the scant herbage that nature had produced in the same glebe for generations? No; but him who constrained the owner, it may be after the former was dead, to tear open its stubborn surface and sow it with a combination of mixed grasses that generously gave forth of their sweetness and substance all the season through to the sustenance of his flocks.

It was not the man who swung away at the scythe while his neighbor, who had bought a mower, and whose crop was all housed, sat upon the fence laughing at his old-fashioned folly, nor he who persisted in beating his grain with a flail after machines had been invented that would thresh 500 bushels in a day.

These are not the men that move the agricultural

world, but they are the men who, with those of kindred minds and attainments, make common cause in crying down "book farming." The parties who smashed the first printing presses that were invented, and the landlords who chased poor Stevenson's surveyors with pitchforks when seeking a track for the first railway, were neither the friends of books nor of practical science, and yet, astonishing to say, their children are not all dead, many of them leading a very monotonous life in unadorned houses, in the beautiful country regions. True, they allow the iron horse to dash along undisturbed, but he never carries them to more progressive regions, a visit to which would stir the slumbering embers of emulation, and although they do not molest the pressman at his work, if all the world were like them, he would lie down and die beside his idle press through sheer starvation.

It is an ominous cry, that which is so often raised against book farming. Mark well the man who joins in it. You can tell him by his untidy clothing, and the primitive nature of all his surroundings. His little boys, with less of courtesy than the Indian or Chinaman, after impudently staring at the passing stranger, insult him by their native shouts; and the dog follows him a long way down the road, barking at his heels.

Farmers worthy of the name must get out of this idea. They must fling away the grave-clothes of a lingering prejudice that has not even a foundation of sand to rest upon. It is a baneful parasite that hangs upon the healthful tree of agricultural progress and that preys upon its vitality. There is nothing essentially antagonistic between science in agriculture and practice, where that science is true, nor can there be, for one is the helpmeet of the other. Like faith and works that propel the voyager over the treacherous sea to the land of the never setting sun, they go hand in hand, and are never in the full bloom of health save when in company.

Ye disciples of practice, think of this! We make bold to assert that for every mistake discovered in the proclamations of science, a score may be picked up in the avenues of practice. While men, covered with the sweat of noontide, worked away with reaping-hooks and cradles, science looked out from her hidden chambers and bewailed the waste of muscle. Others carried away the produce of the lands to neighboring markets and gave no return to the faithful and uncomplaining lands till their fertility died a languishing death, science all the while looking sorrowfully on. In feeding cattle, men for centuries have only accomplished in three years what should have been done in two, and science longed to tell them better, even at the first.

Agricultural science is a magnificent temple, more stupendous than that of Diana of the Ephesians. A few men in the old world have caught an occasional glimpse through the narrow lights of the windows. Now and then one in the new, have looked in by the side light at the porch. Some men in Ontario are trying to open the shutters, but as yet the sleeping chambers along the walls have not been occupied, nor has one glimpse been obtained of emblazoned glories that are known to adorn its inner shrine. What will that day not bring to every man of our guild, when the temple shall have been unlocked and the rural scientists of every land shall have learned to interpret her mysteries, and the savans of all the countries shall hold carnival therein?

Science, like truth, is perfect. Indeed they are in a sense synonymous terms, and like truth, it is imperishable, but the interpreters of science, like those of truth in its highest sense, have often blundered.

And these blunders have been recorded in works on agriculture, and more particularly in newspapers treating of the same, and hence the prejudice that has arisen in regard to what is termed "book farming." Men—miserable failures at other things, have assumed the scientist's mantle, and usurped the interpreter's chair, and have given out to the world a great deal of deleterious stuff sweetened with the semblance of scientific attainment. In this way not a few have been beguiled into mistakes that have been at once vexatious and expensive. Onlookers have become disgusted and at once enlisted in the crusade against science and literature in farming. And thus these have been sorely wounded in the house of their so-called friends.

True science is eminently practical. Indeed, science and practice can only sustain a habitation when they dwell together. And hence the true scientist must be a man of practice. It is only the would-be scientist who, coming out of his cabin, to the wall of which not even the creeper will cling, lies in wait for the unwary whom he deceives with his much fair speech, in the hope of thereby obtaining simply a piece of bread. Sir J. B. Lawes, of England, is eminently practical, and this it is which gives his scientific experiments their great value, and hence that moment that the interpretations of science cease to be practical, they are to be received with the utmost caution, if not peremptorily rejected.

Every farmer worthy of the name is a scientist in a sense. He is carrying on a series of experiments from the cradle to the grave. The germs of important truths that have in this way been discovered and allowed to perish with the discoverer, because unfitted by his education to follow out the avenues which these have opened, who shall say? Those that have not been chronicled may form a great multitude which cannot be numbered, and must be re-discovered after the lapse of years. There lingers around the graves of Bakewell and the Collings much that is painful to think upon. In those mouldering bosoms there are surely smothered secrets of untold value regarding the breeding of cattle, which lie beside the earthworm, instead of rendering service to all the cattlemen of earth. And hence the unwisdom, nay, the wrong of taking with us to our last resting-place truths that would be of immense service to mankind. Had these men but chronicled the waymarks of their methods, these might have formed grand beacons on the uncertain sea, where so many of our cattlemen are unable to cast anchor.

We have thus far endeavored to show that science in farming and practice go hand in hand. While we grant that all practice in farming is one form of education, it is not the only form. It is therefore apparent that no man, having only the practice, is fully equipped for his work, no more than the man with much scientific knowledge, and yet who does not know how to plant a tree to ensure its living. There may be a difference of opinion as to the relative importance of the two. If one is to be neglected, the individuals of the mass can best do without the scientific knowledge, but on the other hand the masses, as a whole, can least spare the benefits of scientific teaching and research. The farmer of to-day, with only the one, is but half equipped for his work, and he will most certainly fall far behind in attainment and life results the man, his equal intellectually, who has the advantage of both.

There may be some difference of opinion as to what constitutes a scientific education, and it is just possible that the formula used in defining it may necessarily vary in different epochs.

Years ago, in the age anterior to agricultural colleges, a man with such an education was one who, after patient years of wrestling singly and alone, had discovered a few of the principles of science and harmonized them with his practice, usually while going down the declivity of life—truths which a school-boy now can glean during intervals of play.

A scientific agricultural education to-day consists in adding to the practical knowledge acquired by every day life on the farm, all that has been determined by scientific research and experiment relating to the business. Who, then, possesses it? Will some one tell us who? That matters not; the peerlessness of the attainment only strengthens our argument as to why it should be the aim of every one intending to farm to acquire this, so far as in him lies, if the principle that we have laid down is correct, that the scientific and practical go hand in hand.

What the definition of this may be in coming days when "carnival" shall be held in the great scientific temple, it is not easy to say. In the past, practice has occupied nearly the whole house. At present science has at least one good room. In future it may claim more than one half; but that which affects unborn generations need not trouble us so much.

From our definition of a scientific agricultural education of to-day, it follows that the same cannot be acquired from practice alone, and hence the man who ignores agricultural schools and books and papers bearing on the subject, can never be a scientific farmer, though he should possess the wisdom of a Solon. However well he might be up in the practice of farming, it would only be the practice of his ancestors handed down by tradition, and such practice of his neighbors as had come under his circumscribed observation, together with the few discoveries which he had picked up in his short life.

It is equally clear that it is not absolutely necessary that a college must be attended in order to acquire the determined in the agricultural sciences, as this can be picked up from books by the mind with sufficient breadth to grasp their teachings. But this can never be so effectively done at home, except at the sacrifice of much valuable time, on the acknowledged principle that any pupil seeking light will obtain it much more rapidly with the assistance of a teacher, hence the argument in favor of agricultural schools.

It is also apparent that the agricultural scientist will not be a success, unless familiar with the practice of the science, the teachings of which he inculcates, as in such a case he can only, parrot-like, speak of what somebody else has taught him, or of what he has acquired elsewhere, hence he can never do anything beyond handling the productions of other minds, and in a plummet and rule fashion that can never suit the elastic nature of scientific agriculture, with her never-ending variations; hence the incalculable importance of having only practical men as professors in all our agricultural schools.

It follows, then, that agricultural schools are a necessity, that it is the duty of every country in some way to provide them, and that it is a matter of tremendous import that they should be efficiently conducted. It is also a matter of prime importance that the class for whose welfare they have been opened should be fully alive to the importance of availing themselves of their benefits. The worth and efficiency of an institution is not always to be gauged by the degree of the patronage it receives from the class whom it is intended to help on. Ragged schools in the old world would never have found a pupil, had these not been sought out in the dens and slums of over-crowded cities, and been compelled to come in. Who for a

moment will deny that these merciful institutions have not proved of immense advantage to the parties whom they have thus aided, by, as it were, thrusting upon them an education that they did not want? Again, who has not heard the story of the assembled Indian chiefs, who in solemn conclave declined the munificent offer of the United States Government to educate gratuitously a number of their sons, and thus make them acquainted with all the advantages of civilized life? The ground of their declination was, that the teachings of the white man made them good for nothing. Our soul goes out in sympathy to the forest braves who in the haze of intellectual darkness that surrounded them had never caught a glimpse of that strong light that rules the intellectual day of modern civilization. But while we compassionate the newspaper man of to-day who tells us that we do not need agricultural teaching in our schools, we cannot feel for him as for the untutored chieftains, as the former is deliberately shutting his eyes to the light that encircles him. We must therefore have a certain degree of intellectual advancement before agricultural schools will be appreciated, and as a matter of course they will be least valued and most spoken against by the less educated and least enterprising portions of the farming community. Looking up from this standpoint, our sky is very bright, if not absolutely cloudless. Enlightenment is advancing at a rapid rate even amongst the farmers, the last move, owing to the isolation that has always proved a barrier to their progress. Can we not look forward to the coming of that bright era when farmers' sons, who have not availed themselves of the advantages of a scientific education, will be in the minority.

The man, then, who does not read, can never be fully equipped for the great work of tilling the soil; the man who does will be more fully equipped; but the one who reads and avails himself of the advantages of agricultural schools, will be most fully equipped, never losing sight of the idea that the practical instruction or learning goes on at the same time.

Agricultural schools are thus shown to be a necessity, as stated above, but whose duty is it to support them? Some seem to think that they should be self-supporting, and others, that they should more than pay their way. "Vain reason all, and false philosophy." Our national school system has for one of its pillars, State support, from the foundation-stone the common school, onward to the keystone, the university. We can conceive it possible to support an agricultural college pure and simple, without State aid, if the fees were made sufficiently high, but such a school could not impart the teachings of other men, and make known the conclusions of scientists of other lands, which might or which might not be applicable to the practice of our own. Such a school could never command the respect of our country, much less that of surrounding nations. Without continued experimenting our land can never keep abreast in the onward march of the nations; and this can only be done by some philanthropic man of wealth or by the support of the State. The latter course, with some disadvantages that may cling to it, is immensely the superior, as it preserves the important work of experimenting from being confined to the ideas of one man, some of which must be inferior to those which are the product of the combined wisdom of the Legislature. From this it follows that the work of sustaining one or more experimental schools in our Province is not simply optional, a matter of expediency, but an imperative necessity, an institution which must be supported, no matter what shade of politician is in power, else we forfeit our vantage-

ground of standing in the front rank in agricultural progress.

While it is very proper that a strict supervision be exercised over the expenditure of a Government agricultural school, and while no office should be created that is not an absolute necessity, it is very absurd to expect such an institution to pay its way. If the fees are made so high that this can be accomplished, a barrier is at once raised which will prevent a large majority of students from attending, which would be a great misfortune. It is from the middle ranks of the farming community that the students principally come, and these could not afford it. It has been argued that with an array of students so large, the work of an experimental farm should be handsomely carried on without calling in the aid of additional hired help. But it should be remembered that effective study cannot be done when the body is tired, or in a measure physically exhausted. Any more physical exertion in such a case than is sufficient for maintaining the health, militates against mental progress. It is very proper that the exercise taken by the students should be in the line of their work, but in no case should they be placed under the hard condition of sacrificing individual mental progress to the financial advancement of the public government school.

Again, take a number of raw recruits, such as sometimes infest these institutions from the higher ranks, lads who have only been educated in idleness and the long list of abominable practices that are its certain outcome, place them in charge of a canny old farmer and say to him, "Do your farm work with these." What would the old man say? We are not sure that he would go the length of calling in the aid of a police officer to hurry them away, but he would very soon escort them to the highway; and yet this class of material (in part) is that with which the professors are expected to carry on the work of an experimental farm.

We have one experimental farm in Ontario, as every body knows, and who, we ask, is prepared to say that we should not have one? We do not say that it is perfect, in this sublunary sphere, where perfection has been sought for in vain for 5,884 years in purely human institutions. Its professors will be foremost to say that it is far from perfect, and we shall hope that it is their high patriotic aim continually to improve it. But with all its imperfections it is gratifying to know that it stands high in the estimation of the foremost of the nations. Men who sit on the highest peaks of scientific agricultural attainment speak well of it, and the homage paid to its worth by foreigners, who furnish a large contingent to the ranks of the students, is in itself a high tribute; and the good work it has done in the Dominion gives it a warm place in the affections of a large portion of the people. When strangers visit our shores it is one of the places that we importune them to visit, and always with a sense of gratification—the outcome of the estimate we have of its national worth and efficiency. Surely the politicians of every hue and shade in the farming community can afford to bury the hatchet, and unite in heartily supporting this national institution, and in making it not only the pride of our own country, but a beacon in agriculture to every land.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that a mistaken idea has gone abroad regarding the objects of our Ontario Experimental Farm, and has taken such a firm hold on the minds of so large a portion of the farming community. They view it as an institution which is intended to instruct persons who know nothing about farming, as the sons of citizens. Reverse this and we have the true idea. It is in no wise intended to teach the primary principles of farming.

available for breeding purposes. It is otherwise with these can never be so well obtained as on the farm, and at an age when boys are intermingling driving the cows and hoeing turnips with hunting birds nests and chasing squirrels. It is when the foundation has thus been firmly laid in the school of practice that the experimental school holds out her hand and lifts the lad to a higher plane by imparting her great budget of scientific truths. He takes these back to the farm, and during the rest of his life feels grateful to his parents for having sent him to the agricultural college.

It is a matter of great moment that the above illusion be dispelled. If the Ontario Agricultural College is intended to benefit the farming community and through it the whole country, the students roll should mainly consist of the names of the sons of our sturdy farmers. The sooner it is understood the better for all concerned, that our Agricultural College is not maintained to afford an asylum for incapables from other lands. Gentlemen who have lost all control of their sons themselves should not be so inconsiderate as to expect our college authorities to control them, and to transform them into useful Canadian farmers. We believe our professors can do a good deal, but they cannot accomplish this. It should not be expected of them. It would not be wise to shut the door against foreigners altogether. It would be an injustice to those of them who are desirous of learning, but those who are only expert at assisting in shaving the uninitiated with a dull knife, and knocking them down with the boxing gloves, should certainly be moved away, and that very speedily, to try their experiments elsewhere.

We shall also express here our conviction that it is inverting the order in every case to send a student first to the college who has had no practical experience on the farm. He should, without a doubt, go from the farm to the school. A business man sometimes sends his son, wholly unused to manual labor, to the Experimental Farm, where he puts in his full term, and he is then sent to the farm, where, in nine cases out of ten, the practical labor of every day farm life is so much more severe than he expected, that in disgust he forever turns away from one of the noblest of earth's pursuits.

The young man who goes from the farm to the school has a much better idea of the relative importance of the different studies, and can at once determine upon which his energies should be concentrated. Business men who wish their sons to be farmers should first send them to the farm, and give them early a good taste of their future lifework.

The rank and file farmer is the man who can reap the richest legacy from the existence of our college, and we hope that such will realize the advantages of their position. Many of this class fancy that their sons will get along as well as those who avail themselves of the advantages of the school. We say to them plainly, other things being equal, *they will not*, as in agriculture "knowledge is power," as in everything else, and we say it as a friend.

Many farmers know so little of the true objects of the school, and of what it is doing, that they have a very inadequate idea of its worth. They have only viewed it through the glasses of some neighbor no better informed than themselves. If such would send for and examine its curriculum and read its annual reports with a jealous care, and above all go down and visit the school itself, they could not but concede that it is one of the useful institutions that this country cannot afford to do without. It is the sons of such men who are most wanted at the Experimental Farm, and who in turn most want the benefit of its teachings,

but we say again send off those scapegraces whose highest ambition is to enjoy a good dinner at noon, and to torment the professors the rest of the day. In this way the streams of science in agriculture and practice will most readily and speedily converge, and flow on harmoniously through many a distinguished life, which otherwise would have been shrouded in an unbroken obscurity.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Thoroughbred Brood Mares.

It is only a few weeks ago that horsemen, whether those having at heart the improvement of our Canadian breeds, or those practically interested in the turf, heard with dismay that an agent of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the American who won the English Derby with Iroquois, was buying up mares in Canada, especially those of the War Dance and Australian families. Mr. Fletcher, an Englishman resident at the city of Mexico, had taken away a year or two ago from Woodstock the imported mare Castaway, and one of her daughters, with the stallion Princeton, meaning to establish a breeding association in that distant country. Now, Castaway had produced the gray mare Lady D'Arcy, one of the best Province-bred animals seen in Ontario; Roderick, now in Mr. Montagu Allan's stable at Montreal, beautiful as a picture, and Roddy Pringle, a winner of the Queen's Plate. Distinctly, therefore, this mare, originally imported from England by Mr. John Shedden, and sold to Colonel D'Arcy Boulton after Mr. Shedden's fatal accident, was a great loss to the breeding interests of Ontario. Mr. Fletcher, impressed with the idea that he could buy our brood mares cheaper than he could equally well-bred ones in Tennessee or Kentucky, much nearer his home, has once more appeared on the scene, and from the already depleted ranks of thoroughbred brood mares has captured Stolen Kisses, Olga, The Forsaken, Octoroon, Modjeska, and some others. Nor are these the only exportations. Just as the Ontario Jockey Club had got nicely to work, had encouraged respectable people to witness a sport hitherto of questionable repute, had given prizes of a magnitude likely to promote the breeding of home-raised competitors, and had obtained that patronage for the want of which racing was languishing, comes this dire and unexpected blow. Breeders of the thoroughbred are mostly turfmen, but they have not had the courage to resist the temptation of ready money down, and now, if reflection saddens them, it only remains for them and others to go South and buy better ones than those they have parted with. The abducted mares are none of them terribly high-bred or of very fashionable strains, if we except the English mare Lady Glasgow, bought recently for the Philadelphian millionaire, Mr. A. J. Cassatt. It is easy enough to replace them, and we hope that to some degree this may be done. In the natural course of things the lovers of the turf will, for turf purposes, be introducing purchases from the American side of our boundary, and, when their running qualities are exhausted, some of them will be relegated to stud purposes. After all, the breeding of thoroughbred racers is but of secondary importance to that general improvement of the breed which is secured by the crossing of colder-blooded mares with blood stallions, and these may always be obtained in the States better than they are bred in Canada. So undeniable is the advantage of a "drop of blood," so well and universally recognized is the debt a good bit of stuff is always under to some parent tracing to the stud book, that we may be sure blood stallions will always, more or less, be

racing prospects. The sale of so many high-bred matrons is a blow to the future of those contests, which are confined to animals bred in the Dominion, and in the failure or success of which a deal of local enthusiasm is always aroused. But there are hardly as many thoroughbred mares in the Province as there are counties, so that the injury even to racing prospects must be admitted to be measureable by the possibility there was of any great access to the turf, had the mares all remained here. The truth, we suspect, is that Canada is not a congenial field for racing, and its attendant surroundings. The Ontario Jockey Club has taken hold of fraud by the throat, and has given very excellent meetings, where first-rate sport was seen, and nothing occurred to mar the success of an evident reformation. But has the club induced one man of means and position to join the ranks of race horse owners? Is it not still an amusement carried on, under strict supervision, it is true, but too much in the interest of the professional trainers and jockeys? In however a distant degree of comparison have we hopes of a Lord Falmouth, or a Belmont or a Cassatt joining the turf from a pure love of the sport, and of a noble animal? So far as we can see the prospect is not a cheerful one for those who see in the promotion of racing the only chance of dotting the country over with thoroughbred stallions, and we fear that it must be left to the enterprise of breeders, rather than sportsmen, to procure sires in the American market.

The enormous growth of racing in the States is due to the gigantic sums which can now be won by successful rarers there, and this it is that has led to the search for brood mares, and to a sudden increase in the number of blood colts dropt, that will soon make Bruce's book vie with the time-honored pages of Wetherby. Among the natural results will be a plethora of thoroughbred stallions, and none the worse for being broken down. Moderately successful entire racers will be procurable at the price of a good carriage horse. And to this near event we would direct the attention of Canadian farmers.

Under totally different social circumstances to those obtaining in Canada, the sister colony of Australia has witnessed a development of racing and breeding such as is now to be seen going on to the south of us. But we repeat that in this generation we think promoters of the sport in Canada have an uphill game to fight. While not despairing of securing the services of blood stallions without the incentive of rich prizes on the Canadian turf, we will admit that honest racing must have a tendency to encourage their purchase and retention in the country.

The returns from the frontier custom houses would tell how many saddle horses the Americans have found in Ontario during the last six or seven years, and the list would be a long one. Many, too, have been taken to England, at prices highly remunerative to the farmers who have bred them. Nine-tenths of these animals have been sired by a thoroughbred stallion. The same may be said of Toronto and Montreal, where the establishment of packs of fox hounds has led wealthy young men to look for hunters. Both these cities are full of half-bred horses, used under saddle, and got by blood sires from the farmer's coarser, bigger framed mares. In all quarters that demand will increase rather than abate, and if we can view the wholesale export of blood mares with tolerable equanimity, it is because we believe that American sires will be procured from the States, just as our Canadian ewes and bulls are sought for by our neighbors desirous of improving their flocks and herds by crossing them with the best obtainable male.

Our Nova Scotia Letter.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR JOURNAL,—Down here in the Provinces we like your JOURNAL. Do you know why? You are not "local." If we thought you only studied the interests of the Ontario farmers, you would not have so many subscribers from your down-east readers. Your JOURNAL is becoming more known, it is being more read, and looked to as an authority on matters agricultural. We think your aim is to benefit those whom I presume you most appreciate as readers—the farmers. Keep on improving as you have been, and it will not be long before the JOURNAL will be a welcome guest in each and every farm house in Nova Scotia.

I take a number of farm papers. I believe in them. I want my boys to read them, and by so doing become familiar, agriculturally, with each and every go-ahead farmer in the Dominion, and thereby learn that there are numbers not a few who are "pure and simple" farmers; that each year, when they balance their accounts, have more than what makes both ends meet; that farmers can, by being industrious and careful, make as good a living as can any other trade or profession; and more, that the life of a farmer has more chances of securing something to live on when the day comes that we are past work than almost any other calling; that if the prizes are not so high as other speculations, they are more evenly distributed. And still more by reading such a paper as your JOURNAL we can secure a wider range of just the information we require, both for our sons, who intend to follow farming, and to instruct ourselves, who after a fashion are farmers. From the pens of your varied correspondents we can choose the scientific essay of the finished scholar, or the homely but practical effort of the actual farmer, whose experience while making a living, given to the new beginner, is a treasure, for from the time experience chopped the first tree in his wood lot up to the day he sees the self-binder and reaper working over the fields his own arm has cleared and brought to the perfection it is in, the story told of his successes and failures, but ultimate triumph, becomes a light-house of encouragement to him who is just beginning.

Sometimes when things have gone a little wrong with us, and we become discouraged, we say, "What's the use, there is no money in the thing anyhow," and we feel ready to give up. We pick up a paper, read the true story of one of these old agricultural light ships; we brace up, take new bearings and try again, and by-and-by, though after many a tough fight, we succeed, and in turn become a light of encouragement to others ourselves, and so on.

Now, so that I may practice what I preach, for 1885 I purpose subscribing for three (3) copies of the JOURNAL, so that I may place my two extra copies, not so much for the benefit of your paper, but for those to whom I send it. Let others go and do likewise.

When I commenced this letter, it was to tell you that I had just returned from Cape Breton, N. S., and to give you a few stock notes from that quarter, but I have drifted off into a kind of sermon. I am something like one of Mark Twain's characters, who had a story to tell about a wonderful ram his great grandfather owned, but in telling the story he could never get past the fact that the old gentleman did own a ram, and then he would lead off in some other direction away from the ram story altogether, and so on.

My business led me to these points on the Island—Arichat, Whycomagh and Baddeck. From New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave by rail, passing through a portion of Pictou and Antigonish counties on the way to Port Mulgrave. Antigonish is a pretty village about 40 miles from New Glasgow, and the centre of perhaps the finest farming country in Nova Scotia for stock raising and general farming. Since the advent of the railway running through the village this fact has become more known to outsiders, and a few gentlemen of means have purchased farms in and close to the village. Mr. C. C. Gregory bought a fine farm opposite the railway station, and has taken to keeping thorough-bred Shorthorns, of which he has a herd of some 20 very fine animals, and with them won leading prizes at our recent district, Provincial and Dominion exhibitions. Again, a Mr. Dundas, a gentleman of large means, after travelling over Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and a large portion of the Western States, seeking a location, selected a very fine farm some 9 miles from Antigonish for his base of operations. He is stocking it with some 300 breeding ewes. His hay crop

this year was 300 tons, and it is within bounds to say that within four years this farm can be made to produce 500 tons of good hay, besides allowing ample pasturage and room to raise what root crop he may require. A graduate of the Guelph School of Agriculture, a former resident of New Brunswick, has also made choice of a splendid farm a few miles from the village, and I am informed he intends breeding some kind of thoroughbred stock. Such farmers in our midst will do us good. I wish them the very best of good fortune. Their example to the surrounding farmers cannot help but do good, for there is great work in our young Nova Scotians. They are apt scholars, all they want is example, or a leader, in either peace or war; and when I tell you that a large proportion of them are descendants John Highlandman, you will know the kind of metal they are composed of, and their value when properly led to use either the plowshare or sword.

From Port Mulgrave to Arichat we went in the steamer Rimouski. Arichat has its advantages; but whatever they may be, they are not agricultural. It was Dean Swift, I think, who told his man Jack that the nearer the bone the sweeter the beef; and when Jack tethered his master's horse on the stone pile to feed, and was brought to task by the Dean, he said, the nearer the rock, the sweeter the grass. If there is any truth in Jack's story, then the grasses of Arichat must be sweet indeed.

From Arichat by steamer to Port Hastings, January 7th. And such a day! Not a ripple on the water; as calm and warm as a night in June. What an impression a stranger would form of our winters if he could only come and go on such a day—an emigration agent, for instance. Well, the trip from Hastings to Baddeck in summer is a perfect holiday trip; and through such scenery as cannot be beat in America. The great, but little known Bras d'Or Lake—if you Ontario folk, who take a summer holiday, once got a taste of its cool breezes, a trial of its good trout fishing, a sight of its mountains, brooks and dells—you would never stop singing its praises; but a trip overland, from Port Hastings to Baddeck, is another story, and the less said about it the better. Seventeen hours' bump, bumping over 60 miles of road, and you are in Baddeck. Before leaving Hastings I met Mr. Sutherland, who took me to see his Ayrshire cow, a thoroughbred, registered in the Nova Scotia herd book; but I do not happen to have her name and number. I have what is better, however—her record for last year, which I believe to be quite correct, and I think will compare favorably with the record of any cow in Canada. A finer looking cow I do not ever remember seeing before, and a worker every inch of her. She calved last March, and her calf was kept on her for six weeks. She produced 240½ lbs of butter. Her average milk yield from May 7th to October 30th was 56 lbs. of milk per day. She milked as high as 31 wine quarts of milk, and now is milking 10 quarts of milk each day, and is expected to calve inside of six weeks. In addition to the 240½ lbs. of butter, for a large portion of the summer she supplied a family of 12 with milk. Not bad for an Ayrshire, is it?

Thirty-five miles from Hasting brings us to Whycomagh, the home of Mr. J. S. Hart, of Saybrook Farm, who owns perhaps the finest herd of American Jersey Cattle Club Jerseys east of Montreal. I could not pass Saybrook and its Jerseys without giving it a call, which I did, and was treated like a prince by both Mr. and Mrs. Hart. They own a really beautiful home cuddled in amongst the mountains, the front of the farm washed by the waters of the Bras d'Or. But the grand sight was when the whole herd of Jerseys, with Oscar of St. Lambert at the head, was turned out for inspection; and a right royal sight it was—worth all the bumping over the rough roads I had passed to see them. Shall I try and describe some of them to you? Well, we will commence with Oscar. He is a double grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d, being a son of —Baron of St. Lambert, out of the now famous cow, Cowslip of St. Lambert, and he is claimed to be one of the best bred and most valuable bulls of the breed in America. In color he is steel grey, shady to dark fawn; of fine station and proportions; grand escutcheon and rich mellow skin—and, summing him up, a beauty. Four two-year-old heifers I could not pass over without a word. One, Cowslip of St. Lambert's daughter, a treasure; two daughters of Velpian, the sire of —Mulberry Maud, whose recent 23 lbs. of butter in 7 days caused such a ripple amongst our Provincial Jersey men; and the fourth a grand-daughter of Rioter 2d, a very fine one, with an

udder that would not disgrace Oaklands. Amongst the others of this same herd was some extra fine cows. Jersey men visiting Cape Breton should not fail to pay Saybrook Farm and its Jerseys a visit. My word for it, they will be well received by the proprietor and his amiable wife.

From Whycomagh to Baddeck, another case of bumping, and thumping for 25 miles, and we come to Baddeck, which in summer must be a beautiful spot and retreat for anyone seeking a quiet rest, with mountain, lake and brook—to roam over. Here I saw a fine herd of Ayrshires, owned by Mr. Albert Hart, a brother of Mr. J. S. Hart, who also breeds thoroughbred Cotswolds, fancy poultry, and keeps a few nice colts and horses. After getting through with my business here I again started for home, and after hours of — I, with unspeakable pleasure, found myself once more in a first-class carriage on the E. C. The whistle blew, and I was on my way home again, where I arrived safe and sound and not sorry that I had visited Arichat, Whycomagh and Baddeck, at the same time glad to be home again, where I found everything as I had left it, all right; and still more glad to think that the desire to improve stock was spreading. Five years ago there were not as many single thoroughbreds as there are now herds east of here. And in conclusion, I saw copies of your JOURNAL in Whycomagh and Baddeck, and you know the old saw, "Straws tell how the wind blows."

FARMER JOHN.

January 21, 1885.

Hoven or Fag Sickness.

(Communicated.)

The following is a remedy for the affliction of the stomach of animals, arising from over-feeding, and other causes, which sometimes causes the stomach to burst:

Two ounces of sub-carbonate of ammonia in one quart of rain water, commonly called carbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts. This, it is stated, has been frequently used and never yet failed. This remedy was taken from an old paper.

Mr. T. Duckham, M. P. for Hereford, writes in *Land and Water*, also on hoven, and gives a remedy. He mentions that numerous inquiries had been made him respecting the cause of the death of his celebrated bull Prince Horace, and in reply says, "Unfortunately I was in London at the time, or I have no doubt I should have saved him. The hoven arose from eating some very succulent clover when wet. I feel that the value of Hyposulphate of soda in such cases cannot be too widely made known. Some 14 years ago, when foot and mouth disease was raging in the country (England), my friend, Professor Brown, who is now at the head of the veterinary department of the Privy Council, advised me to put a little hyposulphate of soda in the water for cattle to drink, should mine be attacked; and at the same time he told me of its value for hoove. The remedy I found very beneficial in the case of foot and mouth disease, and also with hoove; so much so with hoove, for both cattle and sheep, that I have never been without a supply. As it is very deliquescent, I have kept it for several years in a glass jar over my kitchen fireplace. There the jar stood when my poor animal was suffering his agonies; but there was no one to administer the relief. I know there are other remedies, but this one is very simple, very effectual, and has the advantage that no injury follows an overdose. I give a tablespoonful to sheep, dissolved in a little warm water, and a quarter of a pound to a beast, in a quart of warm water, repeating the dose, if requisite. I can strongly recommend it, and feel that no farmer should be without it. I may here state that Prince Horace was an excellent representative of his sire, Grove the 3d, which realized 810 guineas at the Leen sale."

Mr. Joshua Knight, of Elginburg, writes: "I take three agricultural papers, and I think more of the JOURNAL than all the rest."

Mermaid 2nd.

The above is a life like picture of this very beautiful Hereford cow, without an equal, perhaps, in Canada at the present time, and without a superior in England, or perhaps on the American continent. She was calved March 19th, 1877, and was bred by Mr. S. Robinson, Lynhales, Kington, England.

Got by Regulus (4076)

Dam Mermaid,	"	Luxury (3233).
2d " Fairmaid 3d,	"	Duglas (2505).
3d " Fairmaid 2d,	"	Maslin Butterfly (1313).
4th " Prima Donna,	"	King James (978).
5th " Longhorns,	"	Andrew 2d (619).
6th " Pigeon,	"	Dayhouse (299).

She was imported by her present owner, Mr. Rufus H. Pope, of Eastview, Cookshire, P. Q., during the summer of 1884, and has since dropped a fine bull calf by Downton Grand Duke, which will be

2d Prize at	Ludlow	1881
1st "	Newport,	"
1st "	Hereford,	1882.
2d "	W. A. S. Dudley,	"
2d "	Royal,	"
1st "	Shropshire and West Midland,	1882.
1st "	Newport,	1882.
1st "	Herefordshire,	1883.
1st "	Shropshire,	"
1st "	Shropshire and Midland,	1883.
1st "	Ludlow,	1883.
2d "	Royal,	"
1st "	at Montreal, Canada,	1884.
1st "	at Toronto,	" "
1st "	at Ottawa,	" "

She was beaten both times at the Royal by the

Live Stock Improving in Prince Edward County.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty as an agent, as well as a reader of your very valuable JOURNAL, to give you a little praise. It was uphill work this year, to get up a "club," as your JOURNAL was new to our people, and times hard to some extent; but judging from what I hear, the parties who receive it now say they would not do without it for double the price; and I think I will have no trouble in sending you very many more names another year. Our farmers here in Prince Edward are waking up to the fact that their stock must be improved or it will run out entirely. The Durham was very popular heretofore, but seems to have lost prestige to some extent, and the Holsteins, at present, are considered by a number to be the best. But I think the Shorthorns will compete favorably with any breed, and will even surpass them. Still I am glad to see stock brought here that will be an improvement to our native cattle and a benefit to our farmers and country in general, and the parties who



HEREFORD COW MERMAID 2ND.

Imported and owned by Mr. Rufus H. Cook, East View, Cookshire, Que.

kept as a stock bull at Eastview. We may here mention that Mr. Pope has some grand specimens of young bulls advertised in another column, sired by this bull and the equally noted Hereford bulls Downton Hero and Auctioneer. As is shown in the engraving, Mermaid is a massive cow, and possesses singular smoothness and wonderful symmetry of body for a cow which turns the scale at 2,200 pounds. She has the prodigious front peculiar to her race and is in almost every particular a fine model of a cow, notwithstanding her great size.

The following is the list of prizes which she has won:

2d Prize at W. A. S. at Stonebridge, 1881.

same cow, but on the last occasion very competent judges claimed her first as her opponent walked away. The correctness of this opinion, Mr. Pope says, was clearly borne out by the appearance of the two when he made his choice the following winter, as it was his aim to bring home the best cow in England. So, right or wrong, he chose Mermaid 2d in preference to her rival. It was his intention to have shown her in the United States, but owing to the stringent prohibition orders issued last autumn, he felt it was not wise to risk so much in this way.

"I like the JOURNAL very much indeed. I cannot farm without it."—W. P. Phillips, Palmyra.

purchase this stock at very high prices, should certainly be patronized; and when the farmers do not do this they undoubtedly stand in their own light. I am convinced that when your valuable JOURNAL is perused by more of our yeomanry of Prince Edward there will be greater improvement, both in stock and farming generally, and I trust the time is not far in the future when nearly every farmer will be a regular subscriber to the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space occupied in your valuable columns, I remain,

Very truly yours, A. J. FROORS.

"One thing is certain—I cannot do without the JOURNAL. Its exceedingly well-written articles and splendid cuts make it one of the most welcome publications we receive."—A. Drummond, Clifford.

Ranger.

This Shorthorn grade steer of three crosses is in some respects the most wonderful beast that has ever been shown in the fat stock show-rings of the Province. So far as we know he has made the greatest daily gain of any beast of his age at present in the country. He was bred and fed by the Messrs. H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont., and the most singular feature in the case is, that he is inbred, which is generally supposed to have a dwarfing tendency. He was sired by Baron of Waterloo —899—, from the dam Red Rose of Waterloo, which were prize-winners at the Provincial Show, Toronto Industrial, and the Western Fair, London. The former stood at the head of the herd which won the first prize at the Provincial, Kingston, 1882, and Toronto Industrial the same year. Both Baron and the dam of Ranger are from the same sire. At the Provincial Fat Stock Show,

Amongst the Stockmen.

On February 2d, the day that tradition tells us the great bear comes out from his torpor, seeking weather indications, a pursuit of which most men are amazingly fond, if they would only confess it, we left the quiet of the office for a ramble amongst the stockmen to the east and north.

It was refreshing in Toronto at the Rossin to meet friends old and new, from east and west, who had come to legislate for the best interests of the country. We cannot but conclude, however, that legislating in this country is not very favorable to authorship. Our land has not as yet produced a very large number of legislators who have been distinguished in this respect, although Great Britain has. We cannot but think that a large share of the best intellect in the country is gathered into our legislative halls, and we shall fondly hope that those who are largely blessed

We found them deeply interested in matters relating to the welfare of the farmer, and most of all on the subject of agricultural education, which is so deeply stirring every thoughtful mind in our rural constituencies. The interview with the Hon. A. M. Ross, the Minister of Agriculture, was very satisfactory, and but tended to confirm the opinion advanced above. What we saw and heard but tends to assure us that if the great agricultural interests of the land do not receive all the attention which they deserve, it is because this class do not rise up and seek it.

At the seed warehouse of Mr. Wm. Rennie we found the office thronged with parties seeking seeds for spring sowing. Several of the elevator ditching machines stood in the warehouse as though impatient for the time to come when they shall tear open the bosom of earth like giants in their play. If

**THE SHORTHORN GRADE STEER RANGER.**

Winner of the Grand Sweepstakes at the Provincial Fat Stock Show, Guelph, 1884. Bred and owned by the Messrs. H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont.

held at Guelph 17th and 18th Dec., 1884, Ranger weighed 1,830 pounds, being at that time 689 days old, making a daily gain of 2.65 pounds from birth. He won there the following prizes: First in his class as the best steer one and under two years; sweepstakes for the best ox or steer of any age, and grand sweepstakes as the best beast in the show of any age, breed or sex, in the face of keen competition in each of the different classes in which he was exhibited.

This grand steer is, we understand, keeping healthy and vigorous and pushing well ahead, and gives promise of making a brilliant appearance in the show-rings another year, unless some mishap should overtake him.

in this respect, will use it in the pathway of authorship, that when the all-absorbing present shall have merged into the past, the future student in ransacking the records of our country shall learn much more of them than this "there lived a man."

We concede the temptation to inhale solid comfort by the hour in smoking what we suppose to be "solid comfort" tobacco, in pleasant little social groups, is very strong: but, when carried too far, this method of utilizing the moments is not the most conducive to intellectual progress. The man who is going to live in his country after he is dead, will as carefully mete out his time for social relaxation as for the preparation of his best speeches.

these machines are the success which it is claimed they are, thousands of our farmers may well afford to bless the day when they were invented.

At the stables, 137 Richmond street, Messrs.

A. FANSON & SON

were entertaining the American consul, Mr. Walter E. Howard, and other gentlemen with the sight of their Shire, Clyde and road horses. These gentlemen have been located as at present for some two years. They import annually, and also deal in the above classes of horses. Mr. Fanson thinks well of the Clydes, but dearly loves the English shires, on account of the short coupling of the back, the great length of neck,

and fine get up in front. There are but two stallions left of his former importation, brought over last summer.

The young road colts, Wilful and Watchful, are scampering about the yard. Wilful, by True Blue, might have gone that day for \$1,000, but it was refused. Last spring these horses brought in for service \$6,425. The gold medal horse, Lord Harry, sold for \$3,200, after the season, and Stanley for \$3,000. The one and two-year Clyde and Shire fillies are a fine lot.

The firm have already received some 18 Shire stallions of different ages in England for importation, and will also bring over some coach horses. The importation which will arrive in June will comprise some 50 head.

The annual convention of the

EASTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION,

held at Morrisburg on the 4th and 5th February, was a grand success, as reported on another page. The wonderful success of the cheese industry is a striking illustration of what may be done by means of concerted vigorous action. Yet we feel that but one branch of this twin tree, the dairy industry, has been made to flourish and become a thing of beauty; the other is yet dwarfed and scrubby, and time after time has had its top branches lopped off through the lack of judgment and the shortsightedness of those who have professedly been engaged in its renovation. While the cheese men have been carefully watering and cultivating their tree through the employment of proper instructors in the business, the butter dairymen have not called in this aid. They have said to their tree, give us of your substance, while its roots still grew in a soil almost wholly neglected. They have allowed their butter to taint in Canadian cellars months after it should have been consumed beyond the seas; hence, while the world is sounding the praises of Canadian cheese, Canadian butter has not even a name and a place in foreign markets. We believe that butter-making is at least equally important with cheese-making, more especially from its bearing on the subject of calf-rearing. May the butter-dairymen arise in their might and dig about and cultivate their tree, till, like that of the cheese-men, it shall look down upon the butter industry of every other land.

February 6th.

On this icy morning, when arrived at Pickering, we were gladdened to know that our friend, Mr. Robert Miller, of the firm of

JOHN MILLER & SONS,

of Brougham, was in waiting. Fancy a turn out from a fine sleeping-car with a temperature in which the lemon and the pineapple would flourish, into an atmosphere 14 below zero, and a north wind blowing strongly, every blast of which seemed to cut the cheek, and then know what is often in store for the unfortunate editors of stock journals. We soon reach the homestead of Mr. Miller, where the warm grasp of the hand, the welcome striking of the old Scotch clock "chappin" twelve, which in farm-houses invariably precedes the happiest hour of the day to a man given to appetite, and the constant chatter of the skylark, soon made us quite oblivious of past sorrows, while we listened to the welcome tale of this oldest of our living Canadian importers, and of his herculean labors in the wilderness some 30 years ago. Just half a century has passed away since Mr. Miller first came to this country, bringing with him on his very first voyage a contingent of stock, as if to foreshadow the great work which he was to accomplish in this line in later days.

The house of this cattleman is surrounded thickest on the west with a belt of evergreen trees scarce 20 years planted, and yet they break the fury of the cold blasts that sweep across these highlands, so that within they are but little felt.

The stables of the Messrs. Miller are stocked to their utmost capacity with Clyde horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. There are some 20 Clydesdales, imported and Canadian bred. There are on hand 11 imported stallions; 4 of them are coming 2 years and 7 coming two. The first prize-winner at Ottawa, Boydston Belle (imp.), is carrying foal and looks well. Tam Glen, a two-year imported stallion, and a prize-winner at the Royal Northern, is just starting off to his future home in Illinois. Forester, the first prize stallion at Ottawa, and coming three, is a massive fellow. The imported stallion coming three years, bred by James McKesack, Morayshire, Scotland, is short coupled and strong in the limb, and may yet be permanently placed in the stud.

The Shorthorns, numbering some 50 head, are mostly from the old Rose of Strathallan and the imported Isabella, and are kept only in fair breeding condition, a practice the wisdom of which is becoming more apparent every day. Four young bulls are held for sale. Two are pure Bates—a Waterloo and a Barrington—and the other two are sired by Crown Prince of Strathallan—212—Victor Strathallan, a roan, sired by Victor Regalis (47205), and from the dam White Rose of Strathallan, is a good handler and is at the same time one of the deepest and most massive bulls in the country. He is a make-up of Booth, Bates and Cruikshank blood. Eight heifers coming one year and standing in one row, are certainly very fine ones. As good and even a lot as can well be found.

The 10 Lord Chesham ewes were pre-eminent amongst the 75 head of Shrops. Cotswold and Shrop lambs in large numbers were on hand of both sexes, and a considerable proportion of them are held for sale.

Mr. Miller said that the inquiry for pure-bred stock was much more brisk than last year at this time, but it was more difficult to realize such good prices.

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSON, OF GREENWOOD, was next in order, only two to three miles from Mr. Miller's. Mr. Johnson is but four miles from Claremont on the C. P. R., 7 miles from Pickering, on the G. T. R., and 1½ miles from Greenwood, the P. O. and telegraph station.

We had heard not a little of the excellence of Mr. Johnson's stock, but were not prepared to find so large a herd, numbering as it does some 65 head, and nearly all imported or immediate descendants of recently imported stock.

Eclipse (49526), a magnificent roan show bull, bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, stands at the head of the Greenwood herd. He was purchased by his present owner at the Royal Northern Society's show at Aberdeen last July, where, after a very keen and close contest with his old and well known rival, Field Marshal, he was placed second in the best ring of the show. He is an exceedingly smooth, well topped bull, with great long level quarters, smooth and well turned shoulders, deep and full flanks, both before and behind, and a neck vein so very nicely fitted to his shoulders that it is difficult to see just where the neck begins or the shoulders cease. It would be difficult to imagine a better loin or a finer quality of flesh on the back of a bull. He is very gay and showy, with a beautiful head and horns.

The Aberdeen *Free Press*, in speaking of the closeness of the contest between Field Marshal and Eclipse says: "Field Marshal met a sturdy opponent in Mr. Merson's Eclipse, an almost faultless roan, by Earl of March (33807), bred at Collynie. He was placed next to Field Marshal at the Royal Northern Society's show at Aberdeen last year, and if not quite so big or so well fitted as he might be, he is very level all over, with better fore end than his opponent, and looks very gay in the ring." He is proving very sure in his new quarters, and we fully expect to hear from him in the future.

Of the other young bulls, we were very much pleased with Major, a beautiful red, of very great substance and promise. He was bred by the veteran breeder of good Shorthorns, Mr. S. Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, and imported by his present owner in October last. Though only 13 months old, he is a very lengthy calf, with wonderful crops, and well sprung ribs. His flanks are very deep and prominent. His lines above and below are almost perfect. He is well and evenly covered all over with a good quality of flesh, and plenty of soft glossy hair. His neck and shoulders seem to joint without any indications as to where they do meet. We think his head and horns are faultless. He was sired by the Sittyton Victoria Lull Vermont (47193), and out of Mr. Campbell's Clarinet, by the Golden Drop bull Novelist (34929).

The next young bull in point of merit was in our opinion Albert, a very even, smooth young fellow, with plenty of masculine appearance, and no roughness of head or horn. He is a roan, of April last, and very large for his age. He, too, was sired by Vermont (47193), and out of Mr. Campbell's Nonpareil 32nd, by the Booth bull Borough Member (33186). The development of chest in this young scion of Mr. Champion's Blyth Comet (85) is something wonderful. We shall hope to hear from this young bull in coming days.

Emperor, a dark roan, of March last, struck us as something very much in the fashion of the day. We have seldom seen so broad a back or so thick a calf on such short legs. His coat of hair is something to look at.

Of the home bred bulls, a very strong, good lot, we very much liked the Premier, a red with a little white, sired by Mr. Gardhouse's Premier Earl—2005—and out of a Sheriff-Hutton cow, Fame 2nd, by Arthur Victor (39380). We have since heard that Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Burlington, Ont., has bought this young relation of the famous Sir Arthur Ingram. He, too, is a very large calf of his age, on very short legs, and with a coat of hair that may be equalled, but we think could not be surpassed—indeed, we have scarcely ever seen so much splendid hair on a red skin. He is very deep and very long, with a beautiful broad head and waxy-looking flat horns. His quarters and thighs make one think of Smithfield market at Christmas time. We wish Mr. Pettit every success with this very promising young descendant of old Mars (1199).

In a lot of the good ones Lord Anson, another son of Premier Earl—2005—was shown to us with evident pride by his breeder, Mr. Johnson. This is a thick, deep roan calf with a fine coat of the very best quality of hair, round deep ribs, and like her half-brother, the Premier, and his quarters and thighs are most fully developed. He, too, is a big calf on very short legs. His head and horns are very like his half-brothers—quite as good. Eclipse (4952), and Major (47193), are the stock bulls at present and are therefore not in the market.

Besides the above there are two very strong good

red calves by imported Duke of Lavender—2006—. Of these two we preferred Crimson Lavender—a grand, big short-legged calf dropped February 17th, 1884. He is a son of Crimson flower of Greenwood by Crown Prince of Athelstan 2d—3584—. Of the females of the herd a grand as well as a big lot, we were very much pleased with Mina 5th, a five-year roan cow of very great depth of substance, bred at Kinellar and sired by the Sittyton bull Luminary (34715). She may be described in a few words by saying that she is a big, good cow on remarkably short legs. She was winner of third prize at the Royal Northern Society's show at Aberdeen in 1882, before leaving Scotland as a three-year-old cow in a strong class. Though only 5 years and 8 months old, she is at present nursing her fourth heifer calf.

If it were not for a little plainness of head and a looseness of skin about the throat we would scarcely know where to find fault with her. The next cow that attracted attention was a good-looking showy cow, Stamford 8th; dam of the Messrs. J. & W. Watt's Stamford 11th, that was so very successful and so much admired during the show campaign of 1883. She is also the dam of the Messrs. Heron's promising young show bull, Lavender Lad, as well as a number of others that have won distinction in the show-yard during the past two years. She was sired by Scotsman 3d—102—, and out of imported Stamford 8th, by McDuff (26773), bred by Mr. Marr, of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. This lucky cow has netted her owner \$1,250 within three years. She is at present nursing a roan daughter of imported Duke of Lavender—2006—. Mina 7th, a pretty deep red, is somewhat like her dam, Mina 5th, with a smoother head. Fame 2d, the dam of the Premier, Mr. Pettit's new purchase, is a straight, good cow, somewhat lean, and said by Mr. Johnson to be an excellent milker. She was bred by John Linton, of Sheriff-Hutton, Yorkshire, and imported in 1882. Statira Duchess 2d, bred by Robotham, of Drayton-Bassett, Tamworth, England, is a large and finely-bred Bates-looking cow, as she is of Bates lineage. She has plenty of substance and is moderately showy, giving one the impression that she feels her superiority of breeding over her unassuming Scotch neighbors. Her daughter Statira Duchess 3d, by imported Duke of Lavender—2006—, is a good sample of a cross between the English Bates bred cow and the plain but useful Scotch Shorthorn. Crimson Flower of Greenwood is a fine looking cow of Mr. Johnson's favorite family, the Crimson Flower. Though nearly nine years old, she is fresh and full about her crops and loins, and looks as though she may be useful for many years to come. She is a half sister on the dam's side to the Messrs. Watt's first prize cow at the Provincial at Guelph in 1883, and has been the dam of several prize winners at our own and at American shows.

Rosedale 5th, bred by P. Thompson, Whitby, in 1878, is one of the best of the herd. She is a thoroughly Scotch looking cow, low on the leg and deep in the body, and full in the crops and flanks. She is nursing a pretty roan heifer calf, by Duke of Lavender—2006—. Flora 9th, got by Athelstane 20th—209—, is a pure Cruikshank save in the top cross, and with her daughter Flora 11th preserves the likeness of the breed. The Minnie Warlaby's 2nd and 3rd and 4th have Booth blood topped with the Cruikshank. Verbena 12th and 13th represent the Bates Bow Park Verbenas, along with Thisbe 4th. They were bred by W. Major & Son, of Whitevale, Ont. Lady Ann 3rd, bred in 1879 by Jos. S. Thompson. Whitby, got by Red Comet—883—, is a thick fleshed,

round, good cow, and dam of the bull Lord Anson, referred to before.

Lily 2nd, Lily 3rd, Violet Arundel, and Violet's Gem, are well sprinkled with Booth blood. Violet's Gem, got by imported Premier Earl—2005—is out of the same cow as the Messrs. Watt's Violet's Lancaster, shown with so much success in 1883.

Of the two-year heifers, Nonpareil 37th and Rosabel were both imported. The former was bred by S. Campbell, and got by British Flag (46009), the latter by Mr. Geo. Bruce, Aberdeenshire, and sired by Non-such (48364). She is an excellent heifer, possessing plenty of hair and quality, and has just dropped a red roan bull calf, sired over the sea.

Amongst the several good one-year heifers, Clara, by British Flag (46009), and Mary Anne of Lancaster 14th, by Victory (48871), pleased us best. The former is deep, broad and smooth. The latter is still lame from an injury in quarantine.

Mr. Johnson has also found the demand quite in advance of last year, notwithstanding the depression.

At the

DORSET STOCK FARM

we found the surplus animals of Mr. H. H. Spencer, of Brooklin, very low indeed. He has but four Shrop ewe lambs, beautifully woolled, as we have usually found his sheep; one shearing Shrop ram of Colman descent, and one or two Shrop lambs for sale. The lamb is indeed a good one. The stock ram, a one-year (imp.) was bred by Mr. Thomas Baschurch, near Shrewsbury, England, and is from a ram and ewe both prize winners at the Royal.

Of Shorthorns there are 7 females, and a choice bull calf from Lord Glamis (48192) and the Kinellar cow Isabella.

Mr. Spencer has just sold the well bred Clyde Prince Imperial 2nd (2002), coming three years, to A. Hagar, M.P.P., Plantaganet. This horse is from the sire Prince Imperial 1262 (1258), and dam Fly 3rd 1861. The brood mare Bay Bett is carrying foal to Lord Dumfries (2247), imported by Jeffrey Bros, Whitby. The filly sired by the famous Boydston Boy (111) is a pretty one. The brood mare Bett, from Hercules, is carrying foal to the \$3,000 stallion owned by W. Richardson, of Columbus, and imported by Jeffrey Bros.

MAPLE SHADE FARM.

Feb. 7th.

There is a true sense of pleasure in lodging beneath the roof of a legislator when you know he is your friend. It brings along with it a sense of security that is very pleasing. When you know the strong arm of the law maker is protecting you, you feel very secure. Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., the proprietor of Maple Shade, has in a great measure made it the very beautiful place which it is.

His stock we found neat and tidy, and prim and clean, which gives them an air of beauty that is pleasant to behold. It is certainly well worth while for every stockman to aim at nothing less in the appearance of his herd.

The two home bred one-year bulls Chieftain and Lord Victor, by Lord Glamis (48192) are deserving of much praise. Chieftain is from the dam imported Cornflower, from Sittyton. He is mainly red in color and has abundance of velvety hair, is of great substance, and is wide and strong in front, evidently possessed of an excellent constitution. Lord Victor is out of an imported Victoria heifer, from Sittyton, and is a fitting rival of Chieftain, but is roan in color.

Prominent amongst the half dozen young calves are two rears of the Lady Eden family, by Lord Glamis (48192), which, with their velvety coats and broad

backs are very probably pushing in the direction of the show rings. Soldier Boy's younger brother is full of promise. He is a little finer in the bone than his grand big brother, who has gone to Mr. Hagar, M.P.P., to renovate the herds along the Ottawa.

The imported one year bulls, all that are left of them, are in the market, along with the home bred bulls referred to above. Mr. Dryden's experience chords with that of the other stockmen. He has found much more inquiry this year than formerly, especially for the bulls. Two of them are roans, and fine handlers. The third Red Emperor has a magnificent head, and is so full of promise that he may yet head the handsome herd at Maple Shade. They were all sired by the bull Perfection (37185), of A. Cruikshank's herd.

The newly imported four-year-old stock bull Vensgarth (47192) is simply immense. He seems the very embodiment of strength and masculine proportions. His equal as a flesher is seldom found, and his heart girth is almost without parallel. Although he fills the eye at first sight as some gigantic concentration of physical development, which impresses you with the fact that he is king among bulls, a closer examination calls up the feeling that that smoothness of finish in every part so much sought after in the show bulls of to-day is somewhat lacking, and yet he cannot by any means be called a rough bull. He was sired by Royal Violet (40649), from the dam Victoria 53rd, by Royal Duke of Gloster (29864), and was bred at Sittyton, where he was used in the herd.

Mr. Dryden's Shorthorns number about 40 head. His breeding Shrop ewes 50, and a beautiful even lot they are; the Shrop lambs, 21 head, with large even bodies that led us at first sight to take them for shearlings. The Clyde mares kept for breeding number three head.

With Mr. Dryden as our guide we visited the homes of Messrs. Samuel Holman, Columbus; W. Smith, and J. B. Howden, of the same place.

Mr. Holman has quite a number of fine, large, even-bodied Shorthorns in good breeding condition, and some very excellent grades. Nearly all of them in color would suit the most fastidious Americans, red being dominant with both old and young. Of the six young bulls on hand in the autumn, but three remain, which Mr. Holman considers better on the whole than those that have gone. He has been very successful in getting a fine lot of Lord Glamis calves, and is making good use of Mr. Dryden's new stock bull Vensgarth (47192). Mr. H. was one of that number who concluded years ago that there was no money in breeding pure breds, but has completely changed his mind since he has bred them of the right sort.

MR. SMITH

owns some 270 acres where he lives, and pastures 100 acres in the township of Reach. He recently purchased a pure bred Shorthorn cow and calf at Mr. Heron's sale. Other than these he has no pure breds, but his grades with their immense bodies, on short, low limbs, broad level backs, and full outline, would pass any day for registered Shorthorns, unless the herd book were consulted. They are fine milking animals, and rear up big, sturdy steers, which in large numbers are sold annually by Mr. Smith to go beyond the seas. He is giving much attention to the rearing of Clyde horses, keeping a number of imported brood mares, but has been, like a good many others in the business, not very successful in getting colts.

Bonnie Belle, imported 1880, from Geo. Young, near Annan, Scotland, a big, strong mare, has a grand good black colt, six months old, one of the best that

we have ever seen. He was sired by Hercules, and was a first prize winner at the county show.

The stanchions of one large stable were filled full of cattle being made ready for the shipper, and tended by a man who must be a pattern of fidelity, as he has been 27 years in service in this one place. Think of that, ye men who wish to change your places at least every six months.

Mr. Smith has a number of very fine Clydesdale fillies for sale coming two years and three, and the prices he quoted to us were certainly reasonable for such animals. They are Canadian bred, and are recorded in the American Clydesdale stud book. The cold still continued most intense, but the unmistakably warm reception of every stockman fortified us against it, so wonderful is the relation between mind and matter. The principal regret is that it very much hindered the taking in a complete view of the stock, and hence mars our description.

MR. J. B. HOWDEN,

of Columbus, is nicely situated on a commanding position two miles N. and W. of that place, and has a freehold of some 300 acres. He is breeding Clyde and road horses, Shorthorns and highly graded cattle. The Clydes are Canadian bred, and number ten head. A very fine span of Clyde mares he offers for sale. They are coming two years.

The first \$50 Mr. Howden ever owned, he says, he invested it in a Shorthorn bull. His first good grade cow cost \$120, some 25 years ago, and he considers it one of the wisest steps he ever took, as some thousands of dollars have been gathered in consequence, he having all along bred from first class Shorthorn bulls. The long row of fine grades, which present a better appearance than many pedigreed animals that we have seen, testify to the wisdom of his course.

The pedigreed Shorthorns number 7 head. The first purchase of females was made from Geo. Higginbotham, of Balsam, in 1880. In 1884 Mr. Howden's first importation was made, consisting of two one-year heifers, one bred at Kinellar and the other at Sittyton.

AT DALMOLE FARM

with Messrs. W. Heron & Sons we found shelter from the fury of the north winds till the quiet day of rest was past. Their office is Ashburn, and railway station Myrtle, 2½ miles distant on the C. P. R. They are getting things nicely in line again since the sale. They have still 3 young one-year bulls on hand. One of these, Lavender Lad, is just one year old now. In color he is a dark roan, sired by Duke of Lavender—2006—, and from the dam Stamford 9th, by Scotsman 3rd (44940). He is large, possesses fine shoulders, and is full of promise: a prize winner at Montreal and several other exhibitions. The other two are useful animals, but of plainer breeding. Rachel, of the Sheriff-Hutton herd, has dropped a fine roan calf from the Duke of Albany (47709). Four other calves have also come to hand, all save one from the same sire.

The young Clyde Richmond, a Canadian bred horse, with six crosses, is also in the market, and a few Shropshire sheep and lambs of both sexes.

Monday, Feb. 5th.

Mr. Heron was our pilot to-day in this wintry land of snow and ice. Nine and a half miles brought Altona, evidently a fruitful section, at least so said the trees, the houses and the barns. Here we visited the outbuildings of Mr. J. Monkhouse, and very complete they are of the kind, consisting of a main building and less elevated extension at each end, with wings, running at right angles, and a large and lofty straw shed, extending in the centre of the space between the wings

and in the same direction. This provides a fine shelter for the manure underneath, as the loft is high. The horse mangers were a novelty to us. They consisted of ordinary box mangers, with a spar above and across them in the centre. They were placed on a pivot, which readily admits of their opening outward for receiving the hay and oats, when in a moment they can be replaced. There can be no waste of feed when these are used. The chief defect that presented itself to our mind was the limited amount of stabling accommodation for the surface of roofing.

MR. JAMES I. DAVIDSON,

of Balsam, the veteran importer of Cruikshank cattle, now gave us glad welcome from the pitiless pelting storm, and also furnished us glad cheer. Next in order was the scanning of what are left of the 52 head of Cruikshank cattle, most of which had but recently reached their present quarters. A grand good lot they are, taking them all in all. They are rapidly gaining in flesh, though yet thin, and will, we think, without doubt, well repay those who have the wisdom to invest in them.

There are some 20 head or thereabouts of one-year bulls for sale, most of which are imported from the herd of A. Cruikshank, Sittyton, Scotland, a name which is now a household word wherever Shorthorns are kept. There are also a number of one-year heifers. Every one of them has the unmistakable Cruikshank type, the short legs, low, deep set bodies, straight level lines, full shoulders and crops, and broad backs, which means simply "much in little." We eye them carefully as they pass under review.

Lord Cardinal, a deep red, sired by Viking (48873), is from the dam Custard, which produced the Sittyton stock bull Cumberland (46144). His grand dam, Princess Royal, produced Roan Gauntlet (35284). Marshal of France, of the Secret tribe, red and white, sired by Dumblane (47792), is a strong fellow, as is the red Prince Palatine, of the Venus tribe, sired by Cawdor (44506), which also gives promise of good size. Man-at-arms, orthodox in color, but thin, is of the Princess tribe. The Lavender roan Abdallah by Dumblane (47792), handles well, but is a little strong in the horns. Germanicus, by Cawdor (44506), a roan of the Brawith bred family, is smooth and well furnished, and the red Lord Abbot, by the same sire, is large and strong. He is of the Secret tribe, and has six top crosses of Cruikshank blood. The Duke of Athens, a Victoria bull, by Cawdor (44506), is going to Joseph Moffatt, of Paw Paw, Ill. If the purchaser is not satisfied with this bull it is difficult to please him. The red Norman Knight is a Nonpareil, by Cumberland (46144). He is long in the quarter, and will likely be a good size. The roan Saratoga, by Dumblane (47792), is just a fine bull, but light in the color. Councillor of State, by Chancellor (47568), has fair outline. He is also, with Saratoga, of the Secret family. Count of the Empire, by Chancellor (47568), is strong limbed, a Crocus bull. The red Victoria bull Knight Templar, by Cumberland (46144), has plenty of range, and is strong. He is full brother to Baron Victor, sold to Col. Harris, of Linwood, Kansas, at Mr. Kissinger's sale, for \$1,110. Major, of the Palace, a roan, is a deep bull. He is by Cumberland (46144), and descended from Lady of the Isles, by Champion of England (17526). The roan Hospodar is out of the same cow that produced the beautiful Golden Thistle, spoken of in our March number of 1884, and Robber Knight, by Crusader (47656), is neat, strong, good in the breast, extra on the shoulder, and withal a fine handler. Baron Secret, by Roan Gauntlet (35284), two years old, which has been used as a stock bull by Mr. Davidson, will now be

sold. The present stock bull Baron Barmpton, of the Townley Butterfly tribe, and also by Roan Gauntlet, has a fine back, and is splendid in the rear.

Some half dozen good imported heifers by Dumblane (47792), Cumberland (46144), and Chancellor (47568), may be bought, and some better ones, as the Barmpton Primrose, by Viking (48873). The pretty little show heifer Lavender 39th, by Cawdor (44506), and a few others, may not be bought, at least on a similar footing.

The two-year heifer Songstress, of the Secret tribe, by Staplehurst (47148), is equally as beautiful as Golden Thistle, but not so large, and Amethyst, coming two years, by Perfection (37185), now near calving, is from the same cow as Duke of Albany (47709). Her sister, sold by Mr. Palmer, in Chicago, brought \$1,025.

The day is not yet ended, so we go in a body (the group of stockmen gathered in), to view the barn of

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON,

about a mile to the eastward, which was erected in 1883. It is 54 x 100 feet, and has a root cellar all along the west bank. The entrance from the end and the accommodation from below is very ample and commodious, but as we hope soon to give our readers a plan of this barn, we forbear describing it further in the meantime.

Mr. Davidson has evidently a happy talent for planning good buildings. We were much pleased with the plan of a new house which he is about building. The central position of the dining room and other happy arrangements will save many weary steps to the inmates, and its commodious dimensions will add much to its comfort. Farmers, be sure and take most pains to have the rooms most comfortable and convenient that will be most occupied by the family.

A hen house newly erected, and almost pyramidal in shape, some little distance from the barn, so far as we can judge, will answer the purpose well. The hens ascend to their quarters, where skunk and weasel will be loth to follow, by a flight of steps, and the lower compartment is occupied by swine.

Tuesday, Feb. 10th.

Morning dawns. The skies have an angry look, and the wind cuts like a knife. Facing it with Mr. Heron still at the helm we set out for Greenbank, some nine or ten miles northward.

The heights of Reach command a wide view, which in the summer season must afford a lovely rest for the eye wheresoever cast. Now, nothing met our vision but vast fields of snow and ice relieved by forests that crowned the hills, or that still preserved their greenness in the valleys.

The very appropriately named

HILLSIDE FARM

of Mr. Leonard Burnett, of Greenbank, was reached none too soon on this relentless winter day, where again the smouldering fires were freely replenished. The barns of Mr. Burnett enclose a square. At the time of our visit they sheltered some 50 head or more of cattle, a large lot of horses of the Clyde type, and some 85 head of sheep, Cotswolds, that are being crossed for mutton purposes by Shropshire Downs.

The stock bull Victory (50398), an imported Cruikshank, coming two years, is an admirable specimen. He is a dark roan, has a well cut head, and straight outline, heavy breast, and splendid quarter. He is excellent on the back, well girt in the middle, and has a fine style about him that adds much to his beauty.

The two young one-year bulls Eclipse and Lorenzo, now ready for the market, are well worthy of a place in herds of no second merit. They are red in color

and of faultless lineage. Eclipse, sired by Lord Glamis (48192), and from the dam Nellie 2nd, is a good, strong bull, but not quite so neat as Lorenzo, sired by Baron Aberdeen, imported last year by Mr. Earchman, of Epsom, and from the dam Miss Burnett.

Mr. Burnett has some 20 pure-breds, including some fine strong cows and heifers, and 25 milch cows, which in their comfortable quarters seemed oblivious of the cold. The young calves with their broad backs and clean cut limbs bear the unmistakable impress of their sire, Victory (50598), which is proving a very valuable bull.

Hillside consists of 350 acres of fine farming land, and gives evidence of the most careful, and what is too seldom found in the country, tasteful farming. The ascent from the dwelling, which is sheltered by the hills, is gradual, till when on the top you stand on a broad uneven plateau commanding what must in summer be a magnificent view. To the eastward you can look down upon Port Perry nestling on a side hill five miles distant, and over Scugog island, with the dimensions of a township, and down into the valley on the south, where the sluggish waters of the Nonquam creep toward the lake amid the too low lands where tamaracks love to grow. To the north and east lies Greenbank $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant, on the heights, with the lofty mound beyond, from which it gets its name, its greenness now hidden by the protecting snows. To the northwest lies Uxbridge in the valley, 5 miles distant, beyond the hills, and all around are wide stretches of undulations that assume every here and there the character of large strong hills. The large fields of Hillside are many of them becoming hedged in with stone. In building them the fence bed is first laid open in a broad, wide, double furrow with a plough. The largest stones are placed in the bottom and the smaller above, the width lessening gradually from $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom to 1 foot at the top. Much taste is shown in their construction. Others of them have post and barbed-wire; the posts are cedar and round, and the wire consists of six strands and cedar poles stripped of bark along the top. Young maples line nearly all the fences. That terrible tornado of some forty years ago swept across this farm. It wrecked the forests in its fury and lifted cabins in the air. For long years after mementoes of the ruin were found miles away down in the Nonquam forests. Children yet turn pale as mothers tell of the doings of that unfeeling tempest.

Mr. Burnett was our escort for the rest of the day.

MR. JOSEPH WATSON'S

was first reached, a mile or so northward. His cattle looked remarkably well; indeed we almost thought them dangerously fleshy. He has some two-year steers that will weigh now 1,200 lbs., and pushing right ahead. His grade cows possess uncommon merit, and would pass any time for pure-breds, and most excellent ones at that.

Of the pure-breds, Crimson Flower of Greenbank, from imported Crimson Flower and by Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d [2932], once the stock bull of Jas. I. Davidson, is a grand good cow. She possesses substance that is simply immense. Her daughter, Crimson Flower of Greenbank 2d, and from the sire St. Elmo—2029—is like her mother, strong in build and yet smooth. Minnie Moffat 2nd, from St. Elmo, formerly Mr. Joseph Ward's stock bull, and the good strong dam Minnie Moffat and Statesman [10983], imported, once used at Balsam and sold to Mr. Moffat, now of Saintfield, Ill., is a good beast. Two red heifers coming two years, by Baron Aberdeen, are full of quality and have already shone in the

show-rings, taking the red turn about. The one-year stock bull Vice-President, imp., the pedigree of which was given in February JOURNAL, and which was purchased from A. Johnston, of Greenwood, is a fair handler, and has any amount of hair. His bone and muscle, of which he has enough of both, is also in the right place. It is evidently a cardinal principle with Mr. Watson to keep well what he does keep, and a commendable principle it is. His pure-breds sun up to head.

MR. JOSEPH WARD.

also of Greenbank, has a number of Shorthorns headed by a young son of Baron Aberdeen. They are not high fleshed. He is also feeding quite a number of steers. His large flock of strong Cotswolds is headed by a huge imported ram. Mr. Ward, who has gathered a good property around him, gives a good deal of attention to the growing of grain as well.

MR. JOHN LEASK.

some few miles N. E. of Greenbank, has some 41 head of very fine grade cattle. They are strong animals, and possess great substance and quality. Mr. Dryden's motto, "the greatest quantity the best quality," must also be Mr. Leask's. The very large turnips in the cellar speak of a rich soil and the liberal use of manure. Everything here was in fine trim and evidently well cared for. The half-dozen or more fat steers were splendid fellows, some of which would weigh now fully 1,600 lbs., and coming three years. We are not sure if Mr. Leask is wise in holding those steers to that age, when a feeder so well up in his work as he is, can easily furnish cattle of his own breeding that will weigh 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. at two years old, and of just that stamp that will please the shippers. We also regretted to learn that Mr. L. has not as yet adopted the plan of selling the cattle by weight, as, though he frequently receives \$100 ahead and upwards, he tells us that the average has never reached 6 cents per pound, which sum in the past has been freely paid for bullocks far inferior to his.

MR. JAMES LEASK

we take on the return, who owns and now tills the farm where Mr. Ross made so much money from the rearing of cattle—(the Mr. Ross referred to in Mr. Green's article of a year ago)—although on a rented farm. The barns consist of three oblong buildings placed side by side each with its separate roof. The grade cattle here, too, are very fine, and much attention is paid to the fattening of cattle. Here, as at Mr. John Leask's, a first-class pure-bred stock bull has been kept for long years, which is one secret of the grand appearance of the grades.

Near here we saw a fence made of round cedar-posts resting upon the top of the ground with five holes bored through each and rail inserted, the ends meeting in the post, which was stayed on either side by one stay, spiked at the top, and resting on the ground at the bottom. It is said to be very firm.

Wednesday, 11th February.

Other stockmen are not far away. Mr. Dobson in Shorthorns; Mr. Earchman, of Epsom, in horses; and others to the east; but in the icy element without, neither mosquito nor man can live long, so we make for home by way of Uxbridge, on the Midland Railway. We drove not far from the barn, on one side of the roof of which falls water that runs into Lake Ontario, and on the other that which runs into Lake Simcoe.

"I LOOK forward to the coming of your JOURNAL every month with much pleasure."—J. E. Brethour, Oak Lodge, Burford.

Enquiries and Answers.

OATS VS. SHORTS FOR COWS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I would like to ask through your JOURNAL which would be the cheapest feed for cows—oats at 28 cents per bushel, chopped, or shorts at \$16 per ton, to feed with straw?

A SUBSCRIBER.

To get best results these should be fed in conjunction, one being the complement of the other. Say two parts oats and one of shorts.—ED.

BREEDING HEIFERS YOUNG.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be kind enough to answer the following in the next issue of the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL; Is it advisable to raise calves from two year-old heifers, having used a thoroughbred bull? And oblige,

R. Y. MAYBEE.

Vittoria, Jan. 29, 1885.

We oppose the principle of breeding heifers before they are two years old; or better still, two years and three months, which will bring the calves about the time they have reached the third year. We do so on physiological grounds, though the practice of many of the foremost breeders is opposed to us. Quick returns is at the root of the practice of breeding them sooner than the above term. We confidently believe that successful men would have been even more successful had they not thus put too much of a strain on the immature powers of nature at too early an age.—ED.

A. S., Hintonburg, Ont., writes:

"Can you give me the address of a strawberry basket factory?"

See the advertisement of W. B. Clisholm in another column.—ED.

Canada at New Orleans.

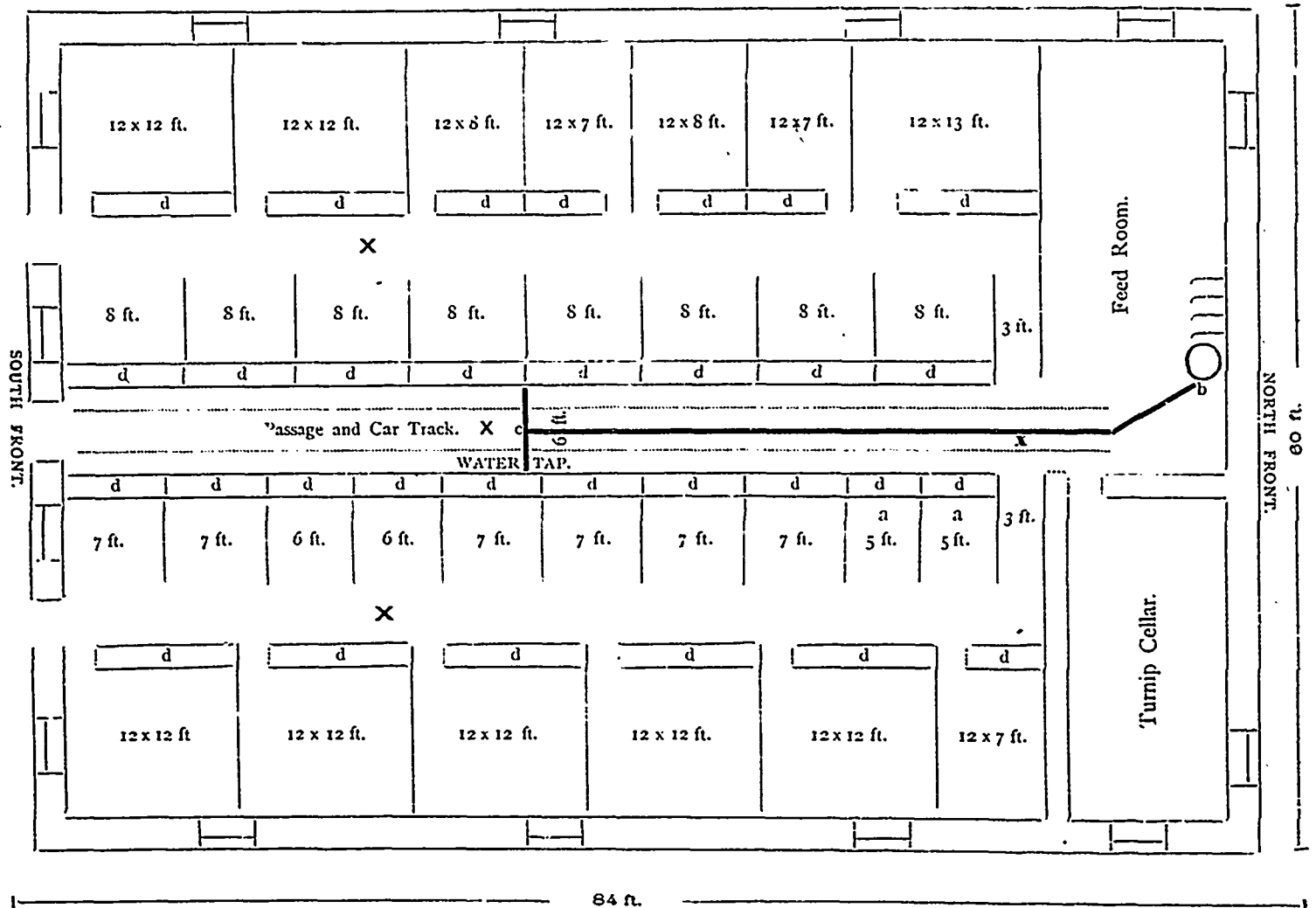
EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—According to promise I hasten to let you know how Canada appears at the New Orleans World's Exhibition. In the first place, it is well known that the management did not apply in time to our Government to get assisted passage, so each exhibitor has had to bear the expense of transit and his living while there, which is no small item, and it speaks well that under the circumstances two of our principal breeders, one of sheep and one of swine, have exhibits here. Mr. Robert Marsh, of Richmond Hill, under the care of two of his sons, has 34 head of sheep here, which are a credit to any country. In Cotswolds, which are the first on the list, he shows 4 rams and 1 ewe, all first-class animals, which I am quite sure will take several prizes, although he has a great deal of opposition by such breeders as I. B. Mead, of Randolph; Geo. F. Davis & Co., of Dyer, Indiana; and Frank Wilson, of Jackson, Michigan, who, by the way, got his stock from John C. Snell & Bro., of Edmonton, and James Main, of Boyne.

In Leicesters Mr. Marsh shows 8 head, 1 ram and 7 ewes, principally from the stock of W. Murray, of Clanbrassil; they have taken prizes at both Ottawa and Toronto, and will no doubt take the principal prizes here. The judges have not been set at work yet, although the month is fast passing away, which is not satisfactory to exhibitors.

In Southdowns, Mr. Marsh's stronghold, he shows 21 head of very fine sheep, some imported, but most of them bred by himself, and as the prizes are given to single animals, it is to be hoped his herd will tell a tale, although in this class he has strong opposition, especially by a flock of imported sheep shown by Messrs. E. & C. Stanford, of Steyning, Sussex, England, brought out at a great expense, specially for this exhibition, so what victories Mr. Marsh may be enabled to make will be victories indeed.

Mr. Joseph Featherstone, of Credit, Ont., has also had the courage to bring to the sunny south 28 head of swine, of Suffolk, Essex, and Yorkshire varieties, and he will also doubtless make his mark. As the animals are of Provincial fame, it looked



- a—Single stalls.
- b—Cistern (filled from spring outside) for watering cattle inside.
- c—Black line—Water-pipe under floor, with tap.
- d—Feed troughs.
- x—Trap doors above here for putting down straw and hay.

THE NEW STOCK BARN AT THE GLEN, INNERKIP, ONT.

Showing Plan of Basement. Erected by Messrs. Green Bros., 1884.

quite familiar to see the prize cards of the Provincials of Ontario and Quebec, and the Industrial of Toronto displayed in a row of great length, and causing a great many questions to be asked about our northern climate. The competition is great in the swine department, and what prizes W. Featherstone takes will be honors well won. These are all the live stock exhibited from our country shown by our own countrymen, but there are several Canadian animals shown by Americans, both sheep and swine. I also saw most of the Berkshire swine imported by the Snells last year, and exhibited by N. H. Gentry, of St. Louis.

The show of cattle is good in quality, but very few in number, several causes existing to prevent them from being sent, fear of contagious disease and of the financial standing of the affairs. The horse and fat cattle show of last month was very good indeed. In the fat cattle department Mr. John Hope's cow Canada's Pride added to her former victories by taking the first prize for cow over three years of age. She was also slaughtered, and the beef found to be of a very excellent quality.

The Canadian exhibits attract great attention, especially from the Southerners, and no wonder, if the cattle we saw stalling in the fields on our way south were a specimen, as I am afraid they are, of the bovine tribe in this climate, the general appearance of the country after leaving the blue grass country of Kentucky being of a wretched neglected kind.

Of the Canadian exhibit inside in the main building we find Mr. Etong with his gate, and the Canadian

register. It was not until the second day that I discovered it in the immense building. I also found W. C. E. Anderson, of London, in the gallery with some very fine easy chairs, which seem to please the American people.

The exhibition is a great success as a national one, and is well worth the trip down here. The tropical fruits are very fine and curious. The foreign exhibits are not so large as in Philadelphia.

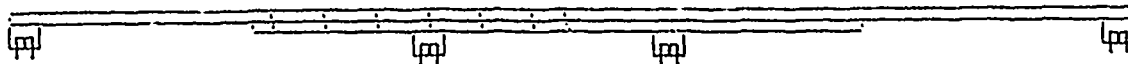
Yours truly,
H. WADE.
New Orleans, Feb. 16th, 1885.

The Farm.

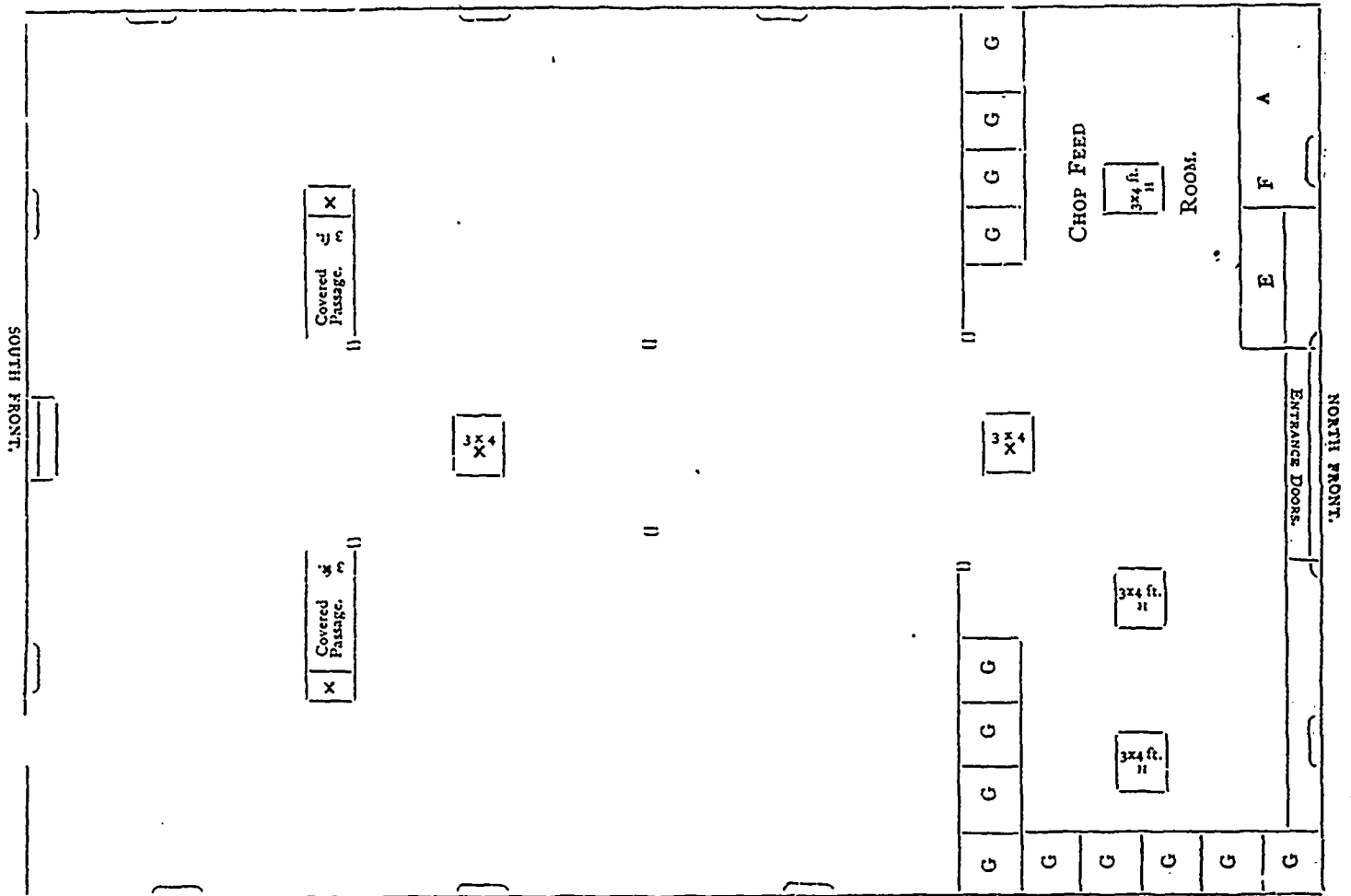
THE season is approaching when implement agents pester the farmers with their importunities to purchase their wares. If you do not need these say no firmly at the first, but very civilly, as no man ever yet lost anything by keeping this trait prominently in the forefront. The agent is pursuing a legitimate business just the same as the farmer, and therefore is entitled to all the courtesies that obtain between men in their business relations. It should, however, be a settled point at all times amongst farmers never to buy what they really do not need, no matter who has the same or though the agents list of purchasers should embrace

every other man in the county. Purchasing in such a case locks up capital, which not only gives no interest, but like the hibernating animal exhausts its own supplies by the rust of time. In case of improvements on implements already in use, if the one you have is serviceable, invest with caution. Things are not always what they seem. Though the representations may be very fair, and though these may be backed up by neighbor B's testimonial, after all there is nothing like testing an implement yourself. When the invention is a very recent one, unless a capital judge of machinery, let some one else try it first. If it answers the purpose you will soon know it, and can then purchase quite as cheaply, with the further chance of the benefit of any improvements that may be made in the meantime. After having said no firmly, if the agent is still so ungentlemanly as to continue importunate, civilly point to the road and resume your work.

"THERE is no resting place for the progressive farmer." This magnificent sentence closed an eloquent prize essay written by the Rev. A. C. McDonald, Bayfield, Nova Scotia, and published in the *Eastern Chronicle*, New Glasgow. It very tersely expresses a truth old as the hills, though its existence is only known to the more advanced of the class referred to.



Cross beam, bolted with six iron bolts, one inch in diameter, and screwed together.
The four drops show uprights.
Windows four feet wide in stable, and two feet eight inches wide in barn—all glazed.



A—Spout. E—Stairs. F—Meal box. G—Grain bins. H—Chop feed and turnip shute. X—Trap Doors.

THE NEW STOCK BARN AT THE GLEN, INNERKIP, ONT.

Showing Plan of Ground Floor. Erected by Messrs. Green Bros., 1884.

The breeders of scrub cattle, or at least very many of them, fancy they have so far attained that they have got beyond the instructions of advanced cattlemen, and the teaching of papers and colleges that have a direct reference to their calling. They contentedly rest in past attainments. It is not in the sense in which the returning dove had no rest as she wandered to and fro over a cheerless waste of unsubsidied waters. Nor is it in the sense of the forest brave who can no more strike his tent pole in mother earth, saying here we rest, but in that sense in which the oldest of earth's callings is never to be perfected. Men have covered the earth with a net work of messengers, which in the rapidity of their movements almost annihilate space. In the manufacture of labor saving machines they stand amid the summits of the Andes, but in the practice of the science of agriculture they have scarcely reached the first halting place of a journey that is longer than the highway to the sun. The vacillating Roman judge said, "What is truth?" as though he fancied that amid the endless theorizing of his day certainty could never be determined. With much more reason can we say of this grand science, where

is certainty? Until this broad question, broader than the sea, has been answered in all its endless avenues, *there is no resting place for the progressive farmer.*

In Great Britain there are 25,636,308 acres laid down to permanent pasture, an increase of 380,190 acres over last year, a large increase if compared with several years ago. The *Dublin Farmer's Gazette* deplores the fact that notwithstanding the large increase in the acreage of pasture lands, the kingdom is not supporting more stock than it did years ago on a less acreage, and finds a partial explanation in the fact that the pasture in part has not been well laid down. Let us in Canada profit by this testimony. Although the laying down of permanent pastures here is yet in its infancy, it is begun, and it is of incalculable importance that it is begun and carried on properly. It is well to determine first the grasses best adapted for this purpose, which can only be ascertained by the experience of those who have tried them. If the parties who have experimented in this matter would give the results of their efforts to our readers, they would confer a great boon on the stock-raising public, and per-

haps gain something additional themselves by the interchange of experiences. Whatever may be overlooked by those who engage in the work of laying down pastures, two things cannot be neglected without certain failure. One is to shun those grasses which will not stand the severity of our winters, and the other, thoroughly drain the lands before laying them down, unless nature has already done the work. Grasses of any value will not maintain their hold on soils so wet that they honeycomb with every fall of temperature. Thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in Ontario are left to lie valueless because they have not been drained. Open drains would in many instances give a foothold to coarse grasses, but the addition of under drains would form a favorite habitation for the most valuable and nutritive of our grasses. The elements of beef and milk production that are thus locked up in the cold embrace of wet soggy lands it would be difficult to estimate.

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

Agricultural Institutes.

Our plan is to furnish three papers on this subject, to appear in successive numbers of the JOURNAL. The first will treat of the *objects* of those meetings, the second of their *utility*, and the third of their *management*.

FIRST PAPER.

The inauguration of the holding of these Institutes in various parts of the Province has been a wise movement on the part of the Government, judging of them by that safe principle, that the tree is known by its fruits. They were not only well attended, but the enthusiasm manifested by those who assembled to take part in them shows their adaptation to supply a felt want, and the further fact that some of them, through organization, have been given a permanent form, puts a sea upon their utility that is not to be mistaken.

From the nature of his calling the farmer is largely isolated from his fellow-farmers during the most of his days, and when he does meet with them, as in the market-place or in the township hall on election days, it is not to be expected that on such occasions much will either be said or heard on topics relating to the improvement of his methods. True, he can look in at his neighbors during the long winter evenings and discuss matters of common interest, but even then the assistance he gets is meagre, as the methods of the neighbor are in all probability much the same as his own.

The Institute draws men from a wide area, who, meeting in convention, and discussing some topic relating to agriculture upon which a paper has been read, gives to the whole meeting in half a day all, or nearly all, that is known upon the subject by the people of the whole section thus assembled. In this way the results of the investigations of a lifetime, by a specialist, may be imparted in an hour or two, thus affording the men of an entire county, or even a much wider area, a rare opportunity of gleaning information of unquestioned value, at the cost only of the time spent in attendance.

There is one feature connected with those Institutes which particularly pleases us, it is the absence of that commercial element that we cannot but think has seriously hindered the usefulness of organizations honestly intended to benefit the farmer. There is no bait held out to him that his presence will enable him to make a better deal, when bantering for the necessities of life. We do not deny that money is the ultimate object that moves him to attend, but it is money that he hopes to make through the increased knowledge that he will obtain by attending the Institute, and making the most of his opportunities while there, on the principle that knowledge rightly applied is at the root of all money-making. This is a very different thing from meeting to engage in barter, as it leaves the mind untrammelled—free to drink in everything of use that may be said.

We do not say that farmers should not organize to defend their commercial rights. When men of every calling have their unions, if not their rings, it would be a hardship to the farmer to say that he must not take steps to defend himself. Nay, when he is fleeced by the manufacturer, robbed by the professional man, bled by the irrepresible agent, and pocket-picked by the sharpers of every class, not to defend himself would be culpable cowardice. Yet the Institute is not the place for this: its primary object is to *diffuse more light upon the great subject of agriculture in all its bearings, and through this diffusion to lift the farmers to a higher plane along with their noble calling.*

The first object, then, is to diffuse light on the subject of agriculture. We can conceive of no more effective method of accomplishing this end than through the agricultural Institute, and of none that will accomplish so much in this direction for the outlay. Farmers' clubs look in the same direction, and have done excellent service in their way, but it is more *local* in its character. The Institute, as it were, takes up the work where the club leaves it down, and diffuses knowledge of a higher character and through a far wider circle. Institutes, in their transient character, are simply mass meetings of the club, aided by the strong arm of the Government. In their more permanent character they will consist of a succession of such meetings, which, we trust, will also be sustained in part by similar patronage. The principle of State support has already been conceded, in providing the services of the professors without any charge. And if such assistance has proved advantageous to the solitary meeting of the Institute, and unquestionably it has, it follows that assistance from the same quarter would not only be legitimate, but highly advantageous. This timely assistance has provided papers of a scientific character which otherwise would have been beyond the reach of the farmers' clubs. These have been carefully sifted by the shrewd discernment of the practical farmers in attendance, and so separated from their visionary superfluities that the farmers have gone home with rich stores of useful knowledge which will be drawn upon to advantage in the entire future of their operations. These have been intermingled with papers on practical subjects less scientific in their nature, which, along with the animated discussions which have followed them, have imparted more knowledge on the subject treated of than could in some instances have been obtained in a lifetime of practice alone. The second object, that of raising the farmer to a higher plane along with his calling, follows consequent upon the diffusion of light. If you ask how shall the reproach of being "hewers of wood" be taken away from the farmers, we answer, by diffusing light amongst them. If you question, how shall the farmer be enabled to make two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, we reply, by dispensing light. This involves doubling the fertility of their lands and along with it doubling the national wealth, which is quite within our reach. If you say, how shall farmers be led to realize that theirs is the grandest calling under the sun, a consciousness of which will check that exodus of useful talent that is now buried amid the counting-houses and the dingy ware-rooms of the cities, we have the one answer—give them light.

This is what those Institutes have done, and done at a less cost than any machinery that we have ever known put in motion for the benefit of the farmers, when we think of the results, and this we conceive is what they will do, and all the more effectively if given a permanent character. As is with everything that is new, they shall be enabled continually to rise on "stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things."

It is because they have filled a felt want that they have been so popular. It was inspiring, if anything sublunary can inspire, to see a dozen or so sturdy old farmers who would scarcely say "good day" to you on the road, wishing to speak at once at these meetings, and when the first whisperings of their successes had gone abroad, we are not surprised to learn that the Government were importuned to send on their professors from all quarters of the land, which, of course, necessitated their saying to very many of the applicants, "Wait till another season."

Farmers' Club near Rockton.

From Mr. James McCormick, of Rockton, we learn that a club has been established in S. S. No. 7, near Rockton, and that the next subject to be discussed is "The advisability of preventing the use of scrub sires." Mr. McCormick writes further, "Your JOURNAL will continue a favorite here if conducted in future in the same spirit. I think you ought to publish the constitution of the Wentworth Farmers' Institute for the benefit of others."

We exceedingly regret that we will have to lay aside our notes of the meeting of the Institute held at Hamilton on January 17th and 18th, which was so happily presided over by Mr. Thomas Lawry, the warden, and to promote the success of which Mr. J. H. Smith, Inspector of Schools, labored so assiduously, and at which several papers of much value were read and discussed. We shall give instead what has been asked from many quarters, the objects of the Institute and the by-laws governing it.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. The members of the Association having observed the great good that has resulted from farmers meeting together for the interchange of ideas on the practical features of their work, both in Canada and in the United States, have decided to establish an Institute permanent in its character, which shall receive the benefits of such interchange of thought to the farmers of this section.

2. The co-operation of the farming community is absolutely necessary to insure the success and permanency of the Institute; their cordial support is therefore confidently looked for.

3. It is proposed by the Institute to hold a series of meetings throughout the winter months of each year at Hamilton, or other convenient place, at which papers on subjects of practical interest and value to the farming community will be read and discussed.

4. These papers will be prepared by gentlemen who have made the study of their subjects the work of years, and who can in a concise manner and in a very short space of time, give the benefit of their experiences.

5. In addition to discussing subjects of practical value and the procuring of the best available talent for reading of papers, this Institute will seek to develop a taste for the study of agriculture, and thus combine the best practical work with the highest available knowledge.

6. The holding of such meetings cannot but result, in many cases at least, in the saving of labor and in an increased production to the farmer in his operations, thereby materially enhancing the financial results of his work.

BY-LAWS.

1. That the name of the organization be "The Wentworth Farmers' Institute."

2. That the membership of said organization shall consist of all persons who pay an annual fee of One Dollar, which will give to every member of the family all the rights of membership except that of voting.

3. That the officers consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Committee of Management, consisting of five, all of whom must be members of the institute, and who are not at the time of their election in arrears for dues.

4. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings when present. In his absence his place shall be filled by the Vice-President.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to convene all meetings on the order of the Committee of Management; he shall keep minutes of all meetings, he shall be responsible for the custody of the books, papers, and other property of the institute, shall receive and hold all monies belonging to the Institute, shall pay out the same on the order of the President, and render a proper financial statement yearly at such meeting as the Committee of Management shall designate, and he shall also keep a list of members and attend to all duties properly pertaining to his office.

It shall be the duty of the Committee of Management to supervise the practical work of the Institute in all its details.

5. The election of officers shall take place immediately after the adoption of these by-laws, and there-

after at the first meeting of the Institute held subsequent to the first day of January in each year, which shall be the annual meeting, and any vacancies occurring may be filled by election at the next ordinary meeting.

6. The annual fee shall be payable at the first meeting of each year.

7. No person shall be entitled to vote at any meeting except members not in arrears.

8. The meetings shall be held at the City of Hamilton, or at such other place as the Committee of Management shall designate.

9. These By-laws may be added to, amended, or rescinded in part or in whole at any meeting of the Institute by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting.

The Dairy.

THE dairymen of Scotland have shown themselves quite capable of doing things that are handsome. While attending the convention at Morrisburg we were gratified with a sight of the magnificent gold watch which those gentlemen presented to Prof. J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, N. Y., whom they employed as their instructor last summer, and who is this year again going over for a similar purpose. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to J. B. Harris by the dairymen of Scotland in appreciation of his valuable services, November 20th, 1884." It is pleasing to know that one of her own sons is being the means of revolutionizing the cheese industry in the land of his nativity. The cheese made under his directions sell in Scotland for at least five shillings per hundred pounds more than those made on the old system.

MR. CHAS. LOTT, North Warren, Warren Co., Penn., U. S. A., favored us with a call not very long ago. His experience in giving ice-cold water vs. spring water to milk cows should be noted by hundreds, and therefore we repeat it. Owing to imperfect arrangements in reference to the water supply and stabling, the cows were obliged to drink from openings cut in the ice, and to remain out for an hour or two during the cleaning of the stables. The amount of milk sold per day was 78 quarts, and much difficulty was found in keeping up the supply. The present winter the water is being conveyed in pipes from a spring, and but one row of cows is let out at a time, and only allowed to remain out a few minutes. This year, from the same number of cows, the daily yield is 126 quarts, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the supply under a feeding ration scarcely so favorable as that given last winter. This is exactly in keeping with a statement made by Mr. Malcolm, of Blandford, at the Woodstock Farmers' Institute, to the effect that cold water given to cows in winter had to be warmed at the expense of additional feed. At Woodstock we had the simple statement of fact, of the truth of which no doubt Mr. Malcolm had satisfied himself by actual test. Mr. Lott's experience is a striking confirmation of its truth. Do not forget it, farmers; it is a very expensive way to take the chill off water for your stock in winter when it has to be done by giving large quantities of additional feed.

Eastern Dairyman's Association.

This association met at Morrisburg on the 4th Feb., at 10 a. m., when the president, Mr. D. Derbyshire of Brockville, opened the meeting with a clear, concise, and deliberate address. He deplored the amount of second class cheese that was yet made, notwithstanding the amount that was really good. He thought the amount made next year would be considerably in advance of this year's make, and therefore it became more and more important that only prime cheese should be made. The state of the butter in-

dustry should cause us to hang our heads in shame. The butter was not put upon the market sufficiently early.

Mr. D. M. McPherson was called upon to open the discussion. He stated that while in some dairies an average of but \$18 per cow was realized, many others averaged \$30 to \$35 per cow. He thought that it was possible to bring the standard up to 6,000 lbs. per cow per season, 600 lbs. in cheese, 200 lbs. in butter, and \$50 per cow. He thought that \$15 at least was required to maintain a dairy cow for one year, and therefore there was a margin of loss in the low standard dairy cow. If a dairy averaging \$20 per cow per season yield a trifling margin of profit, it is very clear that there would be a handsome profit on the \$40 per season cow. Dairy goods should be put upon the market as soon as possible, particularly in the early months. Dairymen should encourage the establishment of large factories, as the small ones could not be made to pay. The feeding of the soil had been greatly overlooked in former discussions, although it was one of the fundamentals of the business.

The last four years had given the highest average during 15 years of production. It paid to produce milk at 80 cents per hundred, and he saw no reason why this price could not be obtained for 20 years to come.

The president strongly emphasized the importance of raising the standard of dairy products all around. Farmers should pay 1½ cents for making cheese, and demand of the manufacturer a better article.

M. Cook, of the firm of Lord, Cook & Son, of Aultsville, read a paper on Holsteins. He said they acclimated easily, were very hardy, matured early, and produced an excellent quality of beef. At one year old the heifer calves often weigh 800 pounds, and the cows from 1,200 to 1,800. They often yield near 100 lbs. of milk per day, and from 2 to 3 lbs. of butter. They fatten easily, in proof of which Mr. Powell has succeeded in producing a gain in a Holstein steer of 7 lbs. a day.

Mr. F. McCrea, of Spring Valley, stated that one of his Holstein heifers, 22 months old, had produced 62 lbs. a day through the month of May. Her feed was 4 quarts of ground oats and bran per day, and running on grass.

This paper was further discussed with much animation. The editor then read a paper on "The possibilities of the dairy cow," also followed by discussion.

Mr. McCrea laid much stress upon the importance of feeding regularly, and but twice a day. Last year his average was over 60 lbs. per day. He soils a little with small green corn—allots 3 acres to a cow in pasturage.

Mr. Howard Bissell, of Algonquin, and James Whitton, instructors, east and west of Kingston respectively, read full reports of their work, which were also discussed. The number of factories in 1884 in the eastern section was 206. Out of the 100 factories the former had visited, 50 made a fine quality of cheese; of 106 visited by Mr. Whitton, many of them showed a marked improvement over last year. The remarks that followed showed that the instructors had been diligent in their work.

Evening.

H. Wade, secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, read a paper on "Cows for the dairy." He described a good dairy cow as,

1. An animal to which nature had given great vitality and well balanced organs.
2. Her digestive and assimilative organs are of the largest capabilities.
3. All the food digested above what is required to maintain the animal in health and full vigor is converted into milk.

4. The disposition, the size and symmetry of the animal, the form of the udder in regard to the labor of milking, is of the most desirable kind.

5. As part of the financial consideration, in style and color she is a creature of beauty, and possesses such purity of blood as to be able to transmit all her excellencies.

He then dwelt upon the distinguishing features of the different breeds of dairy cattle.

Thursday, 5th February.

Mr. J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, N. Y., read a very interesting paper on Dairying in Scotland. He congratulated Canada on the peerlessness of her attainments in the cheese industry. In this respect she leads the world, as he had had occasion to notice while in the old country markets.

The cheese district of Scotland comprises only the counties of Wigtownshire, Kirkcubright, Dumfries, Ayr and part of Argyllshire, so that but little need be feared from competition from that quarter. In climate, water and pasturage, Scotch dairymen had the advantage, so that they would soon be able to produce cheese of the finest quality. Scotland had somehow succeeded in mixing herself up in a remarkable degree in the world's affairs. Dairy farms are large there, and they maintain a larger number of cattle than those of Canada in proportion to the extent. Their dairy buildings are more substantial than ours, but not so well arranged. In caring for the stock but little heed is given to economize time, in the method adopted. The breed of the cows used is the Ayrshire only. Very great attention is given by Scotch dairymen in breeding their cows, which is encouraged by the prizes given. They give much attention to the feeding of calves, feeding them with milk for a time and afterwards adding a liberal supply of thoroughly boiled bean-meal, or of oil-cake, etc. He then described the result of his labors in the Scottish dairy, which he believed had been the means of bringing largely increased returns to the class engaged in this work over there.

Friday, 5th.

Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, read his admirable paper on "dairy products as a food." It is so full of useful thought, that giving it in fragments or but portions of it, would not do it justice. Everyone interested in the consumption of cheese should try and secure a copy of the report and give it a careful perusal.

The interesting address of Prof. Wetherell, of Boston, treated of dairy, husbandry, cost of breeding milk cows, milk records, selection and improving dairy stock, with some interesting statements regarding cross-breeding. He believed in specialities in farming, and that no farmer should go into dairying whose farm was not sufficiently well adapted to admit of his going into it in that way. Jersey and Guernsey cows were excellent as butter producers. For milk production the Ayrshire, Holstein and Short-horns fill the bill. The professor laid much stress upon the propriety of keeping milk records in the dairy, and of thus ascertaining at the earliest possible moment the cows that are unprofitable. He favored feeding cows on steamed food for butter production rather than ensilage, and answered a volley of questions that showered in upon him from every side relating to the feeding of cattle, and other things.

Mr. Thomas McDonald, of Morrisburg, treated of "The butter industry." He remarked that only unity and concerted action on the part of the dairymen were requisite to place Canada in the van of the butter-making countries of the world. In making butter it is all important to suit the tastes of the consumers.

Canada had lost golden opportunities in the British market, but it was not too late to recover lost ground. Butter should be put as speedily as possible upon the market at all seasons of the year. He concluded by saying that he, in conjunction with others, was ready to assist the people in carrying out the suggestion.

Dr. Chamberlin, of Morrisburg, who has been a steadfast friend of the convention, addressed it briefly on the great importance of milk as a factor in human foods, and on the duty of every producer to provide it in its purity. He was happy to say that we had a Government that had been liberal in sustaining our agricultural industries—including the dairyman's associations, the exhibitions, and the Experimental Farm. We understand this gentleman, in conjunction with his father-in-law, established the first cheese factory in this eastern section.

Prof. S. M. Berre, of Montreal, gave his exhaustive paper on "Methods of butter-making," which, like Prof. Arnold's, should be read in the report to get a complete idea of it.

Prof. J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, N. Y., read a paper on "Hints on cheese-making." Amongst the causes which produce poor cheese are the following:

(1) Some of the cows may have been out of health or may have eaten something prejudicial to the quality of the milk. The herd may have had access to bad water, or the cows may have been worried or overdriven, causing the milk to spoil in the udder.

(2) Filth breeds a numerous progeny of refractory and vicious consequences.

(3) The cheese may be injured by setting the milk at night too deep or too shallow. The point when the rennet must be applied to give best results, the maker must learn to determine for himself.

(4) Evil results follow heating too high or too little; from the use of too much or too little rennet; from not cutting at the proper time; from scalding too rapidly; from drawing the whey too soon or not soon enough; from insufficient draining and over acidity; from a lack of maturity; from miscalculation as to the quantity of salt used; from mistakes in the time for going to press, and from having curing rooms faulty in temperature.

W. Weld, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, London, made some pungent and trenchant remarks on the value of truth, light and justice in carrying on the great industries of the country, and in a very earnest and forcible manner.

The meeting was throughout a most decided success. The attendance was excellent throughout, and most happily presided over by Mr. D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, who, to a commanding presence, has the happy, though rare gift of saying the exact word at the right moment. Indeed, we have seldom looked upon a more substantial and more intelligent looking audience, a conclusion amply borne out by the intelligent and well-put questions with which the various speakers were plied. A meeting so well attended and so judiciously conducted in behalf of an interest so important, cannot but be productive of great good. More prominence was given at this convention to the raising of the standard of the dairy cow than at that of the western dairymen, and we think wisely. If we may be allowed a suggestion to both of these associations, it will be this. *In future divide the number of papers read by two, and have more discussion.*

The officers elect for the present year, are D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, President; D. Vanderwater, Foxboro', 1st Vice-President; Thomas Walker, Wellman's Corners, 2d Vice-President; Harford Ashley, Belleville, Secretary, and R. Daly, Foxboro', Treasurer; and D. M. McPherson, Lancaster, Ira Morgan, Metcalf; James Bissell, Algonquin; Jas. Haggerty,

West Huntingdon; P. Hinman, Grafton; and H. Wade, Toronto, Directors.

A banquet in the evening was given to the association, by a few prominent resident gentlemen, in behalf of the town, in the St. Lawrence Hotel, with the venerable W. McKenzie, Esq., Reeve of Morrisburg and Warden of the united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, in the chair. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the great agricultural interests of the country were viewed in their many-sidedness in the speeches that were made.

Feeding Dairy Cows on Oats Alone.

Mr. F. H. McCrea, of Spring Valley, near Brockville, Ont., who has been dairying for some 12 years, and who has now 100 cows, has latterly adopted a method of feeding his cows in winter, which is very simple, and requires but little labor. It consists in feeding oats unthreshed that have been cut a little green. They are also unbound, but parties who have self binders can still further lessen the labor by binding them. Other than this the cows get no feed, and are doing well, better than ever before. The supply of milk is abundant, and of a good quality. Mr. McCrea is of the opinion that it is the cheapest method of feeding cows that he has ever attempted, and his past record has shown that he is a very practical man. If any other dairymen in the country have adopted this labor saving method, we would like very much to have them report results. Any practices that are effective, and which lessen labor, are well worthy of attention.

Poultry.

Poultry Notes for March.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

Owing to a considerable hurry and extra attention to our fowls on the eve of our departure for Guelph show, we neglected to mail our notes for February until our return, and as the JOURNAL was sharp on time, we, like most dilatory people, *got left*. However, when the JOURNAL came to hand containing an able and extended communication from Mr. Gain, we felt that our readers had nothing to complain of for that issue. Mr. G., with his usual modesty, forbears to say anything in reference to sitting hens, etc.

Now, we have only to say, just wait a while; don't set them yet in any case; the middle of March is early enough to set a hen for any purpose whatever. If you wish chicks for the fall shows they will be large enough by that time, and are in nine cases out of ten finer in every way than those hatched earlier. Chicks hatched in January and February are very liable to have large, crooked combs, and be coarser in all respects than those hatched in April or May, while on the other hand too late hatching must be avoided; as the chicks are just as liable to be too fine in bone and too small. Some exhibitors seem to think earlier hatching necessary to secure size, but it is unnecessary. We have a Dark Brahma cockerel hatched early in April that kicks the beam at 10 lbs. 4 oz., while the disqualifying weight is less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., which shows plenty of margin to work on without the extra trouble and uncertain results of early hatching.

As to the method of setting a hen, we take a light box 2 feet long and 14 inches deep, and the same in width; take another board about 8 inches wide and 15 or 16 inches long and nail on as a cover to a portion of the box at one end. Now stand the box on end and you have a box 14 inches square and 8 inches deep, and a protected space above of sixteen inches.

Now fill partially with straw and tobacco stems if available; if not, make the nest of straw, and sprinkle well with sulphur. Now put in a nest egg (we use the porcelain eggs), and put your hen on set, the open side of the box to the wall. Leave for twenty-four hours, then take the hen off and water and feed. If she now goes to the nest herself it is safe to give her eggs; if not, better put her on and try her another day before risking eggs under her. The object of this box nest is to confine the hen so you can feed and water her at your pleasure. It will be found best to do this once a day, and that as early in the morning as possible.

Another convenient device for this purpose is a common cheese box. Nail laths on about two feet long about six in number at equal distances, except one space to be left wide enough for the ingress and egress of the hen. Now nail the upper ends to the cover and tack a piece of warm canvas of the proper length (20 to 24 inches), to the cover; let it go right around the box, with the joint of the canvas just on one side of the space left for the door of the nest. The top of the canvas may be tacked to the cover all the way round, but leave the bottom loose far enough that when it is raised up or pulled back it will leave sufficient door room. It is well to fasten this down when the hen is on the nest, either by pieces of twine properly placed, or have a hole in the canvas and a nail partly driven into the bottom to hook it on.

We notice in the January issue some comments on our December notes by a Mr. Gudge, of N. S., and have only to say, all right, friend Goudge, speak out every time; we make no random statements, consequently are prepared to take criticisms in a friendly spirit; but you know, Mr. Goudge, if you have kept Asiatics, that they lay better in winter than Brown or any other Leghorns. Surely your twenty years' experience has taught you that. We have two Dark Brahma pullets, both of which began to lay on the same day, the 27th of November last, and up to January 27th the pair laid 72 eggs, and instead of being forced, we tried, as far as feeding went, to keep them back, as they were show birds, and we were anxious that they should grow instead of producing eggs. I might say further that these birds were kept in a coop where water froze constantly.

As far as precocity is concerned, we are prepared to admit that Leghorns lay younger than most other breeds, and that they will lay more eggs in the course of the year than any Asiatic, but that with the mercury lingering in the vicinity of zero they will lay as well as P. Rocks or Brahmas, we can't see it, and have yet to learn it if it is a fact, or that they will produce as many eggs from December to April.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Annual Show of the Poultry Association of Ontario.

The annual show of this association was held at Guelph, January 20th to 23rd inclusive, and was a decided success. This association has, during the past two years, met with great success, and now has one of the best, if not the best show on the continent. The entries this year numbered considerably over a thousand, and the prizes upwards of fifteen hundred dollars. The quality of the exhibit was good, in fact, unusually good. Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas were the two largest classes, and both were well up to the mark in quality. In Dark Brahmas the exhibit was the best in both numbers and quality that we have ever seen. Your correspondent won four prizes out of a possible six on young birds. In old birds Mr. O. C. Wilson, of Seaforth, Ont., show-

ed a grand pair imported from Taunton, Mass., which won first with male and female, although they did not score as high as the first prize young birds. The show of Cochins was very large in all the different varieties, but a great many of the finest specimens in appearance were disqualified by the judges as under weight. This was the first time the prizes had been awarded by scoring, and there was some surprise at the result of the weighing, which would not have occurred had the exhibitors taken the precaution to weigh their birds before making their entries.

We noticed one grand pair of Buffs, exhibited by P. Breiding, of Berlin, Ont., the cockerel weighing 10 pounds. The show of Langshans was moderately good, but not equal to many of the other classes. The show of games was very large, but did not appear to advantage, as they were placed about six feet from the floor, and the coops they occupied were at least four inches too low for them, which prevented their station being seen to advantage. We noticed some really magnificent piles and duckwings while in black and brown reds the best specimens were not so good as we have seen in former years, although good on the whole. The display of Bantams was good, while the Hamburg class, especially blacks, was extra good and fully represented. Leghorns, both white and brown, were very numerous, and some of them good, but as a class were not extra in quality. Black Spanish was fairly represented; some of the birds were excellent, one specimen we noticed scoring 97½ points. Dorkings of all kinds were good; some very fine white ones were shown by Messrs. Bogue, of London, who also showed some very fine white crested black Polish, one hen in this class securing 98 points. Golden Polish were good. S. Stewart, London, and W. McNeil, of same place, secured most of the prizes on these birds. Houdans were few in number and good in quality, this being the only French bird that was represented. Mr. H. B. Donovan, of Toronto, made a grand exhibit of pigeons, and had it about all his own way, carrying all before him. There were some very fine Bronze turkeys, one weighing over forty-five pounds, it was stated, but we did not see him weighed, and can not vouch for it. All the classes of ducks were good, Rouen, Pekin and Aylesbury. The geese were also magnificent. A few lop-eared rabbits were shown, said to be very fine specimens of the breed. In the class "any other variety not mentioned," there were several entries of Wyandottes, but very few of them presented the grand appearance we expected from the cuts seen in the poultry journals. Mr. Alfred Flaun, of London, showed two pullets that came something near the ideal Wyandotte, and there is little doubt that in a few years these birds will be seen much better marked; and if their economic merits are as great as their friends claim, they will be a valuable addition to our poultry interests, and bid fair to become a formidable rival to the popular Plymouth Rocks.

On Thursday, 22d, the annual meeting was held for the election of officers, etc., which assembled as follows:—Thos. Gowdey, Guelph, President; A. Bogue, London, 1st vice-President; J. McClelland, Peterborough, 2nd vice-President; George Murton, Secretary, re-elected. Directors re-elected—R. McKay, Hamilton; S. Butterfield, Sandwich. Elected—Messrs. Morris, Guelph; Crowie, Guelph; Spragge, Guelph; Buck, Brantford; Barker, Toronto; Finch, Seaforth; and Wm. McPhail, London.

It was decided to hold the next annual show in the city of Guelph. It was also decided by a vote of thirty to nine that the birds shall not be scored at the next show. The principal objection seemed to be the time required, as in this show some of the birds were

not judged until almost noon of the last day of the show. The largest exhibit was made by Messrs. A. & D. Bogue, of London, which was said to be the largest ever made in Canada by one firm. They entered over eighty birds, and were almost invariably successful. The next in order was Wm. McPhail, of London, who exhibited about fifty birds, and won almost as many prizes. It was estimated that fully one-third of the exhibits came from London and vicinity. The judging was satisfactory in most cases. Messrs. Butterfield, Sandwich; and Jarvis, London, officiated in that capacity.

JANUARY, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I feel that I would be doing you an injustice were I not to acknowledge the benefits I have derived from advertising in your JOURNAL. I have advertised in a great many publications, but must say that in my experience your JOURNAL stands at the head of them all. Wishing you a prosperous future with the JOURNAL, I remain,

Yours truly,
THOMAS GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

The Apiary.

March Management.

If they have been properly managed before, the rule for March is, Let the bees be. Don't touch them. Avoid every disturbance, great or small, all winter and till they may safely go to work upon the advent of mild weather. Disturbance causes movement, movement causes undue eating of honey; undue eating causes engorgement, evacuation, filth, disease, death.

But what if they have not food enough? Well, it is a bad case, in which no good bee-man is found, except per force. And if you are a bad bee-man, the case is not only bad but worse, for you will be apt to mismanage remedial efforts. The best way to feed is to give a card of honey, removing others to make room. The card given should be warmed up for some hours in a warm room, and placed at one side of the bee cluster. And since there is disturbance at the time, crowd the bees into as small room as possible by placing a division board. If bees become restive, they should have a fly. Let them out, if indoors, in a bright, calm day, temperature not lower than 40°, where there is no light snow to sink in, or pools to drown in. Set back again when settled, and let them alone.

If bees are outside in chaff hive, feed the same way. See that the fly-hole be unobstructed by any cause. When opening hive, clear out dead bees and damp, if any. Single board hives outside in winter are not "the thing."

Carefully keep up temperature of hive; allow no draught. Much disturbance and frequent feeding will excite to breeding, when many of the old bees will die, and possibly leave the immature brood to die and decay and produce "foul brood."

There are many ways of feeding. A block of prepared candy may be set down in a frame. Where the hive is two story, feed from an inverted glass jar on top of frame, having a perforated lid, and packed around so there can be upward draught. Any way will do in which good food is made accessible without lowering temperature.

In my greenest days I fed a stock successfully in an unused room in the dwelling house, during March and April, by placing a small dish at a hole on the honey-board, with syrup under floating sticks. Each

morning, when all was quiet, I lifted the cover, filled the dish, tapped gently, and the bees came to the syrup trooping as sheep called to the salt-trough. Occasionally they get into a great rage at their confinement, and the heat became so great I feared suffocation. I would then take them outside, covering with a net the space I opened by letting down the bottom-board, and making apertures above. The abundant cold air soon settled them, when they were again brought in. But this course could not be followed with many stocks, and in some ways was very objectionable, specially on account of upward draught. I afterward made a feed-box of quarter inch board, seam tightened with hot wax, having a projection or porch at one end without bottom, and all covered airtight with glass. This I placed on honey-board so the porch stood over a hole, up which the bees came and entered the box of syrup with floating rack, and found the ascending heat sufficient. Standing out in frost and snow a good stock could feed thus all winter. But I do not recommend this course, mentioning it only as an expedient which may possibly suggest something in some time of necessity—for good bee-men must be full of "witty invention." I used the honey-board, then, but cloth or quilt or cushion afterwards.

Stocks that are weak have an option. Unite them—a thing often successfully attempted—or crowd them into very small and warm space by themselves. But good bee-men never have weak stock, which are always unprofitable and annoying.

During this month see that you have all preparation for the summer campaign completed or at least put into shape for early completion. Anticipate every emergency and prepare for it.

Of course these instructions are not necessary to intelligent bee-men, and if not intelligent they should at once betake themselves to the source of information. A man who is so stupid as to think he can get on without information, obtainable for a dollar or two, is too stupid to be a bee-man.

J. F.

Horticultural.

Meeting of Winona and Stoney Creek Grape Growers' Club.

(From our own correspondent.)

A meeting of the above society was held in the old church, School Sec. No. 2 Saltfleet, on February 11th, but owing to the bitter cold, the mercury being 19 below zero, with a hard wind blowing, which has effectually destroyed the peach crop for this year, there was only a small attendance. However, after lunch and a warm cup of tea, the programme was taken up.

The officers having been elected as follows: President, Wm. Orr; Vice-President, George Slingerland; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. Smith; Board of Directors, F. M. Carpenter, Isaac Smith, Joseph Tweedle, Wm. Spera, Murray Pettit, J. W. Smith and Robert Dewar; the first thing on the programme was a paper on "Small fruits," read by A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, which was very interesting to those present. Mr. Smith advised growers to study the market, and the soil and climate of the locality, before planting. If one has early land, let him plant early varieties, and if another has late land, let him plant late varieties, thus avoiding an overstocked market. Again, if it was found that there was a better local market for one kind of fruit than another, other things being equal, plant the kind in most demand; for instance, if one lives near an evaporator where certain kinds of fruit are wanted, it would be wise to plant

with a view of working off any surplus, at least to the evaporator. If a local market is found as good as any other for strawberries, it would pay better to plant some of the soft but heavy-yielding varieties, such as Crescent Seedling or Manchester. For successful small fruit culture, would lay down the following rules: Select the best soil, climate and varieties; shelter as much as possible from extreme cold of winter and drought of summer by mulching and other means. Secure all moisture possible during fruiting season. Feed liberally. Pick and handle carefully. Use good, clean, attractive packages. Put just as good fruit in bottom as on top of basket, so that you can sell twice to same party, and you will succeed. Would recommend the following varieties in order of ripening:

Strawberries—Early Canada, Crescent Seedling, Wilson's Albany, Manchester, Sharpless, Arnold's Pride, Jersey Queen and James Vick.

Black Raspberries—Souhegan & Tyler, Mammoth Cluster, and Greggs.

Red Raspberries—Highland Hardy, Hansell, Cuthbert and Niagara.

Blackberries—Dorchester, Snyder, and Kittatiny

Gooseberries—Houghton and Downing.

Red Currants—Victoria, Versailles, Cherry & Fay's Prolific.

White Currants—White Grape.

Black Currants—Black Naples and Lee's Prolific. And would recommend for trial the following:

Strawberries—Mrs. Garfield, Daniel Boone and Cornelia.

Raspberries—Reliance, Marlboro', and Ohio.

Blackberry—The Agawan.

In answer to questions Mr. Smith said, gooseberries thrived better and mildewed less with plenty of moisture. Had noticed this in gardens near Niagara Falls where the ground was moist with the spray. Thought Lee's Prolific preferable to Black Naples on sandy soil, as it does not grow so much to bush, and is a milder flavored currant. Thought Fay's currant had not been too highly praised, and that James Vick strawberry had. Esteemed the Caroline the most among the yellow raspberries. Shaffer's Colossal, a very heavy bearing raspberry, but a very bad color. Pride of the Hudson raspberry, a failure. Would prefer unleached ashes as a fertilizer on his sandy loam at present prices. Thought rust on raspberries and blackberries was not caused by wet land, and said all bushes affected should be dug up and burned root and branch.

Fifteen minutes were next spent in a talk on apples and pears. Mr. D. M. Smith thought Flemish Beauty spotted and cracked too badly, both here and in New York State, to warrant it being placed among best two pears to plant for profit. Would name Bartlett and Beurre D'Anjou as standards, and Duchess as dwarf. Mr. Pettitt recommended Beurre Gifford as dwarf. Mr. Orr liked Louise Bonne.

Mr. A. M. Smith thought Duchess and Seckel most exempt from blight. Mr. House had found Beurre D'Anjou most exempt.

The next subject taken up was grapes, regarded here as of more importance than all the rest, as there are planted in this township nearly 200 acres, mostly in small vineyards, none over 11 acres. E. D. Smith introduced the subject by asking a series of questions. Among others. What is the most profitable red grape? What is the most profitable early grape? Said he had found ashes a good fertilizer. Believed the Prentiss grape a failure, as it does not grow strong enough, and has not a healthy foliage, without which no grape can be a success. Was very favorably impressed with Niagara in this respect. Believed it would

pay to ship fine grapes in 10 lb. baskets instead of 20 lb. ones. Thought we should have better baskets than at present. Liked Rogers 9 and 15 among the red grapes, and Roger 14 among the blacks best. Found the Salem too tender, and the berries to burst badly in a warm wet spell. Found it paid to lay down tender varieties, but would not knowingly plant such. Thought we should raise a grape to pack and sell in the winter, as our market is at present supplied with foreign grapes 9 months of the year. Would like to know if any one had any experience with Vergennes.

Murray Pettit had found both Prentiss and Pocklington failures. Found Duchess, Lady Washington and Noah all good white grapes, the latter as good as Niagara except in quality. Would place Niagara first among the white grapes. Had known of others on rich sandy land having good success with Pocklington. Would rank Delaware as most profitable red grape if pruned severely, and all to young canes, and heavily manured. Found the Roger varieties to mildew if manured highly. For early grapes liked Red Wyoming and Dracut Amber among the new kinds, the latter a strong, healthy vine, grapes medium size, bunch medium size, quality medium also, very productive. Had made most money out of Champions, but would not think of planting them except on very early ground. Believed no one would buy Champions if they could get Moore's Early at the same time. The latter he found not a heavy bearer, nor a strong grower, being only medium in both respects; the fruit, however, is extra fine and ripe, a little later than Champion. Warden nearly resembles the Concord, though two or three days earlier.

If planting a vineyard on his present farm, would plant $\frac{1}{3}$ Concord, $\frac{1}{3}$ Champion, Moore's Early, Warden and Niagara; $\frac{1}{3}$ Delaware, Rogers' 9, 15, and Salem, but would not recommend this selection for all localities.

A. M. Smith liked the Brighton very much; it needs marketing as soon as ripe, however. Was very strongly impressed in favor of Vergennes, it being a long keeping variety of first-rate quality, and the vine a healthy and strong grower.

Mr. House would recommend allowing Roger vines to run to one or two long arms, as long as they liked. Had them 70 feet long.

Mr. Orr had found Champions paid him best, Delawares next, and Concord next. Rogers' 9 and 15 also paid, but regarded Niagara as the king of grapes.

Welcome Visitors.

The Elevator Ditching Machine, giving benefits to be derived therefrom, directions for setting up and testimonials. Manufactured by Wm. Rennie, Toronto.

The Sugar Beet, illustrated quarterly, 50 cents a year. 810 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

The catalogue of H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell Stock Farm, Picton, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Descriptive catalogue of Ontario Pump Co., Spadina Avenue and Cecil St., Toronto, Ont.

Pedigrees of a few Shorthorn bulls imported or bred by John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklyn, Ont.

Catalogue of the Greenwood herd of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont.

The tasteful and beautifully illustrated seed catalogue of J. A. Simmers, 147 King st. east, Toronto.

Price list, with illustrations of standard scales, Curneys & Ware, Hamilton, Ont.

Illustrated and descriptive catalogue of pure bred poultry, as bred by Charles Gummerding, Columbus, O., U.S.A. Forwarded on receipt of three one-cent stamps.

Catalogues of imported (June and December importations) Shorthorn cattle belonging to James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.

Report of the Minister of Education (Ont.) for the year 1884 with the statistics of 1883.

Detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance for 1884.

Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in Ontario for 1883.

Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for Province of Ontario for 1884.

Report of proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Science.

Report of Estimates of the Province of Ontario for 1885.

Seventeenth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, upon the common gaols, prisons and reformatories of Ontario.

Public Accounts of Province of Ontario for 1884.

Jottings.

MR. ALLAN PRINGLE, of Selby, Lanark Co., Ont., is wintering some 90 colonies of bees.

Of every 100 pounds of beef consumed in Great Britain it is estimated that 75 pounds are raised there.

THE Australian frozen meat export company declared a loss of £6,000 on the half year at their last meeting.

READERS of the JOURNAL will please notice the large amount of choice stock advertised for sale in this issue.

LORD WALSHINGHAM will sell his entire flock of Southdowns by auction during the summer, and the lambs in 1886.

THE wheat crop in the United States in 1884 was 513,000,000 bushels, oats 583,000,000 bushels, and corn 1,795,000,000.

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club numbers 90 members. Over 800 animals were registered in 1884, the total registration being more than 3,000.

MR. H. M. WILLIAMS, of the Hallowell stock farm, Picton, Ont., has forwarded the encouraging statement that during the month of January he received more than 40 enquiries for Holsteins, and mostly through his advertisement in the JOURNAL.

IN the vale of Alford an experiment is being carried on by Mr. Wilken, Waterside of F., and others, of crossing both ways the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus Polls. This is a most interesting experiment, the results of which will be awaited almost impatiently.

THE Iowa Hereford cattle company (Eng.) have purchased a farm to be known as Hereford Farm, for the purpose of breeding Hereford cattle at Indianola, in that state. It is capable of sustaining 300 head, and has already been stocked with 105 pedigreed animals.

IT is stated that on Canadian ranges in the west there are at the present time 30,000 head of cattle, 8,000 head of horses, and between 15,000 and 20,000 head of sheep. The time is approaching when dressed beef will not be required from Ontario, if indeed it has not come already.

IT is stated by high authorities in England that the dead meat trade, considerable as it is, is not going to affect very seriously the demand for the better class of meat. It seems the rates of transit are so high that, in cases not a few, cargoes have been shipped, not a few at a serious loss to the owners.

VERY severe losses have again been caused the cattlemen of the west upon the ranges, which must cut in very largely upon the profits of the business. Nor is this the saddest feature of these periodical visitations. The sufferings that the poor beasts undergo before they die from exposure must be very great. Humanity calls loudly that some provision be made to prevent the consequences of these calamitous visitations.

PROF. JOHN WILSON, who for many years has occupied the chair of agriculture in Edinburgh, is about resigning. Dr. Aitken, chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, and Prof. Wallace, of Cirencester, are spoken of as probable successors, though of course but one of them can have the position.

WITHIN the last five years from 3,900 to 4,000 Hereford cattle have been shipped to America. The number shipped in 1884 is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 head. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane brought 160 to Canada, Messrs. Pope & Fenn, 120; Messrs. McKay, Drew & Sharman, 70, and Green Bros, of the Glen, 7 head.

OLD country agricultural journals are giving a good deal of space to the discussion of store cattle coming over via Canada, and the probable results. The space thus occupied might better be devoted to something else, as no practical good can result from discussing what will never take place—the exportation of Wyoming stores to Great Britain via Quebec.

Mr. McCrae, of Spring Valley, Ont., has been dairying but 14 years, 12 years of which have been spent where he now is. During that time he has purchased 550 acres of land, and stocked it to its utmost capacity, and is now considered to be worth at least \$21,000. He has surely given an unmistakable answer to the question, "Can dairying be made to pay?"

CANADA'S PRIDE won the first prize in the dressed carcass ring at New Orleans, where she was exhibited by Messrs. Morrow & Renick. She is the same cow which won such laurels for Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park last year at Chicago, having been purchased from him by her latest exhibitors. Like Clarence Kirklevington, she is famous in her death as she was in her life.

In the United Kingdom, in 1884, 782 head of Aberdeen-Angus Polled cattle were sold, at an average of £36 3s. 4d., which is £5 3s. higher than the average in 1881, but considerably lower than the averages of the two intervening years. One reason assigned for the decline in price is the slackening in the American demand, and another, the severe depression.

In April, 1884, the 24 horses in training of Lord Falmouth's stud brought 36,000 guineas. At the second sale in July, 16 yearlings summed up 18,350 guineas. Of these, two were sold for 3,000 guineas each, one for 2,500 guineas, one for 2,100 guineas, and one for 1,600 guineas. The latter five were all sired by Galopin, which now stands in the next stall to Hermit, in Mr. Chaplin's stud.

THE first part of the fifteenth volume of the English Hereford Herd Book has been out for some time. It contains only the pedigrees of bulls, the numbers running from 8,176 to 9,476 inclusive. The bull Washington 8512, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, and owned by the Hereford Cattle Company of Indianola, Iowa, is engraved therein, as also the bull Maidstone 8875, owned by H. W. Taylor.

It is said that charcoal is a good addition to the food of animals, as it increases their power of accumulating fat. It should be given mixed with the food, one pint to every 25 head of sheep; one-fourth pint per head for full grown cattle, horses, or pigs, and half the amount for young animals, which should be given two or three times a week. For aiding in the rapid fattening of cattle it may be used oftener.

WE were favored with a visit, toward the close of January, from Mr. Joseph Beaudry, of Barnston, P. Q., who lives some five miles from Coaticook. Mr. B. left Montreal but three years ago, purchased a 500-acre farm, where he now resides, and is devoting himself to the feeding of shipping cattle. He is about to build a barn capable of holding some 150 head, and before completing his plans, very prudently concluded to make a tour of inspection through the west. We are much pleased to know that Mr. Beaudry takes so kindly to the very important work that he is prosecuting, and trust that he may be handsomely rewarded for his labor.

WHEN in Morrisburg we called on Mr. W. N. Barrie, manufacturer of the Champion Cabinet creamer and churn. He appears to be doing a splendid business, as we were shown a long list of orders from all parts of the Province, that are as yet unfilled, though the company are very busy manufacturing all the time. Mr. Barrie owns the patent for the Dominion, and has already shipped largely to Manitoba. The firm, which has a grand good showing of prize cards from our leading exhibitions, expects to do business next season to the extent of \$50,000. We were particularly pleased with the simplicity of the churn and the ease with which it works. It is on the swing figure 8 principle.

MR. JOHN HOPE, the manager of Bow Park, Brantford, but recently refused a magnificent offer to go to Minnesota to take charge of a stock establishment there. Mr. Hope says he believes he has a work to do at Bow Park, and intends to try and do it. While we believe that few men would have refused his offer, which was most handsome, we rejoice to know that Mr. Hope is not going to leave us at least just now. Indeed we cannot spare him. He is soon to sail for England to bring out a large and choice contingent of Shorthorns for Bow Park.

A WRITER in a western paper sagely observes: "The Merino is the most hardy constitutioned breed of sheep, and for the purposes of the average shepherd this is an all important point. There is every reason to believe that they must form the basis for the much talked of sheep of the future, on account of their extreme hardiness, a contemporary thinks. The sheep that shears a good fleece, furnishes a fine carcass, and can stand the rough usage to which sheep are very often subjected, will have a large percentage of Merino blood in its veins."

SITTYTON, the seat of the famous Cruikshank cattle, is but 13 miles north of Aberdeen by road, and three miles from New Machar, a railway station on the Buchan branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway. Its private catalogue at present contains the pedigrees of 108 cows and heifers of fashionable and valuable strains. These are the breeding stock simply. The stock bulls are Cumberland (46144), roan, calved 4th September, 1880; Dumblane (47792), red, calved 16th April, 1881; Baron Violet (47444), red, calved 27th October, 1883; Strongbow, red, calved 18th April, 1884; and Feudal Chief, red, calved 17th January, 1884.

THE establishment of a seed control station is being advocated in Ireland, on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted in some of the continental countries, as Denmark and Switzerland. The object is to insure putting upon the market only such seeds as are known to be reliable. Seedsmen throughout the country are expected to connect themselves with the station by way of membership, and to submit to certain rules. In return they receive a guaranty that the seeds they offer are sound, when such is the case, which at once removes all doubt on this point in the minds of the buyers. The control stations, in the countries named above, are assisted by the state.

MR. WM. DUTHIE, the very successful breeder of Shorthorns, of Collynie, Scotland, held a sale in January, at which 21 bulls, 6 this year heifers, and 6 one year heifers were sold. The bulls averaged £37 7s. 6d., the two year heifers £24 4s. 9d., and the one year olds £17 15s. 3d. This average is slightly below that of last year, but it was pulled down by three bulls somewhat defective, as explained by the auctioneer. Heir Apparent, a red, by Juvenile (49794), was purchased for Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada. The others, all or nearly all, remain in the country. The highest price paid was 66 guineas, given for Masterpiece, by Field Marshal, a handsome roan out of a daughter of the famous Lord Irwin, which went to Mr. Hendry, Aukerville, Nigg, Ross-shire. As many animals were purchased from Mr. Duthie for Canada during the past summer, he must possess a large herd.

THE second annual meeting of the Oxford Fat Stock Club was held in Woodstock on the 7th Feb. The financial report shows that the club is in a healthy state, and doing excellent work. Most successful Easter and Christmas fairs had been held during the year. A very large amount had been given in prizes, and a small balance is still on hand. The report throughout was very full and complete. We regret that we cannot find room for the whole of it, as it gave many excellent hints to cattle breeders. The opinion at the meeting was unanimous that the Provincial Fat Stock Show should go to Woodstock next year. The officers elect are, president, E. W. Chambers; 1st vice-president, Jos. Blackburn; and vice-president, J. K. Kanes; sec-treas., J. Craig; directors, V. Ficht, R. Smith, K. W. Green, T. Peat, A. Clarkson, W. Strode, J. Hall, G. A. Murray and S. Bickle.

ROBERT WADE, the grandfather of H. Wade, Esq., the Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, who was a Yorkshire man, was one of the very earliest breeders of Shorthorn cattle. When the country was in arms in 1837, even in those troublous times he found opportunity to give attention to the improvement of his cattle. In that year he bought a Shorthorn bull called Forester from a Mr. Simpson, living up Yonge street, near Toronto, a gentleman who was more successful in importing good cattle than in breeding them. It took Mr. Wade a week to take him home, some 70 miles. This same bull made a revolution in the neighborhood in cattle raising. In 1845 Mr. John Wade, father of the present secretary, made his first importation. How slow the progress that is often

made, even in a work of great importance! Here we find one imported bull in the country before we had responsible government, and even yet the ungraded cattle are in the majority.

THE Canadian shipper of live-stock has many advantages over the American shipper. These are summed up as below by a writer in the London *Live-Stock Journal*: "Cattle from Canada are at liberty to travel through any part of Great Britain, which enables the Canadian exporter to distribute his shipments all over the country." This enables our exporters to keep one of the firm upon the ground who follows the cattle wherever they are taken, and who also acts as salesman. The writer goes on to say, "Canadian shippers enjoy the almost unlimited confidence of their government, their bankers, and their railway and ocean steamship companies, all of whom apparently believe that a big success is in store for those engaged in building up the live-stock export trade of Canada." He concludes by saying, "The probabilities are that a very large business in feeding cattle will be inaugurated this year by Dominion dealers." Farmers, say no to this. Feed your own cattle. If it pays to send them over unfinished, it will pay better in the end to send them over finished.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has estimated that "in one year an acre of good land will produce one ton of corn, or two or three hundred weight of meat or cheese, while an acre of sea-bottom in the best fishing grounds yields a greater weight of fish every week in the year." It is stated that 471,000 tons of fish are removed from the waters of the sea along the east coast of England and Scotland. The chemical composition of fish does not differ much from that of animals raised on the farm. In the former (sprats, for instance), in 1,000 pounds, the analysis gives 20 parts of nitrogen, 8½ phosphoric acid and 1½ of potash, and 20 parts of nitrogen, 10 to 12 parts phosphoric acid and 1½ of potash in the latter, while fishes contain nearly as much oil as land animals. The impoverishment of the waters, so to speak, by this enormous drain, is more than made up, it is supposed, by the sewage, in one form and another, carried down by the rivers every year. To keep fish growing they require large quantities of the above ingredients, which abounds in the sewage of cities, hence it is reckoned that the sewage of London carried down into the sea largely exceeds the amount abstracted therefrom in the form of fish. Rivers which run through rocky beds contain but little nitric acid, which supports aquatic vegetation, and hence the comparative unproductiveness of their waters. The same may be said of rock-bound coasts.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

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

CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.

- h. Idothea (vol. 9), by Prince Rupert (12565)—seller, John Payne, Cayuga; buyer, John Bird, Canfield.
- h. Lamnda (vol. 9), by Prince Rupert (12565)—John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
- h. Cynthia (vol. 9), by Lord Languish 3rd (12089)—John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
- h. Rhea (vol. 9), by General Butler (8603)—John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
- b. Claudius (12566), by Prince Rupert (12565)—John Payne, Cayuga; John Bownes, Cayuga.
- b. Eryx (12567), by Prince Rupert (12565)—John Payne, Cayuga; William Coverdale, Canfield.
- b. Prince Rupert (12565), by Earl of Goodness 5th (8514)—Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; Chas. Walker, Cayuga.
- b. McKenzie (12566), by Diadem (11603)—Alex. Wilson, Balsam; John Dunn, Kinsale.
- b. Western Comet ad (12568), by Western Comet (9522)—A. J. Stover & Sons, Norwich; H. B. Dixon, Alton.
- h. May Queen (vol. 9), by Prince Charlie (10318)—J. W. Gibson, Nanpance; John H. Bonistell, Gordon Mills.
- b. The Laird (12574), by Lord Bright Eyes 1st (7319)—James Moore, Harrison; Jos. Walker, Mildmay.
- h. Beres (vol. 9), by Prince Arthur (12579)—Robert Shearer, Virgil; James Hiscott, Virgil.
- b. Golden Prince (12580), by Statesman 1st (44096)—John Isaac, Bomanton; Benj. Hoggarth, Bromarty.
- c. Nelly Grey (vol. 10), by Oxford Boy (1907)—Thos. Robinson, Kintore; John W. Robinson, St. Marys.
- c. Minnie May (vol. 10), by Buckingham (8184)—Thos. Robinson, Kintore; John Sims, Kintore.
- h. Strawberry ad (vol. 9), by Senator (7837)—Thos. Laidlaw, Guelph; John I. Hobson.
- h. Millie (vol. 10), by Rose's Oxford (9278)—George Ashmore, Deloraine, Man.; Jas. Cavers, Deloraine, Man.
- b. Grover Cleveland (12590), by San Polo (9321)—A. R. McGregor, Samia; Peter McGregor, Samia.
- c. Victoria 5th (vol. 10), by The Cavalier (7944)—Neil Stewart, Lumley; Peter Morrison, Chislehurst.
- c. Victoria 6th (vol. 10), by The Cavalier (7944)—Neil Stewart, Lumley; John McQueen, Lumley.
- b. Royal George (12596), by Royal Barmpton (12967)—Benj. Shub, Berlio; Levi & David Shantz, Haysville.
- b. Crown Prince (12595), by Victor Emanuel (11866)—Isaac Bricker, Roseville; Benj. Bricker, Roseville.
- b. Duke of Connaught (12597), by Gladstone (8623)—Peter Smart, Palmerston; Wm. Jackson, Palmerston.
- b. Duke of Albany (12596), by Gladstone (8623)—Peter Smart, Palmerston; John McTaggart, Mount Forest.

- b. Darby (12592), by Springwood Prince (9411)—A. White, Guelph; Owen Heffernan, Guelph.
- h. Phuebe (vol. 10), by 3rd Duke of Oneida 12766—David Roth, Cross Hill; C. L. Zehr, Tavistock.
- b. Lord Elgin (12611), by Chromo 2d (8237)—John McCausland, St. Thomas; Walter Lewis, Orwell.
- b. Star Rubrum (12612), by Western Comet (9521)—A. J. Stover & Sons, Norwich; J. Rice, Currie.
- b. Lorne (12603), by The Cavalier (7944) Neil Stewart, Lumley; Alex. McDonald, Reddeville.
- h. Marion (vol. 10), by The Cavalier (7944) Neil Stewart, Lumley; Thos. Cudmore, Lumley.
- h. Victoria 4th (vol. 10), by Washington (6460)—Neil Stewart, Lumley, Anderson Brothers, Lumley.
- h. Ellen Wye (vol. 10), by Sir John (6287)—John McGurk, Thorndale; John Steele, Thorndale.
- b. Garafava Chief (12615), by Sultan (10981)—John Doyle, Elora; Wm. Irving, Luther.
- b. Lord Wolseley (12616), by Sultan (10981)—John Doyle, Elora; Geo. Wilson, Moorefield.
- b. Flamboro' Mazurka (12600), by Mazurka Duke (5703)—R. B. Ireland, Nelson, John & Jas. Evans, Waterdown.
- b. Mazurka of Woodhill (12601), by Mazurka Duke (5703)—R. B. Ireland, Nelson; Wm. Spence, Waterdown.
- h. Scarlet Velvet (vol. 10), by Mazurka Duke (5703)—R. B. Ireland, Nelson; Wm. Spence, Waterdown.
- b. Young Britain (12617), by Emperor (15193)—Wm. Mark, Little Britain; Wm. Fell, Bury's Green.
- b. Duke of Winterbourne (12618), by Earl of Gass Hill (7031)—Wm. Glennie, Conestogo; Thos. Strachan, Linwood.
- b. King George (12620), by 15th Seraph (10821)—Wm. Glennie, Conestogo; Wm. Chapman, Brucefield.
- h. Bertie (vol. 10), by Sir Walter (12861)—Francis McBride, Binbrook; Alex. Donaldson, Binbrook.
- b. Captain Bill (12622), by Lord Lorne (8862)—Francis McBride, Binbrook; Alex. Donaldson, Binbrook.
- h. The Fairy Queen (vol. 10), by Captain Brant (8206)—Wm. Dent, Drumquin; Peter Urner, Drumquin.
- b. Pizaro (12624), by Prince Leopold (10334)—Edgar Lasby, Inverhaugh; Levi Lasby, Ponsonby.
- h. Princess of Cavan (vol. 10), by Hearty Prince (10060)—W. Phillips, Cartwright; Richard Matchett, Millbrook.
- b. Ranger (12625), by Constance Duke (826)—Samuel Harmer, Wolverton; Christian Schantz, Bright.
- b. Robbe Burns (12627), by Waxwork (8012)—B. Gibson, Whyby; Robt. H. Leary, Peterboro'.
- b. Duke of Arryle (12626), by Butterfly's Duke (11763)—Thos. Dunlar, Harriston, D. J. & D. Wilkinson, Harriston.
- b. Gay Boy 2d (12606), by Blooming; Mayflower (8153)—And. Ross, Green Bank; D. Jackson, Woodville.
- b. Lord Simcoe (12607), by Gay Boy 2d (12606)—Donald Jackson, Woodville; Angus Grant, Beaverton.
- b. Calgary (12608), by Gay Boy 2d (12606)—Don Id Jackson, Woodville; W. Bain, Beaverton.

New Advertisements

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Star Poultry Yard | Light Brahmas. |
| F. W. Kennedy | Poultry. |
| James Gibb | Berkshires for sale. |
| Jno. T. Dickson | Shorthorn Bulls for sale. |
| J. B. Wilson | Shorthorn Bulls for sale. |
| John Young | Card, Southdowns, etc. |
| Chas. Gudgeon | American Hereford Record. |
| E. C. Jones | Fencing. |
| H. Walker & Sons | Horses for sale. |
| J. W. Bartlett | Poultry. |
| Wm. Evans | Seeds. |
| John Wilcox | Shorthorn Bull for sale. |
| Adam Earchman & Son | Card, Horses, etc. |
| R. A. Brown | Horses for sale. |
| Thos. Gain | Poultry. |
| Simon & J. A. Beattie | Imp. Clydesdales for sale. |
| J. R. Walker | Rock Salt. |
| Burrow, Stewart & Milne | Stock Scales, etc. |
| L. D. Sawyer | Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, |
| J. G. Snell & Bro | Berkshire Pigs. (etc.) |
| Peter R. Lamb & Co | Fertilizers. |
| Coulthard, Scott & Co | Seed Drills. |
| W. G. Pettit | Shorthorns for sale. |
| Grand & Walsh | Sale thoroughbred cattle, etc. |
| W. B. Chisholm | Strawberry Baskets, etc. |
| Jas. S. Smith | Auction Sale. |
| R. H. Pope | Herefords for sale. |
| W. H. Carpenter | Shorthorns and Percherons. |
| Thos. Robson | Shorthorn bull for sale. |
| Ontario Pump Co | Windmills, etc. |
| J. & W. Russell | Shorthorns for sale. |
| J. C. Snell | Shorthorns for sale. |
| J. C. Snell | Jerseys for sale. |
| G. N. Kidd | Card. |
| John Currie | Card. |
| H. H. Spencer | Card. |
| S. Shunk, Jr | Card, Holsteins. |
| Thos. Good | Cleveland Bay Stallion. |
| Duncan Belton | Engagement as Feeder. |
| Samuel Smoke | Jersey for sale. |
| T. Scanlan, Jr | Eggs for sale. |
| J. S. Hart | Jerseys. |
| C. Pettit | Shorthorns for sale. |
| Box 238, Thorold | Wanted, Shropshire Ewes. |

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Stock Notes.

Shorthorns.
Mr Adam A. Armstrong, of Cranberry farm, Speedside, Ont. reports that his stock is wintering well. The calves are doing exceptionally well.

Mr Peter Tobs, of Delaware, Ont., has gathered together a nice herd of Shorthorn cattle numbering 15 head. His herd is making very satisfactory progress.

Mr. Samuel Millman, of Columbus, is commencing a herd of Shorthorns, and very wisely patronizes the very best bulls in the neighborhood, of which fortunately there is an excellent supply.

Mr. John Dimon, manager of the Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont., reports the sale of the Shorthorn bull Duke of Woodland fall—330 to J. D. Burr, of Topeka, Kansas, for \$200.

We learn from Mr. S. B. Gorwill, Ballymote, Ont., that his imported stock bull Duke of Guelders is doing remarkably well. Although he paid a good price for him, the investment has proved a good venture.

Mr Samuel Holman, of Columbus, Ont., reports the sale of three Shorthorn bulls, sired by imported Lord Glamis (48192). One went to Thomas Evans, of St. Marys, a second to David McKay, Owen Sound, and the third to Mr. Thorn.

Mr John Flock, of Banda, writes, "I have a Shorthorn grade cow which made 16 pounds of butter in 7 days, commencing Monday morning, Feb. 9th, and ending Sunday evening Feb. 15th. Her diet consisted entirely of hay, chaff and bran, no roots, meal or grain of any kind."

Victory (50598), the stock bull of Leonard Burnet, Greenbank, Ont., was bred by A. Cruikshank, Sittytown, and imported by John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin. He was dropped 18th February, 1883, is a dark roan, has five top crosses of Cruikshank breeding, and traces back to that of Mr. Mason.

Messrs. C. H. & J. Shand, of Port Dover, Ont., have written saying, "We have purchased from Bow Park the following: Adelta 23rd, calved Nov 27th, 1883, got by Duke of Oxford 18th (3872); Adelta 24th, calved Jan. 11th, 1884, got by 5th Duke of Holker 51082; Verbena 15th, calved 7th Feb., 1884, got by Baron Kirklevington 24801, and from W. G. Pettit, Burlington, the heifer Nancy Hill, got by Prince James—95—"

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.
I have recently disposed of my last bull calf, Yorke's Heart's Content, to Robert Kelly, Wabash P. O., a good animal for a good figure. My bull calves all go at about six months or under for handsome figures. I still own more pedigreed cattle than all the rest of the township, of which I am ashamed, not of what I own, but of my township being so dilatory. Nearly all of my sales are outside of the township. My ewes promise a large supply of lambs. Stock doing well. The calf is in the B. A. H. B.

E. J. YORKE.

Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Mill, report the sale to Mr. Geo. Thompson, Bright, the bull calf Clansman. This bull won the silver medal at Woodstock last fall. The bull calf Scotsman to Mr. Higgins, Ogle Co., Ill., the bull calf Wellington to Mr. G. H. Caldwell, Barrie; 6 Cotswolds to Mr. A. B. McDonald, Ohio; 1 imp. Cotswold ram to Mr. Moore, Malton, Ont.; 1 to Mr. Hardy, Owen Sound, and 1 to Geo. Shepherdson, Euphrasia; 1 Cotswold ram to Mr. Hill, of Vermont; 1 Cotswold ram to Mr. Harman, King township; 1 Shropshire ram lamb, from a prize ewe at the Highland Society, to Messrs. Isaac & Carruthers, Homantou, Ont.

Mr. James Gardhouse, of Malton, Ont., has quite recently bought from Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., five head of Shorthorns, by Mary Ann of Lancaster 12th, of the famous Lancaster of Lavender family, bred by Mr. N. Reid, of Danestown, Aberdeenshire. Cleta, of the Claret family, bred by Mr. S. Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Crimson Flower 4th and her red heifer calf, by imp. Duke of Lavender, and the show heifer Red Rose, by and Duke of Pickering. The above are said to be a very fine lot, and will

likely be heard from on a future occasion. Mr. Gardhouse reports his herd in fine form, and dropping plenty of good, healthy calves, by his imp. bull Premier Earl—2006—. It will be remembered that Premier Earl was a strong favorite for first prize at the two-year-old class at the Industrial Show at Toronto last September.

We are pleased to learn that W. G. Pettit, of Burlington, Ont., has bought a very fine young Sheriff-Hutton bull to place at the head of his herd, from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. He is called The Premier, and got by imported Premier Earl (4854 from the imported dam Fame 2nd, by Arthur Victor (39380), the former bred by A. Cruikshank, the latter by W. Linton, and tracing back through an illustrious line of noted animals bred by such men as J. B. Booth, Wm. Carr, Col. Towneley and Hon. O. Ducombe, to Old Strawberry by a descendant of Mars 1199. Sergeant Major (29957), the sire of Fame, was bred by Mr. Booth, and was sire of the all conquering Sir Arthur Ingram (32490).

Mr Thos. Walker, of Wellman's Corners, Ont., has been two years engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns. In 1883 he purchased from Col. Tyrill, of Bradford, Co. Simcoe, the two-year cow Florence, of Bates breeding. In 1884 the two-year cow Maud 11th was bought from D. Brown, Campbellford, of W. F. Stone's stock. The same year the 5-year cow Ada, and the bull calf Patriot were secured from G. Batty, Coburg. These were bred by H. Wade, of the Agricultural and Arts Association. The bull High Sheriff 5th, bred by Hugh Ross, of Myresbury, Co. Northumberland, of the stock of Mr. Boak, of Milton, was placed at the head of the herd. Mr. Walker has already sold from the cow Florence two calves at \$100 each. This gentleman was in the council of Rawdon for 20 years uninterruptedly, and for 11 or 12 years reeve of the same. We need not wonder then that in retiring from public life he was honored with a public dinner.

Mr David Hill, of Staffa, Co. Perth, is breeding Shorthorns and Southdowns very successfully. In 1883 he bought from Geo. Hill, near Delaware, the young bull Lord Wilton, got by Earl of Cardigan, dam Elvira 7th, by 3rd Earl of Darlington. Mr Hill writes, "He is now a big, massive fellow, and his stock a great improvement on the scrubs we used to keep. At the same time and place I bought Victoria Bismark 2nd, got by Urdoras Oxford, dam Victoria Bismark, by Count Bismark. In October she dropped a fine bull calf, which, when 420 days old weighed 1,330 pounds, or a gain of over 3 pounds per day. I am young in the art of feeding, but not many of the old breeders can beat that. In January she gave birth to a fine cow calf. I bought a pair of Southdowns at the sale of the late D. Perley, Paris. They raised me seven lambs in two seasons. I have lately sold to Geo. Sproat, of Seaforth, the young bull Lord Wilbert (12659), got by Lord Wilton (12658), dam Victoria Bismark. Your JOURNAL is the best agricultural paper I get."

TO THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.
I am much pleased with your JOURNAL, and find it a great aid to me in stock raising. Was also pleased with your article in the last number in reference to the two Shorthorn Herd Books in Canada, hoping something will be done before long to have them unite, so all breeders can see what they are doing without so much trouble and expense in getting the two books. I have recently added to my herd of Shorthorns the cow Delia (128), 5 years old, bred by J. B. Carpenter, Simcoe, got by Lord Varborough (564) 2384, dam Dufferin Lady, by Bedford Chief (940), tracing to imp. Lady Jane, by Sir Walter (2639), down to son of Comet (155). Lord Varborough was sired by 2nd Duke of Oneida, sold at the great Campbell sale in September, 1873, for the sum of \$12,000. This cow belongs to a very prolific family; she has produced twins once, her dam three times, and her grand-dam four times. Waterloo Chief, bred by John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, son of imp. Waterloo Warden, at the head of my herd, is improving rapidly, and will, no doubt, stand well in the show-rings during the year.

F. MARTINDALE,
Plaster Hill Farm, Oneida.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.
I have recently returned from the west. I was more than pleased to find nearly everything on the farm looking and doing well, and if it will not be encroaching too much on your valuable space, I will give you a short account of how I found things. My interest in your JOURNAL is unabated; you fully deserve all the support you have attained, and I hope there is great things in store for you in the future. The Shorthorn calves are coming strong and vigorous. A large proportion of the cows have calved, and without an exception are doing well. But I am sorry to announce the death of Sir Hugh, one of the stock bulls. He was an animal of great substance, and has proved himself a grand getter. His dam, Golden Bell, one of Mr. Tore's G's, and bred by Hugh Aylmer, Esq., West Dereham, Norfolk, England; sired by Sir Simon, the bull that was used long with grand results in the West Dereham herd. Socrates is looking grand in his working garb, and he is well seconded with British Flag, a son of Golden Bell, by Knight of Warlaby. Rose of Spring, the imported Mantilin' Booth cow, has a red bull calf by Sir Hugh; Rose of Summer, a red bull calf by Socrates; Rose of Promise, a red heifer by Sir Hugh; Rose of Warlaby, a roan bull calf by Sir Hugh; and Rose of Kellerby, a roan bull calf by Socrates. The Shropshires are in nice condition, and will be lambing in a week or two. The Clydesdales are doing as well as could be desired. Gambetta, the imported stallion, is looking and doing well, he has developed into a strong, powerful animal, and as a stock horse, we desire no better. We recently sold an eight months old son of his out of the imported mare Queen, to G. L. Jackson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, price, \$1,000. Douglas is a colt of wonderful promise. In him seems to be a happy combination of all the good qualities of the Clydesdale draft horse—great substance, a wonderful development of bone and muscle, and brim full of character. If all goes well with him, he cannot fail to be favorably heard of amongst the future Clydesdales in that magnificent and rapidly-developing country, Northern Minnesota. We have also recently sold the very promising young bull Victor, sired by Socrates, dam, a Queen of the May, to Jeremiah Dewar, Newry, Perth Co., Ont.

R. HUNTER, of
Sunnyside, Alma, 19th Feb. J. & R. HUNTER.

STOCK FOR SALE.

JERSEYS.—I will sell two ¾ Jersey heifers, 11 months old, rich in promise for butter.
J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few Berkshire pigs from imported stock, 6 months old. Good pedigrees. Price reasonable.
THOS. ROBSON, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE. A GOOD SHORTHORN BULL, calved Feb. 6, 1884. Price reasonable.
Address,
J. B. WILSON, Gananoque, Ont

FOR SALE. 5 Choice young Shorthorn Bulls, by British Statesman (42847) and British Hero (30506) Good bulls, with good pedigrees, and will be sold cheap for cash or on time. Send for catalogues.
Fe-3t. EDWARD JEFFS, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Three one-year-old Jersey bulls for sale. Fine, large animals, very handsome, and from good milking cows, all registered in the A. J. C. C. H. R. For particulars apply to
mch-2t. SAMUEL SMOKE, Canning, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One two-year Shorthorn Bull: color, red. One half-bred Percheron Stallion, coming two years, by imported Lenoir 262. Also the imported Percheron stallion Lenoir 744, in French stud book; one half-blood Percheron mare by imported Cesar (856), in foal by imported Miard (1960). Apply to
Ja-2t W. H. CARPENTER, Winona, Ont.

REGISTERED SWINE. Thoroughbred Chester Whites, Poland China and imported Berkshires. True pedigree given with every animal. Strong, healthy stock only. Purity guaranteed. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue.
fe-6t C. H. WARRINGTON, Box 624, West Chester, Chester County, Pa.

FOR SALE. THREE DURHAM BULL CALVES between eight and nine months old. Color and pedigree good. Apply to
Ja-3t BILTON SNARY, Croton, Ont.

FOR SALE. One Shorthorn Bull, aged four years, of the Bates family, and descended from the Bow Park Herd. Color, red. Registered in the B. A. H. B. Address
JOHN WILCOX, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE. FOUR Shorthorn Bulls, from 1 to 3 years old. Good pedigrees and prices reasonable. Also 6 Berkshire Boars from 6 to 9 months old, bred from imported stock. Orders taken for spring pigs.
fe-2t J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

FOR SALE. TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 9 and 10 months old, sired by Duke of Kent 4th, a son of the 4th Duke of Clarence. Also one two-year-old bull, sired by Young Udora's Oxford.
JNO. T. DICKSON, Box 115, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE. THE Imported bull LANCASTER ROYAL - sired by A. Cruikshank, Sittytown, Aberdeen, Scotland, and the yearling bull ATHELSTANE - also a two-year-old heifer with calf to Athelstane, and a number of high-graded Shorthorn cows and heifers. Apply to
fe-1t R. BALLANTYNE & SON, Sobrington, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS. Your pick of 25 Registered Shorthorn Yearling Bulls at Vansittart Farm, Eastwood, Ont., at farmers' prices.
fe-2t T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster, Toronto.

SHORTHORNS. I have for sale two first-class young bulls, 14 and 16 months old, registered in B. A. H. B.
J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

10 Shorthorn Heifers. Good ones at reasonable prices, and four bull calves.
Ja-3t JNO. D. PETTIT, Paris, Ont.

FOR SALE. Cleveland Bay Stallion, Liberal, winner of Gold Medal at Dominion Exhibition, held in Ottawa, 1884. Also Single Carriage Horse, winner of first prize at Ottawa and three first prizes at county exhibitions; also two imported mares in foal to Sir Wm. Wallace (806), and one yearling stallion, registered in S. C. S. B. For particulars, address,
m-1t. THOS. GOOD, Richmond P.O., Ont.

Stock Notes.

Holsteins.

Mr. John D. McVichie, of Curry Hill, Glengarry, is grading up his dairy cows with a Holstein bull. The same gentleman informs us that not a few of his neighbors are doing the same thing.

Mr. Thomas J. Bennett, of Spencerville, Ont., has invested in a heifer coming two years, and purchased from Messrs. Lord, Cook & Son, of Aultsville. She is one of the recent importations, and is soon due to calve.

Messrs. James Bissell & Sons, of Algonquin, Ont., were, we are credibly assured, offered 50 acres of land for their Holstein stock bull, Chataqua Chief. The same land was sold for \$600 last spring. The owners were also allowed to retain the services of the bull for the coming season.

Mr. Wm. J. Commins, of Spencerville, Ont., has, we are happy to notice, bought from Messrs. Lord, Cook & Son, of Aultsville, Ont., a young Holstein bull, sired by Chataqua Chief, imported in the dam Liby 6th, and sired by Dr. Hawk. Chataqua Chief was purchased from the same place, and is now the stock bull of Messrs. James Bissell & Sons, Algonquin, who have every reason to feel gratified with the investment as mentioned elsewhere.

Messrs. H. & Bollert, of Cassel, Ont., writes: "Our Holsteins are doing splendidly. We had our first calf, a fine bull, dropped on 25th Jan. by a 33 months heifer. On the sixth day after she milked 50 pounds, and is steadily increasing as the swelling leaves the udder. Our herd now consists of ten head, all imported, headed by Barnum, a son of Barrington, the dam of which has a milk record of 99 pounds in a single day. The demand for Holsteins is increasing all the time."

Messrs. Artemus Bissell & Sons, of Algonquin, Ont. report the birth of a grade Holstein bull calf on November 18th, 1884, sired by Chataqua Chief, imported in dam, and owned by Messrs. James Bissell & Sons, also of Algonquin, and from a two-third Ayrshire cow, with a Durham top cross. When dropped, it weighed 82 pounds; when two weeks old, it weighed 127 pounds; at 60 days old, 263 pounds, when 69 days, 296 pounds; when 76 days old, 328 pounds. In the last seven days the gain was 4½ pounds per day. This calf was fed by hand on sweet milk only. This certainly speaks strongly in favor of the adaptability of the Holsteins to cross on other breeds for purposes of early maturity.

Mr. H. M. Williams, of Picton, Ont., gives us the weights of four of their Holsteins. The 2-year and 11 months bull Sir Archibald 345, H. H. B., weighs 1,330 pounds; the 5-year cow Nixie L., 1,395 pounds; the 1-year and 8 months heifer Fairy Gift, 1,100 pounds; the heifer Greto, 1 year and 9 months, 1,135 pounds. These animals are simply kept in breeding condition. We mention these figures to give an idea of the weights of our Canadian Holsteins. The patronage given the stock bull of Mr. Williams in 1884 was such that at least 100 cows were sent away. Mr. Williams assures us further that from this cow, Nixie L., which took two first prizes at Toronto Industrial, 1884, the cow calf she dropped last spring named Maud Hamming, and sired by Barrington, he sold when two weeks old for \$200, and that soon after it was resold to B. B. Lord & Son, Sinclairville, N. Y., for the sum of \$500. We hope soon to present our readers with a cut of this beautiful cow.

Mr. Cook, of the firm of Lord, Cook & Son, of Aultsville, Ont., have favored us with the following: "Our stock of Holsteins are both looking well and wintering well. We had a meeting from quite a number of the delegates who attended the Eastern Dairyman's Convention but recently held at Morrisburg, including D. Derbyshire, the general president, and of the directors, Messrs. McCrae and Bissell. Messrs. Ira Morgan and D. McKinnon, of South Finch, were also of the company, Dr. Chamberlain, several reporters, and a large number of other gentlemen. They seemed to be highly pleased with their visit, but not more so than we were to have them come, as from the interest and satisfaction they manifested we have reason to hope that they carried away a good report. We are quite encouraged, as the interest taken in our stock is increasing daily. In this month up to date (Feb. 10), we have sold the one-year heifer Mornia to W. N. Randall, Brockville, Ont. to Thomas Bennett, Spencerville, the one-year heifer Mariposa, sire Klaus, whose dam has a milk record of 80½ lbs. per day. Dom Bloom, with a milk record of 83½ lbs. per day, served to Karel, whose dam has a record of 88½ lbs. per day. The bull calf to Mr. Cummins, Bucephalus, whose sire's dam, Libbie C., has a milk record of 98½ lbs. in thirty days on dry feed, at 22 months old; 1,702 lbs. from September 12th to October 12th, as a three-year-old; grand-dam, Chataqua Girl, H. H. B., No. 1177, vol. 5. Mr. Randall, Brockville, whose heifer, Mernole, sire Ion, whose dam has a record of 83½ lbs. per day. Jam Iorsteig, with a milk record of 78½ lbs. per day, served to Ion, whose dam has a milk record of 80 lbs. per day. The three head brought \$400."

Horses.

Messrs. Wm. Richardson & Sons, of Columbus, say to us that they possess two imported Clyde stallions, which have proved to them a fine source of revenue. Last year they sold four Canadian bred Clydes for \$989, and a one-year for \$135. They have imported occasionally for 12 years past.

The veteran importer, Simon Beattie, of Annan, Scotland, is still vigorously prosecuting his work. Through the Dumfries Courier of Jan. 2-31 we learn from him that he had just despatched to Canada, via Boston, a valuable shipment of Clydesdale horses by the steamship Carthaginian of the Allan line. They comprise 17 stallions and mares purchased from the popular stud of Mr. A. McCowan, of Newtonavids. They include the black stallion Roderick Dhu, by Corsewall (1220), a great prize winner at the Highland Society's shows. Roderick Dhu is half brother to The Douglas (2060), and both are out of Mr. Houston's prize mare Bet (1338). The Douglas was a great prize winner at the York Royal and other shows. Roderick,

AUCTION SALE

OF PURE-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep

On WEDNESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1885,

At Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

On the above date and place I will sell 14 pure-bred Shorthorn cattle—10 females, 2 and 3 yrs. old, bred to Baron Constance 5th—2189—, and 4 young bulls. Also 25 Leicester sheep; 2 Clydesdale colts, sired by Imp. Premier (1238), will also be offered.

Nine months' credit given on sums over \$25, on approved notes. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Send for catalogue and particulars.

JAS. S. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O.,

Mar-2t Co. Middlesex, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

ONE 4-year-old pure Booth bull, imported from Britain, price \$200. One two-year-old, red, pure Booth bull, bred in the United States, sire and dam imported, price \$300. Stock sired by these bulls can be seen. Bulls, with similar pedigree, rent in England at £300 sterling per year. One yearling roan bull, from the same cow as the first prize yearling bull in 1884. Also three about one year old, from cows shown in the first prize herd, and sired by Prince Royal, first in his class, and shown at the head of the first prize herd in Toronto in 1883, the last time exhibited.

For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL,

mar-1t.

Richmond Hill, Ont.

ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 STALLIONS FOR SALE

To reduce stock we will sell 6 young Percheron Stallions, three of which will be fit for service this season; 3 Trotting-bred Stallions of the best trotting families in the world, all fit for service; 1 Carriage Stallion, suitable for breeding Park horses; 1 three-quarter-bred Clydesdale, a good one; 1 three quarter Thoroughbred, very stylish and handsome.

Apply to JOHN DIMON, Manager,

Opposite Detroit, Mich. WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.

FOR SALE.

Four Coach and two Road Stallions, one Brood Mare, one Stallion and Mare, can trot in the forties; also a road mare, has, untrained, trotted in 2.35. Send for particulars. 4 Berkshire brood sows. 1 boar for exchange or sell. Eggs for hatching, from Langshengs, Brown Leghorns, P. Rocks; \$1 per setting. Bronze Turkey, \$4.

R. A. BROWN, Cherry Grove, Ont.

SPANISH JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

13 to 15 hands, very docile, hardy, and perfect in every respect.

ROBERTSON & CO., Exporters,

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

dec-6t.

Woking, Surrey, England.

B. B. Red Games and White Leghorns.

I make a specialty of the above varieties. My stock are choice, and I guarantee satisfaction. B. B. Red eggs \$2 per 13, or \$1 for 6. White Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 13. Chicks for sale after September 1st at \$2 per trio.

F. W. KENNEDY, Canning, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From pure Pekin Ducks and B. B. Red Games. \$2. per setting.
mch-3t. P. SCANLAN, JR., Fergus P.O., Ont.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

Too late for classification.

G. N. KIDD, Carp, Carleton Co., Ont., breeder of Short-horns and High Grade Cattle, Clydesdales and Berkshires. 17-14

JOHN CURRIE, Telegraph and P. O., Everton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Leicester Sheep. Stock always for sale. Four miles from Rockwood, G. T. R. 17-12

H. H. SPENCER, Brooklyn, Ont., breeder and breeder of Clydesdales, Scotch Shorthorns, Shropshires, Southdowns and Berkshires. 17-12

S. SHUNK, JR., Maple Grove Farm, Edgeley, Ontario, breeder of THOROUGHBRED HORSEMAN CATTLE and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Earl Harrington, No. 2903, H. H. B., at head of herd. Young stock for sale. 17-12

J. S. HART, Saybrook Farm, Whycomah, Cape Breton, U.S., home of A. J. C. Jerseys. Pogsis and Victor blood a specialty. Service bull, Oscar of St. Lambert 11547, double g-sire of Stoke Pogsis the 3rd

WANTED.—Half dozen pairs pure bred Shropshire Ewes and Lambs. Address, P. O. Box 238, Thorold P. O. mch-11

FOR SALE A number of young BERKSHIRE BOARS and SOWS, from five to seven months' old.

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O., Ont

STAR POULTRY YARD.

A rare chance for farmers and others to secure thorough-bred, prize-winning

LIGHT BRAHMAS

At a very low price.

EGGS \$1 per setting of 13.

A few choice L. B. HENS FOR SALE, \$1 each.

Order soon and prevent delay. Cash or accompany orders. Address

G. H. RICHMOND, 63 Wellington St. N., Hamilton, Ont



FOR SALE.—Two imported Shorthorn Bulls. The pure Batts bull Furbelow Duke, 10an, aged one year and nine months, sired by Light Duke 2nd (45036), dam Queen of Geneva, by Grand Duke of Geneva 2nd (31255) bred by John Evans, Uffington, Shrewsbury, Eng.; also the one-year-old red Scotch Shorthorn bull Wallac, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeen-shire, Scotland, and got by Elouca.

Apply to **THOMAS BALLANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont.

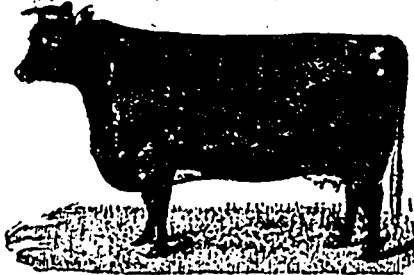
To Farmers, Breeders and Importers of High-Class Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.

LYNALL, MANSELL & WALTERS,

Secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association, the Birmingham Fat Cattle Show, the Birmingham Shorthorn Show and Sale, etc., can, at the shortest notice, execute commissions and ship all descriptions of British stock, especially Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep. Address SHREWBURY OR BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

W. G. PETTIT,

Burlington, Ontario, Canada.



BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS.

Have five choice young bulls for sale, sired by Prince James —5—, winner of silver medal at Toronto for last three years; also five young cows, in calf to Prince James.

P. O., Telegraph and Station, Burlington.

Stock Notes.

himself a prize winner is a stylish horse, with superior action and fine appearance, and stands over 17 hands high. He has a fine head, and neck, a good back and good pasterns and feet. Of this consignment Cavalier was bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, and got by McGregor, from the dam Crises (1091); a bay colt, bred by Messrs. Mitchell Alloway, from the dam Rosie (73), by Emperor (477), said to be one of the best horses in the stud book. Morg: a was bred by Mr. Morzan, Blairlogie, from Darling (810). The two last mentioned are by Corsewall (1420). The Border Chief (3242) was got by Good Hope (1679), a son of the renowned Danley (222). He is said to be an exceptionally fine horse. Six of the consignment were from the stud of Mr. J. Drummond, Dumfries, consisting of two, three and four year olds, by such sires as Baron Pollock (1183), Gold Dust (1677), Farmer's Fancy (302) and prince of Kier (1795). This is the third shipment Mr. Beattie has made since August, numbering 36 stallions and mares, 26 cattle (mostly Galloways) and 106 sheep

BROUGHAM, ONT., Feb. 17th, 1885.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a list of our sales since last reported. 1 Clydesdale stallion, one year old, to M. J. & G. Higgins, Monroe Centre, Ogle Co., Ill.; 1 Shorthorn bull and 4 females to the Moose Mountain Trading Co., Cannington, Assiniboia, N. W. T.; 1 cow to Robert Blair, Pakenham, Ont.; 1 Shropshire ram and 4 ewes to same party; 1 ram and 4 ewes to W. C. Nichols, Cresco, Iowa; 1 ewe to J. F. Rundel, Birmingham, Michigan; 1 Oxford ram and 9 ewes to J. H. Peabody, same place; 1 Cotswold ram to David Hartin, Smith's Falls, Ont.; 1 Cotswold ram to Mr. Slater, Markham, Ont.; 1 Shropshire ram lamb and 4 ewes to Mr. De Arman, Franklin, Pa. The lamb took first prize at Toronto, and was drawn to show at New Orleans. We have also sold a large number of sheep and pigs to local purchasers. We are already receiving enquiries from the advertisement lately inserted in your paper, and have never had more enquiry for good animals than we have had lately. Mr. Peabody writes of the sheep he got from us: "They are a constant pleasure to me. I want more." Mr. W. M. Fair writes of the horses purchased from us last year: "I have sold Lord Brougham. I refused \$2,700 for John Anderson, and he is the best horse I ever saw." A. M. Cunningham, Irwin station, Pa., writes: "My horse is doing well, and is a splendid animal." The Waterloo Clydesdale Stallion Co., writes: "Our horses have done first-class, and there is none equal to them here." We are constantly receiving such information as the above, and nothing is more pleasing to us. Your paper is improving every issue.

JOHN MILLER & SONS.

Just as we go to press the Messrs. Miller writes: "We have just sold the Clydesdale stallion Forrester to James and Archie Dobbie, of Eden Grove, Bruce Co., Ont. This colt took first prize at Ottawa, second at Toronto, first at Markham, and first at Brougham, as a two-year-old in 1884. We are gratified to know that he is remaining in the province where his half-brother has made an unequalled record in the show ring. Forrester's dam was a prize winner in Scotland. His grand-dam was second at the Highland Society's Show in 1869. P. n'tin Johnny (414), the sire of Forrester, was by Old Times (33). This name stands higher than any other in Scotland. Forrester's grandsire, Garibaldi 3rd, was also a winner at the Highland Society's Show."

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. Smith Evans, of Gourock, writes: "My flock of Oxford Downs are all doing well. One of the show ewes dropped a pair of very nice lambs on the 13th Feb., and are all doing well.

Messrs. C. Lawrence & Sons, of Collingwood, Ont., have some 20 head of Shorthorns, with the stock bull Chancellor—1661—, sired by Crown Prince of Strathallan, a first prize winner at Toronto Industrial 1883. Their fine herd of Shrops, nearly all imported, are headed by the splendid imported Shrop shearer ram Sir Henry, by Sir H. Allsop, bt., Hindlip Hall, Worcester-shire, Eng., a prize winner at many of our leading exhibitions. This firm has bred Leicesters for upwards of 24 years. They are now building a stock barn 48 x 80 feet.

Mr. John Young, of Abingdon, Ont., reports the following sales of Leicester sheep during autumn of 1884: To John W. Springsted, Abingdon, Ont., 4 ewe lambs; Wm. J. McDonald, Caistorville, Ont., 4 ewes; Albert Absalom, Caistorville, Ont., 1 head; Wm. Lyburner, Cambro, Ont., 1 head; John Tweedie, Tweedside, Ont., 1 head; Joseph Bell, Abingdon, Ont., 1 head; Phileas Blush, Abingdon, 1 head; James Cook, Dunnville, Ont., 1 head; Ishmael Bartlett, Fulton, Ont., 1 head. Mr. Young is also taking up the breeding of Southdowns.

Mr. Wm. Shier, of Sunderland, reports the following sales of Shropshires since 1st September: Grant & Campbell, Woodville, Ont., 1 pair ewe lambs; James St. John, Jr., Sunderland, 1 ram lamb; J. W. Shier, Vroomantou, 1 ram lamb; Allan Turner, Beaverton, 1 ram lamb; James Ross, Brock, 1 pair imported ewes, and in January 7 ewe lambs to Grant & Campbell, Woodville, all for good round prices. Shorthorns doing well. Mr. S. adds, "I think we as Canadians ought to feel proud that we have a paper so ably edited, and so cheap that it is within the reach of any farmer."

Mr. Clas. Lott, of the Wetmore Farm, North Warren, has lately returned from Canada with some very fine Southdowns purchased from Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, of G'nsford, Canada, a large breeder and importer of Downs. Those last brought, with the ones purchased last fall, make seventeen in number. Thirteen of them go in March to the stock farm of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, in Virginia, Mr. Lott keeping six of the choice ones at North Warren. His ram, Geo. Webb, weighs 200 pounds, is out of a royal prize imported ewe, and out of Colman 47 imported ram, and was the winner of five first prizes for yearling

EASTVIEW HERD.



The undersigned has a number of very

CHOICE YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS

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

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE.

J. H. POPE.

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q. mar-11

NEW RULES GOVERNING ENTRIES

— IN —

American Hereford Record

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 14, 1884.

(1) Every animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the American Hereford Record shall be eligible to record, subject to Rules (4), (5) and (6).

(2) Every animal that is recorded or whose sire and dam are recorded in the 13th, or any prior volume of the "Herd Book of Hereford Cattle," (English), shall be eligible to record, subject to Rules (4), (5) and (6).

(3) Every animal that has, in its direct line of dams, a dam that has a record in the 13th, or any prior volume of the "Herd Book of Hereford Cattle," (English), or in the American Hereford Record, shall be eligible to record, subject to Rules (4), (5) and (6); provided, that the animal itself and every dam subsequent to the one with the said record, are sired by a bull recorded in the American Hereford Record or eligible to entry under these Rules, and the name and address of the breeder and the date of birth of the said animal and of each subsequent dam are given from reliable records.

(4) Every animal that is in America prior to December 1st, 1884, and eligible to record under the rules governing entries in Volume III, A. H. R., shall be eligible to record, subject to Rule (6), if application for the entry of such animal is made prior to July 1st, 1885, and shall not be eligible to record thereafter.

(5) Every calf dropped in America after January 1st, 1885, must be reported for record within ninety (90) days after date of birth, to be eligible to record.

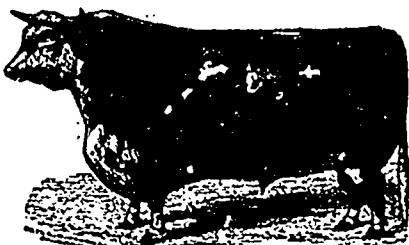
(6) No animal whose pedigree is false or erroneous shall be eligible to record.

For entry blanks or any information as to entries, memberships or copies of the A. H. R., address

CHAS. GUDGELL, Sec'y,
INDEPENDENCE, MO.

WANTED by a married man with small family, a situation as Cattle Feeder or other general farm work. Fair experience. Three years in Canada. Late of Sityton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Testimonials given if required. Address, **DUNCAN BETTON.** mch-21. Peabody P.O., Co. Gray, Ont.

The Park Herd of Herefords,
WESTON, ONTARIO,



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

F. A. FLEMING.

Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Bred and Imported by



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

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

LORD GLAMIS (48182).

Bates Shorthorns.

THE BELVOIR HERD.



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

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

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

Richard Gibson,

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

MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,

Elmira, Ont., Can.,



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The highly-bred Booth Bull, Lord Monrath - 2293 - is at the head of the Herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Stowferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Mantilla, Lady Day, Roan Duchess and Princess strain.

Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Stock Notes.

rams in Ontario, Canada, the last fall. Emma Coleman was imported by Thos. Wilkinson. She was one of the winners of the first prize pen at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and took the first at three other English shows; also winner of 22 first prizes in Ontario, Canada. Her weight is 227 pounds, and she is a model of beauty and perfection. - *Warren Mail, Pa.*

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR, - I have recently purchased from Mr. Geo. Plewes, of Tuckersmith, two very fine young Suffolk sows, in pig to his celebrated boar King Tom. They are bred directly from stock imported from the herd of Lord Ellesmere, Manchester, England, and captured five first and three second prizes at the county fairs last fall. I have also added to my flock of Southdowns three ewes purchased from the veteran breeder, Thos. Wilkinson, Esq., of Renton Station. It is my intention to make a specialty of breeding Southdowns, Suffolks and Plymouth Rocks, and hope before long to be able to send you my shingle for insertion in the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. And now, sir, I would like to give you my opinion of the JOURNAL. As a work of art it is simply superb, and has no competitor (as far as I have seen) on this continent, and its matter is well chosen, always readable and instructive. But, sir, I do believe its usefulness could be promoted if you would publish, in a systematic manner, a series of engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, perfect models in themselves, and attaching the points of each. We have not all been brought up farmers, but we love the calling, and thirst for information. You are our instructor, and as regards live stock, how could you teach us better than by carrying out my suggestion? Yours truly,

Wm. TREDWAY,
Highland Creek, Ont.

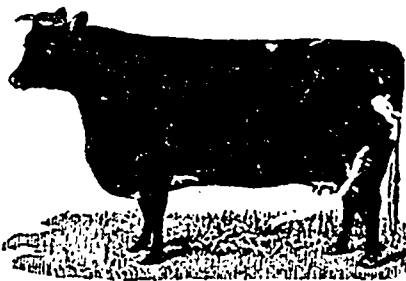
The above suggestion, if carried out, would, no doubt, accomplish all that Mr. Tredway claims in its behalf, but involves expense that we hope soon to be able to furnish. - Ed.

Poultry.

In the February issue we stated that Mr. James Anderson, of Springfield Farm, Guelph, had taken first prize on his gander, which should read, third prize; but Mr. A. has secured the first prize gander to breed from next year, and also the first prize turkey at the Guelph poultry show.

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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

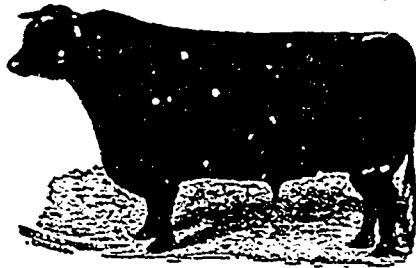


—BREEDERS OF—

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

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

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



Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

STOCK FOR SALE. TERMS REASONABLE.

FOR SALE.

4 Shorthorn Bulls, from nine months to two years old; also several cows and heifers.

O. PETTIT, Southend P.O.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM,

Innerkip, Oxford County, Ont.

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle.



ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES

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

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

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

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

STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.

GREEN BROS.,

Oct. y The Glen, Innerkip.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont., Can.



Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Nine first-class imported Shorthorn Bulls and 9 first-class home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. Seven young imported stallions for sale. Females of both breeds for sale. Send for catalogue.

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

BOW PARK



THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

Have always on hand a very fine selection of BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

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

JOHN HOPE,

Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

ESSEX STOCK FARM, WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.

(Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

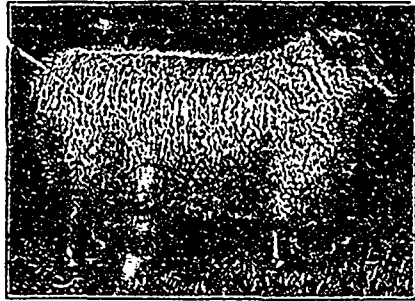
HIRAM WALKER & SON, Props. JOHN DIMON, Man.

Importers and breeders of

Percheron and Roadster Horses,

Shorthorn, Polled-Angus and Jersey Cattle, Shropshire Down Sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. Young stock for sale. All pedigrees guaranteed and stock warranted as represented.

Eli Bro Stock Farm,
GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

POLLED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE,

Lincoln & Shropshire Down Sheep
Young Stock, Imported and Home-bred, for sale.
GEARY BROS., London, Ontario.

KINNOUL PARK STOCK FARM,
HAY & PATON, Proprietors,



Importers and Breeders of

Polled Aberdeen-Angus

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. HAY & PATON,

de-y New Lowell, Co. Simcoe, Ont.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM,
NEW DUNDEE, WATERLOO CO., ONT.



A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,
Importers and Breeders of

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,

fe-y New Dundee P. O., Ont.

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



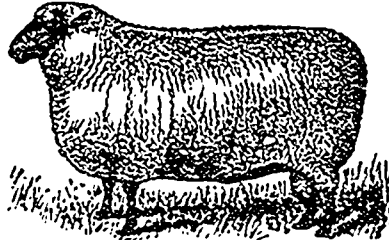
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,
AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

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

COLONUS STOCK FARM.



FOR SALE.

SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS

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

SHORTHORN BULLS.

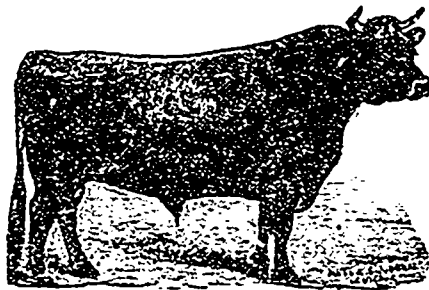
Oxford, Wild Eyes, Waterloo, Sally, Darlington and Princess families. Imported 5th Duke of Holker (44657) in service.

WM. MURRAY.

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

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 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-loving public are always welcome.

VALANCEY E. FULLER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

ISLAND OF JERSEY CHOICE CATTLE FOR SALE.

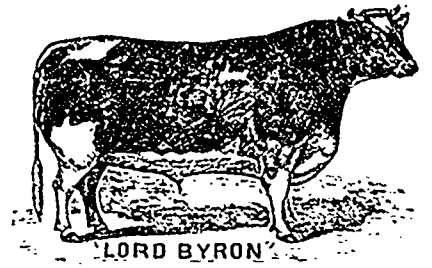
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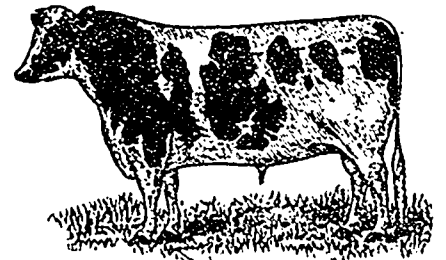


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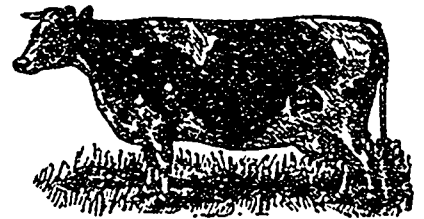
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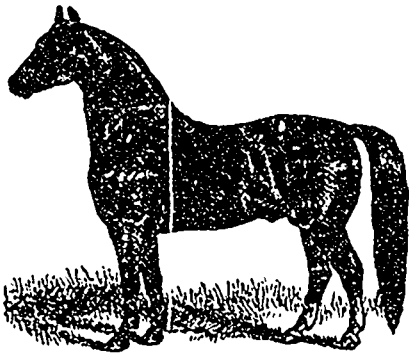
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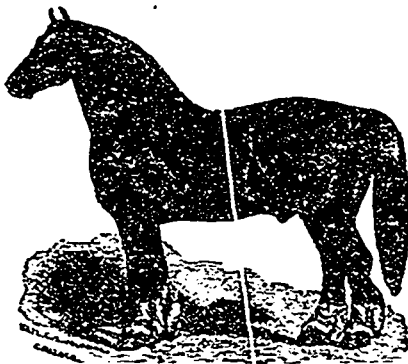
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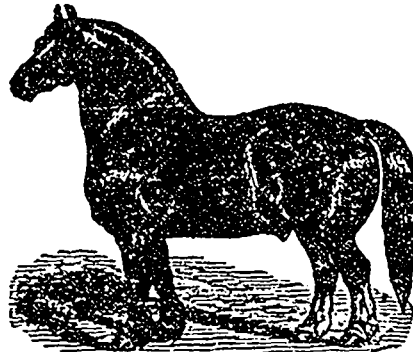
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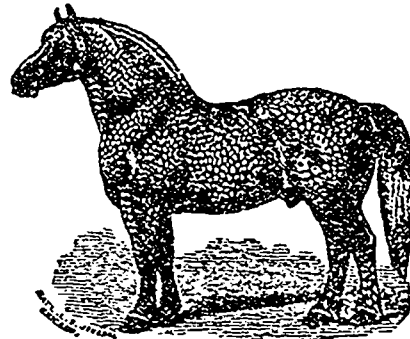
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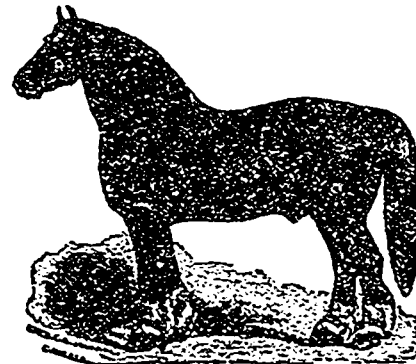
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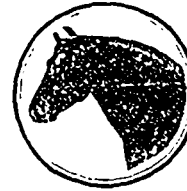


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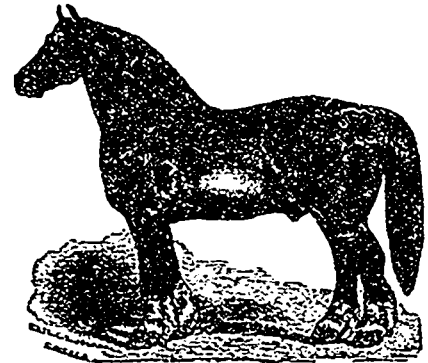
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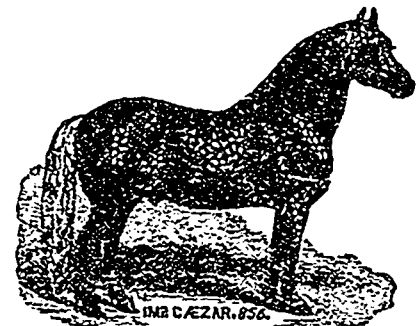
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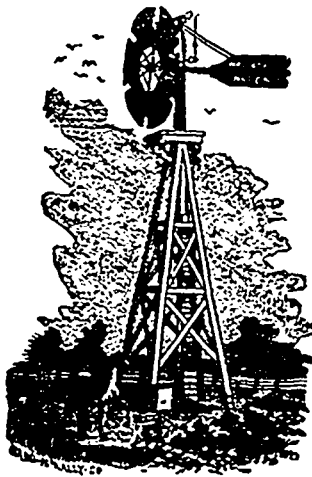


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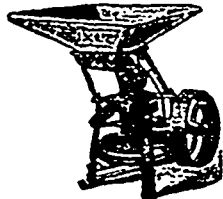
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