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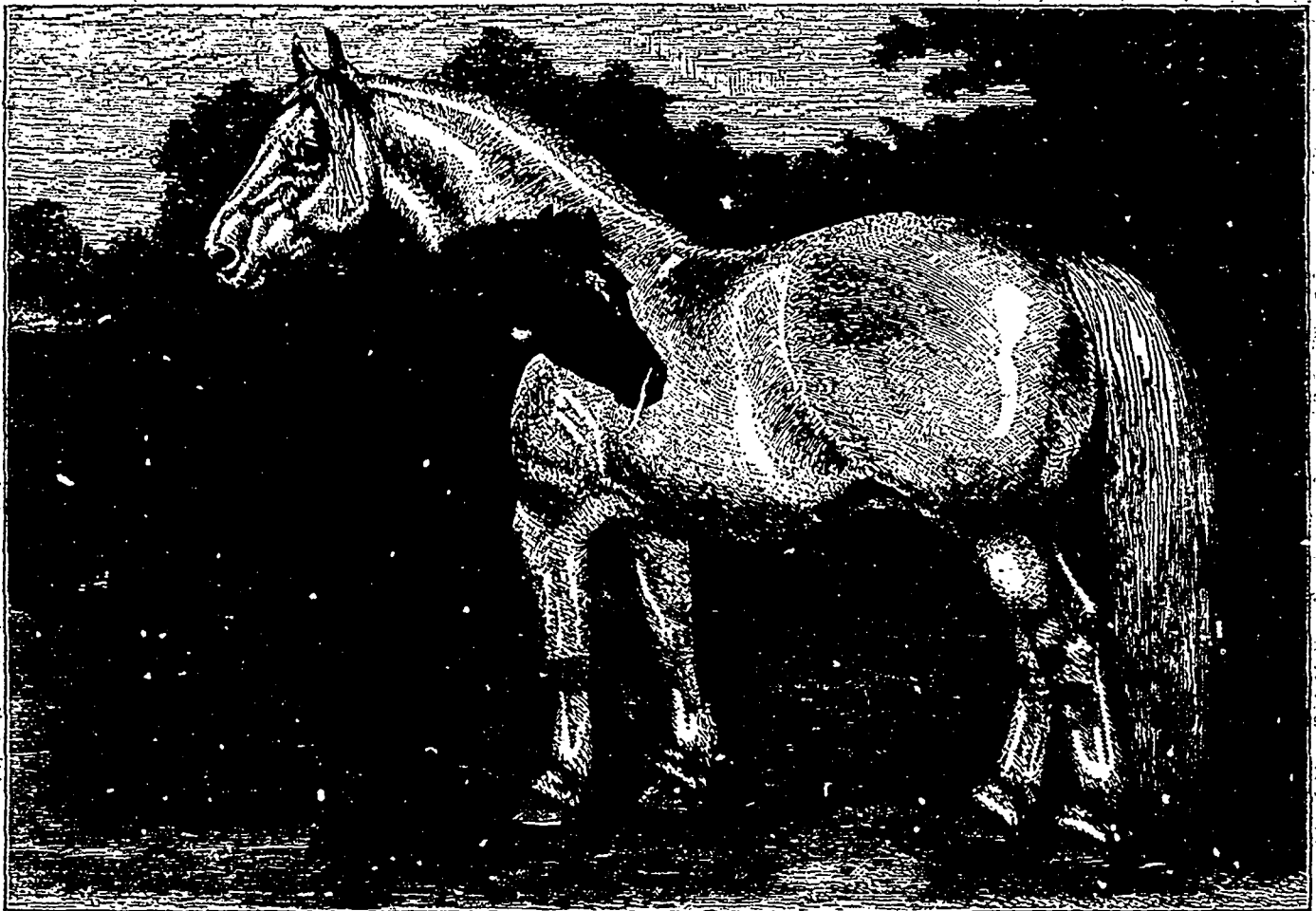
# CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1



## THE IMPORTED PERCHERON MARE COZETTE.

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

### Cozette.

This beautiful imported Percheron grey mare was foaled March 23rd, 1875, hence she is nine years old. She was sired by Selim, a government-approved stallion and first prize winner in France. She is from the dam Biblica, also a first prize winner in the same Percheron home. Cozette is the property of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of the Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont., gentlemen who are extensively engaged in the breeding of Percheron and roadster horses, and many other kinds of improved stock, on their 1,000 acre farm in the immediate vicinity of Walkerville, Ont., which is not far from the town of Windsor.

This mare was imported in 1879 expressly for this firm, and has proved herself an uncommonly fine breeder of Percheron stock: The compact grey stallion, Marquis, now four years old, with such beautiful proportions, is out of this mare, and was sired by Romulus, the old stock horse of this firm, from which no competitor in the show-rings can carry away the honors. Cozette has been a successful prize-winner herself; and her colt, Le Petit Duc, also by Romulus, one of the most beautiful Percherons that

we ever saw anywhere, stood first at the Toronto Industrial.

Mr. Burk has very accurately brought out the fine points of this mare, on the possession of which the Messrs. Walker are to be congratulated, as, though fine specimens in any breed can be purchased at any time, it is only now and then that even high-priced animals prove so successful in breeding as this mare.

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

OWING to the frequent enlargement of the JOURNAL without any addition to the subscription price, we are necessitated to cancel all clubbing offers made prior to September, 1884. The following are our clubbing rates, as stated in that number, on which terms only we can supply clubs in future: The JOURNAL will be sent for one year in clubs of five for four dollars, remitted at one time. It will be sent in clubs of ten for seven dollars and fifty cents, remitted at one time, with an extra copy to the sender. The names may belong to different offices.

It will be noticed that with this issue, which commences Vol. II of the JOURNAL, we have made a slight change in the name. It will henceforth appear as the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, which we think more appropriate.

MOSBOROUGH, Dec. 16, 1884.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL

When I subscribed for the JOURNAL a year ago, I had only seen one number, but in that I saw enough to convince me that the standard you aimed at was a high one, and that, looked at from an educational standpoint, your paper was likely to be of great benefit to the general farmer, and particularly so to the farmer who makes stock-raising a specialty. Now that the JOURNAL is firmly established, it must be satisfactory for you to know that it is widely circulated and extensively read. It is also equally gratifying for us farmers to feel that we have a paper that is doing good work in raising the standard of agriculture to a higher level.

JOHN J. HOBSON.

It is very pleasing to us to receive commendation of such a nature from such a source. When the individual who has been deemed competent by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario to adjudicate in regard to Prize Farms for a term of years in succession sees fit to write us in terms as above, we feel greatly encouraged.—ED.

## 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 20th 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, JANUARY, 1885.

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.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of keeping animals pushing ahead from the first. This cannot be done in a climate such as ours without the addition of either a small quantity of roots or meal during the winter season. If a limited portion of both can be given, all the better. We are curious to know the difference in the cost of the keep of an animal during the first three years of its life when fed on dry fodder only during winter, and that of one of the same class to which the supplement mentioned above had been added. We believe that the beast fed fodder only would require a quantity quite in excess of that needed by the grain-fed one. Determining the above would be good work for the Experimental Farm. It would doubtless prove a useful lesson to those who imagine that meal fed to young animals of the graminivorous order is in a manner lost.

THERE is one class of animals which it will never pay to feed till they are matured. In the cattle-line these are known as scrubs, in that of horses those seriously blemished; amongst sheep they are termed stunted, and amongst swine runts. More than a year ago we penned an article headed, "Why sell stock so young?" In that article we did not mention the exceptions enumerated above, which was a grave omission. It is certainly not well understood that to keep a colt a year costs \$40 to \$50, while the keep of one seriously blemished is quite equal to that of one of three times the value. A run, amongst the swine will require nearly as much food as one of vigorous growth, while the difference in advancement in the course of the year will be from 100 to 150 pounds. The only swine admissible for roasters are the roots. But what of the blemished colt? Why, mercifully put it out of the way if seriously deformed in the gentlest possible way, which is a thousand times better than to keep it till grown and then sell to some merciless tinker to torture upon the highway, and to starve in the stall. Breeding from such stock is simply outrageous.

SOMETIMES our stock friends write to us saying, that as there are almost no farmers in their respective localities who are interested in good stock, it will be of little use to try and extend the interests of the JOURNAL in such centres. We trust that our patrons will in no way be discouraged by this circumstance, as such places above all others require the assistance of the JOURNAL, if for no other purpose than to make plain to them the great loss which attends keeping an inferior class of cattle. To remedy the above state of matters, which is very much to be deplored, the efforts of neighbors with neighbors avail more than anything else. If every reader in such locality but secure one subscriber, this tends to prepare the way for others. Canada is one of the best countries under the sun for growing good stock, take it all in all, and the farmers must be convinced by it.

OUR Nova Scotian correspondent drives the nail well home when he says in his letter of this issue: "Undoubtedly the great object to be aimed at in all improvement is to awaken the interest, and secure the co-operation of the party for whose benefit the work is undertaken." The reformer who is possessed of the secret of doing work in this way is the possessor of a power that is mighty. Convince any man that you really seek his good, and you have conquered him. A little child in this way can even lead a lion. But how shall we journalists convince the farmers that we really seek their good, when they keep us at arm's length? They will not deal in our wares, even though we should offer them below cost price. Tell us, ye managers of men, how this difficulty is to be overcome. If farmers could be convinced that to properly elevate their calling first-class agricultural literature must be studied and practised, a great point would be gained, but how shall we convince them?

THE great objection that very many have to the feeding of grain to stock is that it does not pay, or in other words that more ready cash will be obtained by marketing the grain, and so they are kept by this mistaken notion from ever making the attempt. Never perhaps will a better opportunity be offered than the present for making the experiment. Prices of some kinds of grain are so low that it really does not pay to market them. Prices of meat have not correspondingly declined, hence if ever it will pay to feed grain, it is the present winter. Oats at 25 and 28 cents per bushel will certainly give a margin in the end if but a small portion is fed to the sheep per day, or to calves, after having been crushed or ground. Peas at 50 and 55 cents per bushel will certainly give a profit in beef if the animals fed are of the right sort, and bran and corn meal will assuredly give a profit in the dairy if fed with discretion when butter is from 22 to 25 cents per pound. We would fain hope that throughout the length and breadth of the land farmers may try the experiment. We are satisfied that the attempt would be worth hundreds of thousands to the country even this year.

THE very common mistake is made far too frequently of allowing pregnant animals to go on food not sufficiently nutritive, especially when not giving milk, or in the case of brood mares not required for work. It should be borne in mind that abundance in quantity is not sufficient for animals in this state, and that it is highly important that quality should be considered as well. A most common error is to feed too much dry food, thus tending to produce constipation. Brood mares might be fed a small quantity of linseed meal when first taken in for winter with good results,

and cows a small quantity of roots, but not many, especially when near calving, lest the lacteal organs be unduly stimulated. To allow the mother to become debilitated is injurious to the offspring, both before and after parturition, in a marked degree. If in good health when the offspring comes to hand, there is usually but little difficulty in keeping the dam so by liberal feeding, but if emaciated and weak, it is an impossibility to build up the frame properly, feed her ever so liberally during the period of suckling her young, owing to the heavy drain upon the system. Whatever the diet of a pregnant dam may be, it should be nourishing, and should contain some element slightly laxative.

"It is a misfortune that farmers are not more careful and eager to avail themselves of useful information placed within their reach." So says the *London Live Stock Journal*, and so say we. For the trifling sum of one dollar a farmer can get any one of the several agricultural papers published in the Dominion, any single number of which, if carefully perused, would convey what is worth very probably more than that sum, and yet for every farmer in the Dominion who takes a strictly agricultural paper, there are at least nine who do not. The day has come when those who fail to read, or read carelessly the many good things that are written on their calling, will not keep even with their fellows. We are aware that a few men have succeeded well in farming who could scarcely sign their name, but how much better would they have succeeded had they but cultivated their minds from an early day by reading agricultural topics? The most effective antidote to this apathy consists in those who are sensible of the advantages that flow from utilizing such sources of knowledge, trying to convince their neighbors of their need, as no man will subscribe for a paper or make a good use of it when he does, without first being led to see that the successful prosecution of his calling requires it. The attendant advantages to any neighborhood would more than repay a little effort in this direction, as those who dwell amid the light are always on a higher plane than such as sit in darkness, even in a material point of view.

THERE is a great deal of truth in that sentence penned by J. Dryden, M. P. P., of Brooklin, Ont., in his notice of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, in which he says, "One thing to be deplored is the fact, that so many viewing these grand specimens (the stock on exhibition) conclude that it may be done by some men, but that they cannot attain unto it." Why not? we ask. Any man of common judgment, by observing the conditions, may succeed. As to the conditions, we again quote from Mr. Dryden: "You must have a proper animal. Then it must have proper attention, not spasmodically, but constantly and persistently." There we have it in a nut-shell—a proper animal getting proper attention. The same gentleman goes on to say, "Any of our young farmers can furnish either if they set themselves about it," and with this also we most heartily agree. The proper animal need not necessarily be of any one particular breed or strain. It need not be a pure bred at all. It cannot be a dairy animal in the proper sense of the term, nor a scrub, but of compact build and symmetry, inclined to take on flesh readily and in the best parts. This style of animal can soon be secured by any person using a good, pure-bred bull and a fairly good cow. As to the care withal that is practised and written on the subject, this is not difficult to ascertain. And in regard to the regularity and continuity of the effort to

give proper attention, this is only a matter of will. We urge upon our young farmers to rise and take possession of this field, which is as yet but little occupied. The producers of two pounds of flesh per day for the first two years are as yet more rare than bits in winter.

### Retrospect and Prospect.

It affords us unmingled satisfaction to know that our very imperfect effort during the past year has not been in vain, and that the JOURNAL has met with a reception so favorable in every Province of the Dominion and in lands beyond the sea. There is true pleasure in the contemplation of the fact that it is read by the herdsman who looks down on the Pacific from Rocky Mountain slopes, and the shepherds, listening to the hoarse murmurs of the Atlantic main; that it lies upon the tables of many of the breeders of pure bred stock in that land which is the home of all the beefing breeds; that it is read by subscribers in the dairies of the native land of the famous little Jersey, and by the cowboys in their tents as they rest upon the Texan ranges.

It gratifies us to know that it is a welcome visitor in the homes of many of our statesmen, and in the libraries of legislative halls; but most of all we are pleased to know that several thousands of our yeomen, the bone and sinew of our country, await its arrival from month to month, as for the coming of a friend.

There is comfort in the thought that the past year has been spent in peace amongst our contemporaries, and that almost without exception they have dealt with us as with brethren, and we are proud to think that some of the best talent in our land has seen fit to honor us with their contributions.

But most of all we feel thankful that we have not labored fruitlessly. We believe that there is to-day more good stock in Canada than there was a year ago, and that in the improvement all along the line, though regretfully short of what it might be, and what it ought to be, the JOURNAL has lent a helping hand.

In all this there is cause for deepest thankfulness, and as we look back over the weary days and nights, we feel that we cannot let the old year die without again returning our warmest thanks to the stockmen and farmers who in our cause (and theirs) have so nobly stood shoulder to shoulder, some of them from the very first.

With a past so filled with sunny memories, we can surely afford to look hopefully into the future. We are more deeply impressed with the responsibilities of our mission as we journey onward. We are conscious that, like the fabled story without an end, so shall it be with the work on which we have embarked. Yet we trust that we shall not cease to "bend to the oars" till they drop nerveless from our hands, and are eagerly grasped by better and stronger. The thought of the one million of even ungraded cattle haunts us continually, along with that of £200,000 two thousand pounds per season dairy cow.

It will still be our aim to give to the readers of the JOURNAL original contributions of a high order in every number, in each of the departments.

Without slackening our efforts in the stock department proper, we shall give greatly increased attention to the subject of Dairying, being convinced that it is second in importance to no industry in the land. The Farm will also receive a larger share of our attention.

The illustrations of live-stock will be continued as heretofore. In this department as in every other, we shall never rest content till it fully equals that of any other live-stock journal in the world.

The additional features of the JOURNAL will be occasional illustrations of farm buildings, condensed reports of the live-stock markets, table of contents, etc.

### Store Cattle vs. Finished.

Shall Britain get our cattle when, say 1,050 lbs. in weight the second autumn of their existence, or the following spring, when finished, and weighing about 1,400 lbs? This question is briefly discussed by Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, in a paper which some time since appeared in our Canadian dailies, and afterwards in the *London Live-Stock Journal*. The Professor handles the question very cautiously, and concludes by hinting at the advisability of furnishing Britain with a contingent of both classes. He makes it clear that the direct profit in both cases would be somewhat similar; that the returns from the sale of stores would be one-third earlier, but that at the same time the after results from loss of materials of enrichment should be carefully studied, wisely adding that "immediate value is not necessarily the best value."

Taking the facts of the comparison, as the Professor has given them, and we have no doubt they are correct, we do not hesitate to give our opinion as to which course our stockmen should commit themselves. We pronounce unhesitatingly in favor of feeding our stores at home, and for the following reasons amongst others, which might be given:

Other things being equal, the question of manurial value alone should decide the matter as we look at it, as, according to the Professor's calculation, the manure made during the finishing term would be additional profit minus some small allowance for attendance. Now this is a profit that we cannot afford to lose, or rather, that our country cannot do without, as drainage in this direction is nothing short of a national calamity. The exact amount of this loss it is difficult to get at, owing to the different values placed upon manures by various feeders, but we think that the average estimate given by a number of our foremost practical feeders whom we interviewed last spring will be near the mark. They said to us that during the finishing term the manure was worth about \$24.50, equalling in value that made during the previous period of the life of the animal. Multiply this sum by say, 40,000 head of finished cattle that we sent over to Britain this present year, and we have the handsome return of \$1,225,000. We say that we cannot afford to lose this sum annually. Sources of enrichment to the soil are like monies put out at compound interest, the returns accumulate very rapidly in the ascending series of an arithmetical progression. Like the surplus capital which the business man places in the bank during the year, which enables him at its end to enlarge his business, the very first season the wise application of these manures very greatly increases the capabilities of the farmer, even that same year, by the increased returns which reward his labors in the form of food material, which can again be turned into increasing sources of enrichment, and thus it is that the farmer adopting this method of finishing his cattle at home from year to year is enabled to far outstrip his grain-growing neighbor who annually markets his grain, and thus continually diminishes the productive capacity of his farm. This latter course kills the goose that lays the golden egg after a very few eggs have been laid, selling store cattle, at a later period of her usefulness, but finishing them at home keeps the willing creature laying from year to year with ever-increasing indications of renewed vitality as time moves on.

We regard the course adopted by many stockmen during the past season, of sending store cattle to the United States, as equally suicidal. The forty thousand head sent over there last summer should certainly be finished at home. We are told these cattle find their way into the eastern and middle States, and are there finished on the grazing lands of these regions. If it will pay the American farmer to defray the cost of transit and the duty as well, it will certainly reward the Canadian producer handsomely to finish them at home. So completely convinced are we of the wisdom of the latter course that if our voice could reach the ear of every cattleman in the land, from Newfoundland to New Westminster, we would say to them, finish all your beef cattle at home. Mr. Moreton Frewen could surely find an outlet in this American trade for some of his surplus Wyoming stores, instead of clamoring for right of way for them through foreign territory.

The freight charges on the ocean favor the idea of finishing our stores at home. The cost of shipping a store beast at two-thirds the value of one fattened is just the same, so that finished cattle can be shipped for 33 1/3 per cent. less per head in reality than stores.

Then there is the argument of great moment, as we view it, arising from the furnishing of employment to farm hands during the winter season, and retaining their services in the country. We hold it is a stigma on Canadian practice that the larger proportion of successful feeders must be drawn at present from foreign sources. The practice of the past, however, has just been such as tended to bring about this state of things. Grain has been grown and sold with but little regard to the future. The system of the past has been quite content to see the young stock go out in the spring no better than they came in in the fall, and hence farmers' sons who should have been employed in the winter season feeding and tending the stock, and thereby fostering a love for the work, have been allowed to spend this part of the year more or less in time-dissipation, till very many of them will not now take the trouble to tend anything properly unless it be a carriage horse.

The summer work hands have usually been discharged on the approach of winter, and allowed to shift as best they could, which custom has expatriated tens of thousands of that class who would have made most excellent citizens. If good hands are to be retained, they must be employed the year round, and a sufficient difference made in the amount of the remuneration they receive to encourage them in the faithful discharge of duty as compared with those floating characters who, like the grasshoppers, sing in summer, and like the ground-squirrels, hibernate in a manner during the winter. The summer farmers do not gain so much by this six months labor term as many of them imagine. One result of its wide adoption has been that it has raised wages during the summer term to extravagant figures compared with those given for the winter period. For the six months' term, \$120, including board, is often given to the same party who, if employed by the year, would work for \$160 and board, making a difference of but \$40 and board between the half yearly and yearly terms of service.

At present we can see no valid reason as to why our stores should be sent to other lands to fatten, which is sure to involve at the same time the exportation of the grain that would otherwise be fed to them.

STOCKMEN wishing animals sketched for the JOURNAL will please first communicate with our office. We cannot consent to accept them on any other terms.

### At the Fairs and on the Way.

The question of better accommodation for stock exhibited at our leading agricultural fairs is raised by "exhibitor" in his article on the shortcomings of these exhibitions, in another column. This is certainly a matter of no little importance. Stock must be kept somewhat daintily to have the shadow of a chance at these exhibitions, and therefore the conditions under which they are kept when away from their own stalls is one of prime importance. If valuable stock (and usually none else is sent to a leading fair), that receives the utmost care and attention at home, is subjected to the tender mercies of railway officials, and then after the privations of a tedious journey is still further exposed to inclemencies of weather, the effect must be damaging in proportion to the violence of the change. This, partially at least, accounts for the not infrequent occurrences of animals being found not just looking well, or doing well either, which not only militates against them in the show rings, but often seriously interferes with their future usefulness. To show the importance of attending to all details, even the most unimportant in the management of really choice specimens, we refer to an incident which came under our notice during our last visit to Bow Park. While viewing the invincible Clarence Kirklevington with an admiring eye, his feeder detected some slight indications of looseness in the bowels. This he at once attributed to a lowering temperature, which he had neglected to shut out of the stable on the previous evening. How disastrous then must it be to the welfare of fine stock to become suddenly exposed to the damps and chills of early autumnal nights, and to cold currents of air that have free play around them, both day and night, in stalls provided only with a roof. Some kinds of stock as sheep, being naturally hardy, can put up with rougher fare than horses or cattle, but even these are sometimes injured by exposure at the shows or on the road.

The complaint is easier stated than the remedy provided, as the latter involves an expenditure which corporations not a few are unwilling to make. Where exhibitions are permanent, it should not be considered a hardship, as the additional outlay divided amongst the full term of the years that the buildings will last, would not be very much for any one year, but where these move about for the general good, as is the case with the Provincial, it is a more serious matter, as the place where the fair is held one year might not require so much accommodation of that nature during the intervening years till its return. The remedy for this is not so clear.

The great matter at agricultural exhibitions is to induce the people possessing it to bring out a large exhibit of good stock, which is much more likely to be the case if stockmen are quite assured of comfortable quarters for their animals when on exhibition.

The delays on the way to and from the fairs are very vexatious. The patience of stockmen is often sorely tried while on the way to the fairs. Going from Toronto to Ottawa last September on the G. T. R. was annoying in the extreme. The Holsteins only arrived at the grounds two days before the exhibition closed. The dread of those trying delays no doubt keeps much stock at home that would otherwise be brought out, to the injury of the exhibition and to the loss of both owners and railway corporations. When will railway companies learn the secret of success, which every prosperous business man begins life with, that it is usually very remunerative to be obliging.

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

### Edendarroch.

#### THE NEW HOME OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS.

Through the favor of Mr. R. C. Auld, of Dexter, Michigan, we have been put in possession of the following facts relating to this new home of the hardy Aberdeen-Angus tribes:

This farm, comprising some 360 acres of choice timbered, grain and grass lands, is very well adapted to the purpose to which it has been devoted by its enterprising owner, who located some few months since, bringing to this new home some \$30,000 worth of as fine specimens of this breed as one could desire to possess with the object Mr. Auld has in view.

The farm is but 2½ miles from Pinckney, on the Michigan Air Line, a part of our Grand Trunk Railway system, which brings it within one hour's ride of Detroit.

The 26 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle with which the place has been stocked, with more to follow, are all of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and comprise specimens from some of the best families in Scotland. Owing to the hardiness of these cattle and to the excellent quality of their flesh, which is certainly unsurpassed by any of the beef breeds, we should like to see more of them pasturing on the hills of our own Dominion, leaving the valleys and the plains to the Shorthorn and Hereford tribes, which, like the thrifty Teutons, love to dwell amid the richness of such locations. These cattle have always been famed for their beef, and we notice in the stock reports found in the *North British Agriculturist*, Edinburgh, Scotland, and the *Live Stock Journal*, of London, England, that the quotations for this breed lead invariably those of other types of cattle. They also mature early, a very essential feature in beef cattle, and can be fed up to 1,256 to 1,500 pounds at the age of two years. At the Smithfield Fat Cattle Show in 1881, Sir William Gordon Cumming took the champion steer and female prizes with two animals under two years and eight months, and in 1883 Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle, took the prizes at all the provincial shows with a two year and seven months heifer that weighed 1,867 pounds. In disposition they are kind and docile, the females very fair milkers; they are also good mothers, while the males are strong and prepotent to such a degree that when crossed with any other thorough-bred or grade the get closely resembles the sire. The famous ox shown by Mr. Coleman at the Smithfield Show was a cross between the Aberdeen and Shorthorn, which did much to bring Aberdeen males into prominence.

In this herd are found some of the choicest animals of the Tillyfour herd of the late Wm. McCombie, and it comprises females of all those well-known tribes, viz., the Premier tribe of the breed the Pride of Aberdeen, about ten branches of the Tillyfour Queen tribe, four families of Keillor foundation, Mrs. Watson, Lark Erica, Favorite, Princess, and other almost equally celebrated families. In fact there is no breeder in Scotland who can show more valued strains in one herd.

The bull at the head of Mr. Auld's herd in Scotland, Knight of the Shire, was winner of the McCombie prize in 1882, and is one of the fine plates in the "History" of the breed by Messrs McDonald & Sinclair. His stud bull here is Heir of the Shire, of the popular Pride family.

This is the only herd of those ancient and hardy blackskins in Michigan, and it is certainly a very excellent one, as will be readily seen from what we have stated above. We still cling to the hope (though perhaps a forlorn one), that Edendarroch, or rather

the black race that it sustains, will extend at least a wing of its operations to this country, which we fully believe (and we think for good reasons), to be one of the most favored breeding grounds, both by nature and surroundings, that is to be found on the globe.

### Only Two Pure-breds in One Township.

From different parts of the country the same story reaches us—that stock-raising is at a discount in the true sense of the term, and that the scrubs have almost undisputed possession of the entire locality. One respected correspondent has just written, saying, "I only know of one thoroughbred animal in the whole township, except our own." A very moderately sized township contains about 30,000 acres, and usually comprises about 300 farms. Just think of it—only two thoroughbred animals to supply the wants of 300 farmers in a not unimportant part of the Province. With the help of the stockmen of Ontario it shall not be so very long, as the doomed race, like the red men of former days, must fade away in the presence of a higher civilization. One by one they must melt away before the statelier pure-bred tribes, till they shall only live in the story of former days. We can even fancy one of those narrow-quartered, wedge-backed, gaunt creatures meagrely stuffed to give prominence to their leading characteristics, in the British Museum one hundred years hence, and labeled "A Canadian scrub of former days." We notice a traveller from our country calling the attention of a companion to this relic of a former era, a smile passing over his features as he contemplates the shortsightedness of so many of our countrymen of to-day, whose whole stock in the bovine line is made up of similar specimens.

Men say to us sometimes that we are hard on the scrubs. If so, there is surely reason for it. If we thought these animals were the best breed in the country we would champion their cause though the whole community were against us, and in their advocacy we stood alone. If we were sure that scrub bulls were the best class in the land, or even as good as others, we would say to Britain, keep your pure-breds at home, and to Holland, keep your black and white coats between your sea-dykes. We would say to our directors of exhibitions, give the highest prizes to the scrubs, and to our cattlemen, organize at once, and register every pure-bred amongst them. What a ponderous herd-book this would be, as there are now, perhaps a million of the race in Ontario alone, without one stain upon their "spotless pedigree." We would call upon our exporters to open up communication with every land of both continents, and leaving Amos Cruikshank, and W. S. Marr, and Hugh Aylmer and all the rest of them alone, deal only in the exportation of Canadian scrubs; and we would say to feeders, fill your stanchions with them, and flood the London markets with Canadian scrub beef.

On the other hand, we feel it to be an important part of our mission to war against them with a warfare that knows no truce, because we believe that their presence in Ontario to-day costs the Province several millions of dollars annually, as one-half the number of well-bred animals would undoubtedly bring in a larger revenue on one half the amount of feed. A letter reached us but yesterday that said in many tones that scrubs were not the best even for the back-woods, the only place where we felt hitherto disposed to tolerate their existence. Men who plead their cause now are happily found only on the frontiers of the wilderness, who being in turn of mind like old Nestor of the Iliad, have their mental eyes

placed in the back of the head, so that they can only observe the things that were.

If scrubs are better than pure-breds or grades, by all means keep them in their purity. Let those who admire their good qualities stand by them like men, and beat back any charge made upon them. If their good qualities are not sufficiently known, let us hear of it in the JOURNAL, and let the country know even more of them than it knows now. If any newspaper men are disposed to defend them, let them speak out in language that is intelligible and that has no half-heartedness in its ring. Give us their dominant features to a nicety that we may chronicle them, and that all men may know which are the points of excellence, and what is to be sought in building up a breeding herd.

Whoever heard of a breeder of pure-breds ever giving them up and going back to scrubs? We have indeed heard of some who bred the former giving them up for grades, but never for scrubs, so that the testimony of experimentists in this line all point in the one direction, which is a fact of great significance.

We admit that their hold upon the affections of a vast majority of the farmers is as yet very strong, although it is gradually weakening. The breeders of pure-breds are every day scraping away the moss that lies thick over the practice rendered almost sacred by long years of scrub-production, and every fresh name added to the increasing list but adds a fresh moss-knife. Breeders of pure-breds in all the lines do well to keep them before the public, and cannot take too much pains to make their good qualities known in every legitimate way. The man who fancies that those who at present breed scrub cattle will of their own accord find out their very great mistake, is indulging in a most delusive dream, although it may be a very pleasing one. An instance of the kind was never witnessed in the history of reform. Light must be carried to the people before any prejudice will be given up.

We say then to every cattleman; yes, to every stockman who keeps good stock, let their merits most truthfully be known. See to it that the fairs tell their tale, and that the press does its work. Talk of it to your neighbors by the way with the feeling of men who have a great national duty to perform, and invite your neighbors to your stables to see the difference for themselves. Be not dismayed or even disconcerted though men say you are actuated by selfish motives, as such remarks will no doubt be stuck to your garments every now and then by the nauseous paste of slander, which, however, soon loses all its potency if let alone.

If you but succeed in converting one man to your views in a year that would mean, say, twenty in a lifetime, which, being multiplied by the five thousand who have pure-bred stock, would sum up one hundred thousand in twenty years, or half the present number of farmers in Ontario, even though the fresh converts did nothing but tarry by the baggage. Be not dismayed: the present army of scrubs, though very great, is by no means invincible.

### The One, Two and Three Judge Systems Combined.

The idea, it seems, was first thrown out in the *London Live-Stock Journal*, and was adopted most successfully at the show of the American Clydesdale Association, held at Chicago in September last. The method of procedure is somewhat as follows: Two only of the three judges act at one time, the third remaining in the ring, and when necessary acting as

umpire in case of a tie vote. If the two on duty agree in selecting the same animal for the premium, the award is so decided. If the two select different animals, then the umpire decides on one of the two selected. Each of the three acts alternately as umpire when the animals are shown in different classes, thus preventing any collusion, and rendering it impossible for a combination to be formed among the judges for or against any competitor. This method makes it necessary for each judge to act independently, and to decide without consultation or knowledge of the views of the other. In case of a tie vote the umpire decides between the two animals voted upon, entirely upon his own judgment, without knowing the preference of either of the judges.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Notes on Fat Stock Show in Chicago.

No one present at the Fat Stock Show lately held in Chicago, but will readily admit that it was a great success. Not merely in point of numbers was this true, but more especially in the excellence of the individual exhibits. Nowhere could be seen any really inferior specimens, and the view of so many excellent animals, gathered together from the different States of the Union and Canada, was almost bewildering. As you passed row after row, your ears were constantly greeted by remarks from the on-lookers. "Isn't it wonderful!" "Oh, what a monster!" "Such a beauty!" "Perfection itself!" "Here, just look at this, the best one yet!" "Did you ever see anything thing like this?" Many of these remarks came from persons who evidently for the first time were visiting such a show. You could see, as they passed along, excitement written on their countenances, and the general opinion was, it was worth going a long way to see. The exhibit from Canada was not large, but most excellent in quality. As a resident of this country I saw no reason to be ashamed of it, when compared with the best of the others; and I venture the assertion, that not all of it was assigned the place to which it was entitled in that great show. Clarence Kirklevington seemed to carry his honors easy, but some other animals in the same lot deserved more honorable mention than they received. It was no easy task assigned to the judges to single out in a ring of twenty to forty good bullocks, the very best one. Yet I am bound to say the result in several cases was most disappointing. I tried hard to ascertain upon what principles the awards were made. When you thought you had discovered it in one case, in the very next lot this was all reversed, and one had to leave the ring without ascertaining what in the opinion of the judges was required in the winning animal. This we felt was a great pity, because if these shows are to educate, this is one of the means of teaching the young beginner what he is to aim at. Notwithstanding these disappointments there is no doubt the existence of this competition is doing more for the proper improvement of the live stock of this continent than any other influence. It brings prominently before the public and before the breeder also, what is the real object of breeding; which is, after all, to produce the *most* and *best* at the *least cost*. Hitherto this has been in many cases overlooked. The animals have been studied only on paper. They have been shown to have descended in some certain line, and this has been held sufficient to give great value; but when followed on to the end, which is the butcher's block, they have been seen with long necks, coarse shoulders, weasel waists, bad backs, high thighs, etc.; and men have looked on and said, "Wherein is this excellence? My own old sort is just as good." These competitions

are leading breeders to inquire, Where can I get, and how can I produce animals that will make *beef winners*? So the tide is even now turning. Men will still breed Bates, Booth, or Cruikshank sorts of Short-horns, but if they meet with favor in the years to come they must see that they are *beef sorts*; that they are adapted for the ultimate results. At this great show you have the Battle of the Breeds, waged at its hottest. The most extreme prejudice, the most bitter partizanship are constantly displayed. I am decidedly of the opinion that this battle will not be decided here. You can find excellent single specimens of any of the breeds or of grades, which is now becoming a mixture of these, but the real test will be found in *general results*. The breed or sort that will produce the *most uniformity of excellence, the best weights at the earliest age, and at the least cost*, will ultimately win. To ascertain this, I would prefer to visit the stock yards where they are brought in large numbers from the ranch and elsewhere. The breed or sort which produces not here and there an excellent specimen, but the best results as a *whole* is the winner.

I am a strong believer in intrinsic merit. Where this really exists the public will sooner or later discover it, notwithstanding all the booming done in other directions by interested parties. We need not tremble at the result. Surely we shall want the best, and if there be produced something better than we have had in the past, we ought, without prejudice, to be willing to admit it. Yet I suppose it is right to demand more convincing proof than mere assertion, dictated by selfish interest or extreme prejudice. One thing to be deplored is the fact that so many viewing these grand specimens at such shows conclude that it may be done by some men, but that they cannot attain unto it. Let such ask themselves what is necessary for their production. You must have a proper animal. Then it must have proper attention, not spasmodically, but constantly and persistently. Any of our young farmers can furnish either if they set themselves about it; and they will find great satisfaction and enjoyment in the result of their thought and labor.

Certainly, we in Canada have no reason to fear a conflict in this respect with our American brethren. We have quite as good cattle, and among our best feeders are those who can put on the finishing touch quite equal to any. The number of sheep and hogs at Chicago was not large, but there were some good specimens. My impression was, from what I saw, that not many of the States can produce better, or even as good sheep, as we in Canada. Many of them have a hard look, and do not seem to indicate the quality of mutton found in England or Canada.

The Fat Stock Show of Chicago could not be made so successful were it not for the splendid facilities provided for it. The exposition building, so easy of access from all the leading hotels and centres of business, is a most admirable place for such a show. All in one building under cover, with plenty of room, and plenty of light, whether by night or day; both exhibitors and visitors always feel comfortable. The excellent management keeps the whole building always in order. The ring is kept covered several inches with clean shavings, and several attendants are kept busy cleaning away litter, and keeping the place scrupulously clean, so that the lady visitors, many of whom were in attendance day by day, could enjoy the sights of the "great monsters" and the "pretty cattle," without hindrance or difficulty. If ever our Canadian show proves the success it ought, some one of our cities must provide similar facilities. Which will be the first thus to encourage this great industry?

These competitions are well worth continuance, but in order to achieve the best results, proper facilities must be provided.

Yours truly,  
J. W. DRYDEN.

### Our Scotch Letter—North.

A FAMOUS POLLED HERD IN ANGUS.

The event of the autumn in polled circles has been a draught sale of 69 head of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, belonging to Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochtry. Owing one of the oldest and unquestionably one of the best herds in the district of Angus, which gives one of the su'-titles to this famous breed of cattle, Mr. Ferguson's announcement that his first public sale was to be held this month created not a little excitement among "polled" breeders. Founded nearly fifty years ago on a strain of the oldest and best blood from which sprung some of the most valuable families of Polled cattle in existence, the Kinnochtry herd has been carefully managed by Mr. Ferguson, whose main endeavor has been to perpetuate the old Keillor families. Mr. Watson Keillor, who, if not the first, was undoubtedly the most systematic and the most successful early improver of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, set the example which was followed in the Kinnochtry herd, namely, that of breeding on the principle that "like begets like," and among families pretty closely related to one another. Where circumstances warrant it, this system of in-and-in breeding has often given most remarkable and satisfactory results. To be successfully adopted, however, it must be tried upon a sound and healthy foundation. This Mr. Wilson seemingly had, for his cattle are pre-eminently noted for their grand constitutions, their vigor and their wealth of flesh.

For many years nothing except Keillor-bred bulls, or bulls with Keillor blood in their veins, were used; but ultimately an opinion prevailed that Polled cattle generally would better meet the demand of the times if they were of somewhat heavier weights and bulkier. It was therefore thought that an infusion of new blood would be of advantage, and the question which confronted Mr. Ferguson was, where would he find material suitable to mate with his grand old Keillor strains? Fortunately there were several centres where he could have had his needs supplied, but preference was given to Tillyfour, for many years the home of a famous herd of Polled stock belonging to the late Mr. McCombie, whose labors in connection with the improvement of the breed are only now becoming to be sufficiently well appreciated. It was here, then, where Mr. Ferguson looked for a stud bull, and his choice fell upon Shah (680), an animal of immense scale, great wealth of flesh and substance, weighing as a five-year-old 24 cwt., and descended from Mr. McCombie's Premier family, the Pride of Aberdeen, his sire being Prince of Wales (394), and his dam, Pride of Aberdeen 5th (1174). Accordingly Kinnochtry was topped with Tillyfour, with the most gratifying results, the Prides giving a great acquisition of strength and substance without obliterating family characteristics, which are strongly marked in the Kinnochtry herd. Indeed, I don't know of a more successful venture in stock-breeding than the purchase of this bull proved to be. At the sale his impress was plainly evident in the herd, and his descendants were in great repute.

I visited the herd about a week previous to the sale, which was held on the 7th of October, and was agreeably surprised at the excellence of the stock; such robust, wealthy, substantial animals they were. The cows, as a rule, were beasts of great scale, true daughters of Shah, and with well proved breeding and milking qualities; the two-year-old heifers were also superior; the one-year-old heifers uncommonly grand, the best, as a lot, I think, I have ever seen; and the calves were far above an average. Mr. Ferguson's reputation as a breeder of some forty years standing has deservedly stood high among his countrymen; but if I am not much mistaken the Kinnochtry cattle will gain more admirers than ever they have done, as a result of the display which met the eyes of breeders on the day of the sale. It was a display which reflects great credit on Mr. Ferguson in the first place, as it proves his success as a breeder; but it must not be forgotten that it is also a striking testimony to the character of the Tillyfour herd, which, alas! was dispersed just at the moment when its founder would

have reaped the reward of his labors, owing to his lamented death. It was a pity that Mr. Ferguson's cattle came into the market when prices for all kinds of stock were greatly depressed; but the sale, I understand, was necessary, as the herd had quite outgrown the accommodation, numbering, as it then did, about 150 head. The event was looked forward to with great interest, and breeders from all parts of the country were to be found round the sale-ring. American buyers were conspicuous by their absence, only one representative, Mr. Rodgers, Illinois, being present at the luncheon which preceded the sale. Lord Camperdown presided, and made some interesting remarks regarding the early breeding of Polled "Doddies." He was old enough to remember, he said, Mr. Hugh Watson (Keillor), well. He only wished Mr. Hugh Watson had lived to see the idea he conceived, rather before its time, brought to the perfection which was to be seen at Kinnochtry. The noble chairman stated that he had been walking about the Christmas show at Smithfield last year with a friend, and was talking about the cattle, when his companion said, "Oh, it does not matter a two-penny bit what you send here, for in these days everything must be black"—a testimony to the extraordinary success of the breed at these exhibitions, which I need not say was received by the company with expressions of gratification. In spite of the dulness which at present reigns in the cattle trade, the sale was a very good one, and encouraging to breeders. The demand was steady, and a good all-round average of £51 5s. 4d. for 69 head was realized. The feature of the sale was the excellent representation of the old Keillor families, chief among these being the Favorites and the Princesses, while there was a number of Tillyfour "Queens," known as Prides and Vines, and a lot of Heather Blossoms, a tribe well known in the north of Scotland, and which was never seen to better advantage than on the present occasion. I have already stated that the descendants of the Tillyfour-bred bull, Shah, were much sought after in the ring. Among the cows were five of his daughters, and they realized the handsome average of £112 15s. each. Few breeders could have matched them in respect to their fine depth, beautifully covered frames and splendid quarters, and they were particularly grand in front. The plum of the herd was a two-year-old heifer named Victoria II. of Kinnochtry (6915), by Prince of the Realm, a son of Shah, which was quite a model in shape and symmetry, while she is very even and wealthy in flesh. She was taken out at 160 guineas, which was the highest price at the sale, her purchaser being Major Smith, who has recently started a Polled herd in the highlands of Banffshire. On her dam's side she was descended from the Heather Blossoms. A half-sister of this heifer, named Victoria III., by Knight of Johnston (2192), a full brother to Mr. Wilken's 400 guinea bull Black Knight (1809), was the highest priced yearling, having realized 120 guineas, which was given by the Earl of Strathmore. The stock bull, Prince Royal (3131), a beautifully covered, compact, two-year-old, with fine quarters and shapes after Prince of the Realm, and out of Tillyfour Vine, made 103 guineas. The principal purchasers were Mr. T. L. M. Cartwright, Ladybank; Mr. Geo. Wilken, Waterside; Mr. Smith, Burnshangie, Aberdeen; Mr. Grant, Aucheachan, Banff; Major Smith, Minmore; Mr. Porteous, of Lauriston; Mr. Cowie, Pitglassie; Earl of Strathmore; the Marquis of Huntly; Mr. Rodgers, Illinois, U. S.; and Mr. Whyte. Several of the animals were bought for English herds, where the Polled breed has lately made considerable progress. The Kinnochtry sale will long be remembered, not so much on account of high prices, as on account of the surpassingly grand character of the stock. The yearling heifers alone would have made the reputation of any breeder. I append a summary of this important event.

	Average.	Total.
16 cows .....	£67 10s. 6d.	£1080 9s. 0d.
6 two-year-old heifers ..	68 5s. 0d.	409 10s. 0d.
14 one-year-old heifers ..	63 15s. 0d.	892 10s. 0d.
12 heifer calves .....	42 3s. 6d.	506 7s. 0d.
21 bulls .....	30 18s. 0d.	648 18s. 0d.
69 = £51 5s. 4d.		£3,537 9s. 0d.

QUIDAM.

THE coming farmers are the men who are now busily engaged in posting themselves in everything that relates to their calling, and who will make good use of their knowledge.

### Oxford Downs vs. Southdowns.

Mr. Eckert, of Illinois, furnishes the *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower* the following argument in favor of Oxford Down sheep for mutton as compared with Southdowns. He starts out with the assertion that first-class mutton sheep are very scarce in our markets, the greater portion of sheep slaughtered not being worthy of the name of mutton. Then he proceeds as follows to show the advantage of the Oxford cross over the South Down:

"The lambs of the Southdown cross, at two years and four months, fed in winter and on good pasture in summer, will weigh 140 lbs per head. They should be shorn twice, and will average 5½ lbs. a shearing, or 10½ lbs. in the two years.

"Now let us see what the Oxford cross will produce. The offspring of such ewes, as stated in my previous article, sired by Oxford Down rams, will be, in consequence of the larger size and stronger constitution of the male, one-fourth heavier, at the allotted time, averaging 180 lbs., and this is no chimerical figuring; for I have in my possession fifteen months old grades, weighing now about 140 lbs. a head, and am certain they will weigh 40 lbs. more when they attain the above age. Naturally they must be well tended and fed as the preceding lot, for there is no profit in raising sheep by starving them occasionally whenever feed or pasture is short. From my experience this lot will produce, on an average, two pounds of wool more a head, or four pounds, two years, which might bring one cent less a pound than the lot from the South Down cross; mutton of both lots will bring, according to my knowledge, the same price. Every butcher and trader I have dealt with yet says that all fat black-faced sheep sell for top prices."

The above comparison is made from the standpoint of one who is growing sheep without that minute attention to hurrying them on, which would give much better results. Here in Canada, our sheep, when properly tended, will make much better weights at the above ages.

### Prize Essay

ON THE PROFIT OF BREEDING, FEEDING, AND FATTENING BEEF CATTLE FOR THE MARKET, FOUNDED ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

(This essay, which was awarded the second prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, is from the pen of Mr. John Campbell, Jr., of Woodville, Ont. The concluding portion as given below was not forthcoming when the previous part appeared in the November issue of the JOURNAL.—ED.)

The former yearly increases in fertility and in productiveness, while the latter is being gradually exhausted. Many related farms afford ample proof of this ruinous system, and very often the landlord is to blame, because of his not providing suitable accommodation for keeping stock properly, and also because of the short leases of five years, which are so common. Landlords receiving say \$400 in hard cash as rent, in reality are (in many instances) getting but \$300, as their farms are depreciating in value \$100 yearly.

Our opinion regarding the value of manure, based upon experience, can be briefly given by quoting a statement given by us at a farmers' club meeting last year. From reading agricultural papers I learned what success others had in improving the condition of their land by fattening cattle, and better feeding of stock generally, so I determined to give it a trial. The result is that my farm is now worth (I believe) a fourth more than eight years ago, that is to say, the same amount of labor will produce a fourth more crop, and nearly all is due to the improved quality of manure. The manure pile is said to be the farmer's bank. In an ordinary bank if we deposit many thousand cents, the bulk is large and of little value compared with the same quantity of golden dollars. In the same way we may keep up a large bank of coarse manure made from straw, which will be but of little value compared with that made by cattle highly fed, though of much smaller dimensions. Of this latter, a man with his team can move to his field in a day as much fertilizing matter as he could in four days of the former. This is an important item in reckoning the cost of crop. The crops grown by the farmer who feeds his stock well

may cost more per acre when the manure is charged, but at the same time the profit will be double, for if in the ordinary way a grain crop costs \$10 per acre, and the value is \$15, the profit is \$5, but if \$10 worth of first quality manure is applied, with half charged to the first crop (as the benefit lasts for years), and the value of crop is \$25, then the clear profit is \$10 per acre, or double of that got in the ordinary way.

We might as well expect our horses to do hard work and keep in good condition though fed on straw alone as to think that our farms will continue to give profitable returns without any attempt being made to maintain their fertility except applying manure made from straw. If we feed our farms, they will feed and also clothe us well in return. Farming is becoming yearly more and more a study and a science, and he who is to succeed in this vocation must get out of the old ruts of the past, look carefully after the capital in his bank—the manure pile—and see that it is of the golden kind, such as is produced by good stock, fed well and fattened early, which we have endeavored to show to be a profitable part of our business, and which is the basis of successful farming.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

Woodville, Ont.

### Belvoir and its Shorthorns.

Belvoir, a Bow Park in miniature, comprises some 300 acres of choicest land, about twelve miles W. S. W. from London, Ont., that great centre of railways, but three miles from Komoka, the junction of the Sarnia and Windsor branches of the G. T. R., and just on the outskirts of romantic Delaware in the valley, that pretty little village, the very name of which by its association with a buried tribe, reminds us of the evanescent nature of all earthly things. This farm, for the past two years the property of Mr. Richard Gibson, formerly of Ilderton, Ont., one of the greatest living champions of the Bates Shorthorns, consists mainly of deposit from the river Thames, washed down in past ages from the northern heights of Middlesex and the southerly lands of Perth, and deposited in this singularly privileged valley, along three sides of which the river forms an irregular border of some four miles, somewhat in the shape of a crown with a dint in the left hand top corner, the bottom line of the crown being the road leading to Delaware. The magnificent commodious white brick dwelling, built by the former proprietor, the late Dean Tiffany, at a cost, it is said, of some \$16,000, with outbuildings, is toward the centre of the crown. The forest portion, composed largely of butternut and other nut-bearing trees, is in the top of the crown, and the cultivated fields, fenced neatly with ribbon barbed wire, are at its base and around its centre, leaving, as at Bow Park, a wide fringe of permanent pasture land along the river's border, where the herds can at all times drink of its living waters, which hurry on in the direction of Tecumseh's grave making mournful requiem that shall never cease, for the untimely fate of the noblest defender of the land that we so dearly love. Like Bow Park, Belvoir has a higher and a lower flat, the higher one being in great part cultivated, and the lower in permanent pasture. It, too, is hemmed in by a lofty river bank, at the time of our visit (October 20th), clad in the gorgeous and yet shadowy drapery of the decaying leafy garb that had robbed it through all the summer with living beauty, although the bank here runs more remotely from the river. So deep and fine is the loam, that in many parts we look in vain for a little pebble to carry away as a memento.

We were singularly favored with a bright, warm October day to visit this Shorthorn valley, a day in which earth and air and sun and sky and forest, all combined to make one oblivious of the fact that sterner days were at hand. Under circumstances thus favorable we walked away with the present owner of Belvoir to view its

### SHORTHORN COWS

feeding amongst the alders that fringe in places the river bank. The first animal we reach is the comely Rosy Princess 7th, by 7th Lord of Oxford, and which has four Duke and Oxford crosses, on the Red Rose foundation. She is four years old, is a handsome, well-made roan, and has already raised two cow calves. The 3rd Countess of Darlington is feeding by the side of Princess 7th. She is a magnificent cow, a beautiful red in color, five years old, and has already red three calves. She has a straight Bates pedigree, and was bred by Mr. Gibson, got by Duke of Oxford 30th (33712), dam Countess of Darlington, by 14th Duke of Airdrie (41348). Old Mr. Bates bought this family from one Mr. Edwards, for Mr. Sainsbury, by whom they were bred for many years, from bulls raised by Mr. Bates. At Mr. Sainsbury's dispersion sale at Bleck Hedley, England, Mr. Thorne, of Thorndale, Washington, bought Darlington 6th, for 300 guineas. The Americans have kept this family pure, while those of them in England have been crossed. Lord Bective is picking up all he can get of them, and Lord Dunmore remarked to Mr. Gibson in 1879, that if he were again to lay the foundation of a Shorthorn herd, it would be of this strain. This cow has that broad back, long body, deep breast and graceful outline so characteristic of the Bates tribes; and like the majority of this class of cattle, she is an extra good milker and a regular breeder. So very highly does Mr. Gibson think of this line that he says large money would be required to take her away from Belvoir. Gwynne Duchess 6th, sired by the Bow Park 4th Duke of Clarence, has also the blood of the 22d Duke of Airdrie 16695, three Thorndale Dukes and one Duke of Gloucester; beyond which the pedigree is straight Gwynne. She has one daughter, sired by the Bow Park 46th Duke of Oxford; Lily 4th, by 7th Duke of Gloucester (39735), and straight Bates throughout, is a well-modelled beast; she was bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, Caik-in-Cartmell, Lancashire, England. The aged Seraphina, imported by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane and bred by Lord Southampton, is 14 years old, and is in calf again. Lady Oxford Gwynne is a grand good roan. For her grandmother Mr. Gibson paid \$1,975 many years ago. She is a good breeder. Last year a bull calf of hers was sold to go to Illinois for \$500. Her half sister, Lady Gwynne, has the long Bates body. Filligree 18th, is a beautiful roan by 26th Duke of Airdrie (34971). She was bred by Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, and has five Bates top crosses. Royal Charmer 18th, a red, was imported by the late Hon. George Brown, some years ago, and is a good, well-formed beast. Lily 3d, sister to Lily 4th, is about the purest Bates animal on the place. She is four years old, is much inclined to take on flesh.

Wild Eyes Lassic 3d, as shown in the engraving on page 8 is a beautiful roan cow of great substance, with grand round springing ribs, gay carriage and very taking appearance, her chief fault being too prominent in the hips. She was calved Oct. 16, 1877, and was bred by Mr. S. P. Foster from the Live Duke of Ormskirk (36526), and the dam, Wild Eyes Lassic 2d by 22d Duke of Oxford (31000). The Duke of Ormskirk is a son of 4th Baron of Oxford and 1st Duchess of Oneida, sold to Lord Skelmersdale for \$30,600. The Rev. Holt Beever (in his Shorthorn tribes, page 250), speaking of Wild Eyes 16th, the sixth dam of this cow, sold at Mr. Bates' sale, says, "From her descends the purest Wild Eyes branch—that is, in the sense of being free from any cross external to Mr. Bates' own manipulation, repre-

sented by such cows as Lady Wild Eyes, for whom Lord Skelmersdale gave 820 guineas in 1875 at Mr. Brogden's sale, and Mr. Foster's Wild Eyes Lassic 2d, sold to and recovered from America." Wild Eyes Lassic 2d was taken back to England when fourteen months old, having been purchased at one of Mr. Cochrane's sales in Toronto by Mr. Thornton for Mr. Foster, for the sum of \$4,500.

Four of Mr. Gibson's imported cows are away at present; two at Mr. H. Y. Attrel's, Goderich, Ont., and two at Mr. Emery Cobbs', Kankakee, Ill.

Mr. Gibson has also a number of Shorthorns less fancy in pedigree, but all registered in the B. A. H. B., which, by breeding to his high-bred Bates bulls for local use, he is enabled to place the calves in the market at about \$150 each. Those we saw of them were very fair specimens.

While leisurely retracing our steps with our companion, for the day was warm, we said to him, "But do not these flats overflow?" "Yes," he replied, "but usually only at the melting of the snows. But last summer was a notable exception." He then went on to tell us of that terrible

### FLOOD

which on that awful night of early July, 1883, carried away all his lower fences with a resistless rush, and thus turned the riverward tier of fields into a common. It was only providential that his cattle escaped, as somehow that morning he arose very early and just in time to get his favorites out of the run on which we were treading safe upon higher ground. When the sun went down the previous evening the Shorthorns lay down contentedly chewing their cud upon the brink of the river. A surveying party pitched their tent in the same meadow, and twelve miles up the river, at London, mothers had kissed their babes and placed them in their little cots to sleep what proved their last sleep, unconscious of the danger. When morning dawned the cattle were up to their knees in water, the surveying party had climbed the trees for safety, and the little innocents, ah, where were they? Ask of the waters that were madly rushing toward St. Clair. We thought as we listened to the tidings, how wonderfully equalized are the conditions of men—even Belvoir, on the river bank, has its drawbacks.

Soon we reached the bays, and now we view the

### BULLS AND CALVES.

Out comes the lordly stock bull, Duke of Oxford 60th (46265), with royal stride. He is three years old, a red in color, that would please the most fastidious American. He is large for his age, has the typical Bates head, even topline, and the unmistakable Bates style. He was bred by the Duke of Devonshire out of Grand Duchess of Oxford 27th, and from the sire 7th Duke of Gloucester, and has all the Duke and Oxford crosses. Baron Holker, from Lily 3d, 11 months old, is a roan of great substance, by Baron Oxford 8th (41057). Countess of Darlington 3d has a pretty young red bull calf, and the Princess cow Rosa Princess 7th has a fine roan heifer calf, from the stock bull Duke of Oxford 60th, which, though but a few days old, possesses a fine bricket. Two Darlington heifer calves are well formed and valuable. The roan is from Countess of Darlington 3d, which is a large milker, and the red is from Countess of Darlington. Wild Winsome 4th has also a magnificent red calf. She was bred by Lord Faversham and imported last October. The Marquis of Kirklevington is a one-year, with nearly straight slightly curved Bates horns. In color he is white and dark red. He is of fine proportions, good front and even outline. He was dropped in quarantine by the dam Marchioness of Turncroft; by Baron Turn-



croft Oxford 21, and from the sire, Grand Duke 39th. The former of these was sold to Mr. J. W. Harvey, of Nebraska, who is now using him for a stock bull. This bull and some of the others are held for sale.

Mr. Gibson's herd numbers 44 females and 10 bulls, and is every year enriched by shipments more or less from the purest Bates blood of old England.

#### MR. GIBSON'S PAST

interested us very much. He was born in 1840. His father was a farmer in England, who took the Duke of Rutland's prize twice for the best cultivated farm on his estate, and also the first prize offered by the Derbyshire Agricultural Society for the best cultivated farm in the county. Mr. G., the oldest son in a family of fourteen, came to Canada in 1861, remained two years, and then spent six years with Mr. S. Campbell, of New York Mills, Onondaga Co., New York. To Mr. Gibson Mr. Campbell is mainly indebted for col-

them to that high state of perfection in the Mohawk valley which drew on them the admiring eyes of the Shorthorn world.

It was he who selected the beautiful Booth cow, Bride of the Vale, bred by Mr. T. C. Booth, Warlaby, and imported in 1869, and who also made choice of the peerless 8th Duchess of Geneva, purchased for \$11,000 from Mr. Sheldon, and which, along with her produce bred within five years, sold at Mr. Campbell's sale for \$127,600, the Duchess being knocked down to Mr. Davis, England, for the sum of \$40,600. One reason assigned for the unprecedentedly high prices realized at this sale for these Bates cattle is that the purest Duchess cows were cornered there. Americans had kept them pure, which Englishmen had not done, hence there was a strife between these parties as to who should get them.

Mr. Gibson returned to Canada in 1869 and rented

Gibson has prosecuted his work we may mention that he has crossed the Atlantic more than thirty times. While he is an admirer of good stock wherever he sees it, he is out and out a Bates man, both in theory and practice. While he admires the fleshing propensities of Booth cattle, he prefers the Bates, mainly because he thinks them superior milkers and more regular breeders. Both within and without at Belvoir everything favors strongly of the cattle interest. The walls of the office are a collection of grand show animals from both continents, and the library is a compendium of stock lore, upon which the lover of such literature might feast for days. The ponderous scrap-book, containing the gem gatherings of a lifetime, drew wistful glances from us, and must prove of much value to the owner of the Belvoir herd in all time. The first volume of the English herd-book was here, with a copy of notes in the handwriting of the vener-



### SHORTHORN COW WILDEYES LASSIE III.

*Imported by and the property of Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.*

lecting that famous herd of Shorthorns which at Mr. Campbell's dispersion sale in 187—, brought those prices which mark the climax of the Shorthorn era in all their past history. It was Mr. Gibson who persuaded Mr. Campbell to sell his favorite Ayrshires and supplant them by Durhams. It was Mr. Gibson who, when Mr. Campbell purchased the half of the renowned herd of Mr. J. O. Sheldon, of White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y., for \$60,000, selected Mr. Campbell's contingent. It was Mr. Gibson who brought over two consignments of Bates cattle for his employer, of the choicest of that strain, and who gathered together the most valuable of the Bates family that could be found in America, and who brought

a farm until in 1883, he purchased where he is now located, to remain, we trust, in his midst, prosecuting the ennobling work of raising choice specimens of Bates Shorthorns.

Several very successful auction sales have been made from the Belvoir herd; that held in Chicago in 1883 made the highest average for Shorthorns in America during that year. At this sale 20 head made \$20,300, or an average of \$1,015. At the sale the previous year 25 females sold brought \$20,590, or \$823 per head; and eight bulls \$3,710, or an average of \$463.75. The 33 head then sold averaged \$736.

To give an idea of the enthusiasm with which Mr.

erable Thomas Bates. Although Mr. Gibson has already been very successful as a Shorthorn breeder, now that he is located as a landowner, we may reasonably look for still greater successes.

Now that the season for renewals is upon us, we trust that our friends and agents will renew their efforts to bring the claims of the JOURNAL before the public. It is highly important that subscribers begin with the year.

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

### The Invincible Clarence.

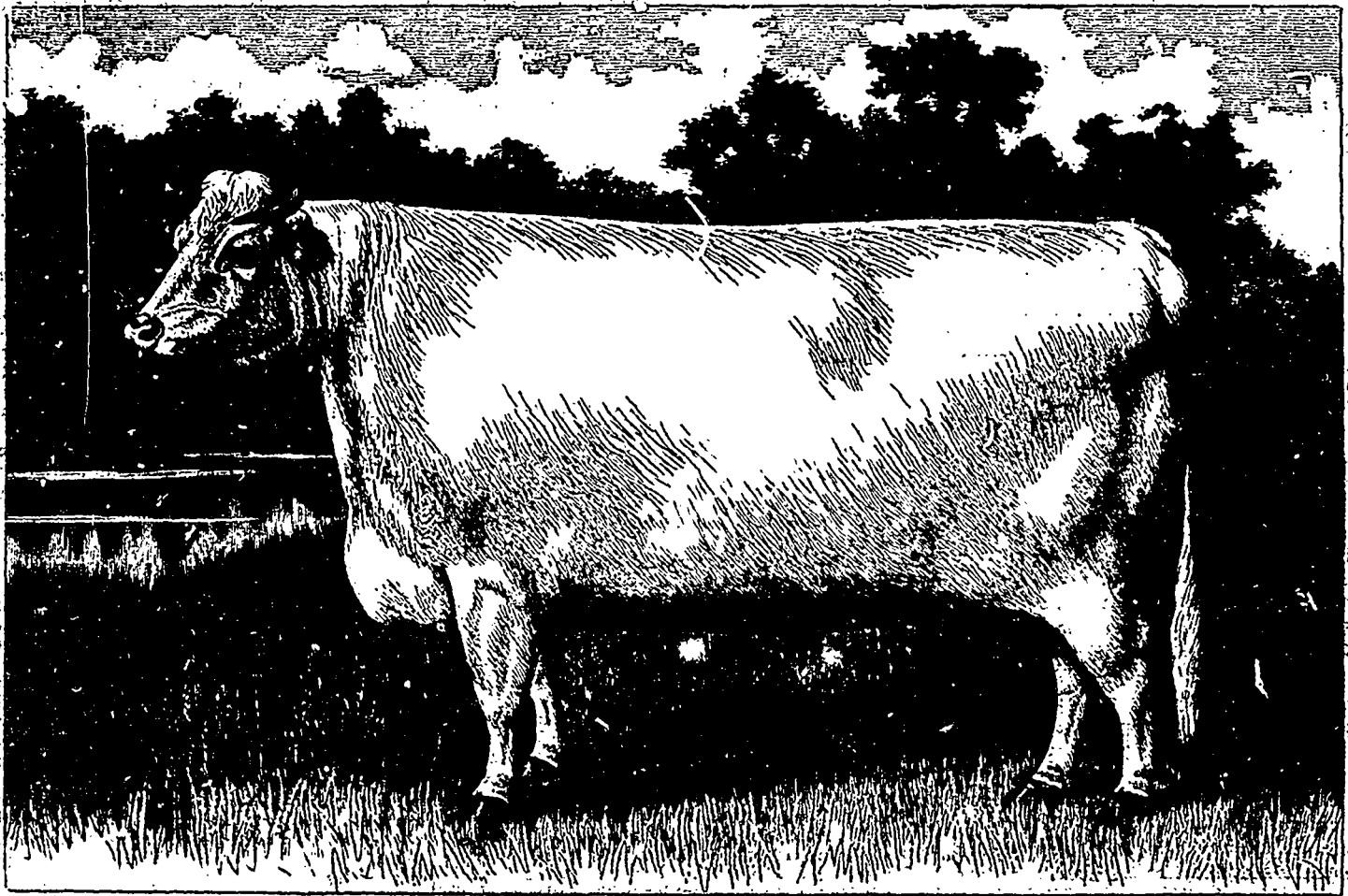
This unrivalled Kirklevington has run a race without parallel in the history of Shorthorns, or indeed in the history of any breed. His course in the showing from the very first has been one of almost uninterrupted triumph, culminating in the crowning victory of his life, the winning of the grand sweepstakes at the fat stock show held in Chicago last November, against all comers, a feat that has only been outdone by the grander victory won by his death in the dressed carcass ring.

The current for some time past at this show had been setting in toward the Hereford country, to an extent that had almost led to trembling in the Shorthorn camp, but the triumphs of this bullock have completely blocked its waters for at least twelve months to come. The Booth men were willing to concede that the Bates cattle were good milkers and regular breed-

ers, manager of the Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bow Park, near Brantford, Ont. A beautiful white in color, he was calved Feb. 3th, 1881, and was therefore fully 3 years and 9 months old at the time of his death. His form was almost faultless. His smooth neat head, as will be seen in the engraving, carried nicely curved horns, gently drooping; his body was long and level and deep, carrying an immense wealth of flesh on the loin, and over the crops. He stood on medium legs, and had a nice handling skin covered with a strong coating of velvety hair, white as Alpine summits, and possessed a smoothness remarkable in a steer of his age. His splendid quality was only excelled by his royal carriage. He was sired by the aged 4th Duke of Clarence (33597), one of the stock bulls at Bow Park, an illustrious sire, with an illustrious pedigree, and which has filled the stanchions of his owners with many illustrious descen-

millions of the North American continent that has won highest honors both living and dead.

This steer, of which we cannot help but feel nationally proud, has been the most successful prize-winner ever shown at the American fat stock show, or indeed at the fat stock shows of any land. The performances of the "white heifer that travelled" pale before the victories of this Canadian. Like the hero of the ocean who "never lost a gun," he never lost a prize so far as we know. Three years successively he was carried to Chicago, to become the hero in many a hard fought fight. When but a yearling he came back to Canada, carrying a blue ribbon on his horn. At his return when two years old six trophies of victory angled about his head. Entering the fatal arena the third time, he left his worthy owner five badges of his prowess by way of remembrance (John Hope, guard well the precious trophies, they are worthy of a place



### PURE-BRED SHORTHORN STEER CLARENCE KIRKLEVINGTON.

*Champion Fat Steer of the American Continent, 1884. Property of the Canada West Farm Stock Association, Brantford, Ont.*

ers, but seemed confident that their favorites were ahead of them as beef-producers. Clarence, both in his life and in his death, has given them a hard nut to crack.

The air has been filled for twenty years and more with the clamors of men who have said that grades were better than pure-breds for beef. The career of the Kirklevington says they are not, and in a way that it is very difficult to gainsay. Men in Britain often said and perhaps oftener thought that everything good in the stock line from America came from the United States, but now they cannot ignore the fact that this famous show beast was bred on Canadian soil.

Clarence Kirklevington was bred by Mr. John

dants. The meal and fodder of Bow Park are preparing another of his get for the show-rings of the west, as noticed elsewhere. His dam, Kirklevington Duchess of Horton (imp.) was purchased by Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Kentucky, at the Glen Flora sale of November, 1881, for \$2,300. The Duchess was calved 31st October, 1875, was bred by Mr. R. P. Davies, Horton Park, England, and traces back through a straight Bates channel to a cow of that line owned by Mr. Bates, and descended from the stock of Mr. Maynard, Eryholme.

Clarence is the first pedigreed beast of any breed that has won sweepstakes honors at the Chicago fat stock show, and the only animal among the thirty-one

in senatorial halls, and died so handsomely that he enabled the owner to pick up two imperishable souvenirs from his dead carcass. His last battle was the fiercest. With his usual royal tread he was led into the ring amongst his ten competitors, and patiently awaited the result. There he stood amid the lions of the west, the admired of every eye. Around him were strong antagonists that had fed on prairie grasses and had been nourished by the best that those rich regions could afford. They hung the blue ribbon on his horn amid the deafening plaudits of the Shorthorn men from Montana to Quebec. The echo of his strong shout soon crossed the broad Atlantic, and reached the Island of the stockman, and re-crossed our

land again with a most marvellous rapidity. It filled the cattlemen in 100,000 Canadian homes with gladness, and stirred the legislator at his desk. From this last living triumph he was led away to be prepared for death. His feeder (whose name we have forgotten), pled that he might live, and when he found his efforts were in vain, decided at once that he would not see him die, so hurrying away, after having taken a farewell of his favorite, he turned again to get another glance. It was an imperfect one, as his vision was not so clear as usual, so he went his way musing on the mysterious necessity which calls for the slaughter of dumb dependents to supply the wants of men.

We subjoin a complete list of the prizes won by this bullock at this show, and a wonderful record it is:

1882. First, best Shorthorn steer 1 and under 2 years	\$30
1883. " " " " " 3 " "	\$30
Sweepstakes, best Shorthorn any age	\$50
" " " " " " " 2 and under 3 years, any breed, judged by butchers.	\$50
Special with above award, Brown's complanter, value	\$52
Sweepstakes, best steer 2 and under 3 years, any breed, judged by practical feeders.	\$50
Special with above award, Walter A. Wood's Mower	\$30
1884. First, best Shorthorn steer 3 and under 4 years	\$30
Sweepstakes, best Shorthorn any age	\$75
Special with above award, Whitcomb's Sewing Machine	\$65
Grand Sweepstakes best animal in the show	\$100
Special with above, Thorley Food, value	\$25
Grand Sweepstakes best carcass any age	\$100
Special with above, hay cutter, value	\$50
Supplement from American Shorthorn Breeders' Association	\$100

Total, 25 prizes, value..... \$387

And all this at the one show, which was open to the Dominion, as well as to the United States.

At the show of 1882 he weighed 1620 lbs., daily gain, 2.51; at the show of 1883 he weighed 2045 lbs., daily gain, 2.02; at the show of 1884 he weighed 2400 lbs., daily gain, 1.74.

His height from the ground was 5 ft. 1 in. at the shoulder, the same at the hip, 2 ft. 2 1/2 in. at the fore flank, and 2 ft. 5 in. at the hind flank. The length of carcass was 7 ft. 3 in.; heart girth 8 ft. 10 in.; flank girth, 8 ft. 4 in.; depth from top line to lower shoulder point, 3 ft. 4 1/2 in.; thickness through crops, 2 ft. 6 in.; length of back from top shoulder to loin, 2 ft. 6 in.; width across the loins, 2 ft. 3 in.; length of quarter from the loin to the rump, 2 ft. 4 in.; depth from loin to hock, 4 ft. 7 1/2 in.; girth at middle of paunch, 9 ft. 6 in.; girth of throat latch, 3 ft. 10 in. Weight of carcass when dressed, 1659 1/2 lbs., the heaviest on the ground except that of Geary's Black Prince. Per cent. of net carcass to live weight, 70; weight of carcass, hide and tallow, 1906 1/2 lbs. Per cent. profit of carcass; hide and tallow, to gross weight, 80; tallow 152 lbs.; hide, 95 lbs.; heart, 9 lbs.; lungs, 23 lbs., and blood, 53 lbs. Let it be observed that he had the largest heart of cattle beast slaughtered, had great lung capacity, and a large share of rich blood. Our young men cannot do better than keep these figures before them as an ideal of what a model beast should be.

Let us not forget, however, as we finish our commemorative sketch, to take a glance behind the screens. The credit of breeding this steer is usually given to the Canada West Farm Stock Association, which in this instance, whatever may be its ordinary signification, admits of no other interpretation than that of Mr. John Hope. It is he who bred this steer, as stated above, and who directed his feeding till the day of his death. The winnings of the beast show the wisdom of the man, and his judgment as a breeder. Other

steers have been heavier at his age, and some have been better in a few particulars, but in that perfection of symmetry which constitutes a perfect beast, where shall we find his like again?

The skill of his breeder has only been equalled by his courage as an exhibitor. Three times in succession have his exhibits brought back trophies from the Exposition hall. Although others of our countrymen have done nobly in the same field, yet each of them we are sure will agree with us when we say that Mr. Hope has won the grandest triumph. Stockmen from every land shall henceforth think more highly of the country that can produce such bullocks. Should we permit services so pre-eminent to pass unnoticed? Shall we allow them to go unrequited? We have received a national benefit, let us in some way give a national recognition. The Toronto hero in the scull race was met with open arms by a mighty corporation when he returned from furnishing entertainment to the Englishmen on Tyne, and shall the man who has drawn the respectful eyes of onlooking nations to our borders as a breeding ground go unrewarded, and the memory of his achievements be allowed to perish? A land that would treat her heroes thus does not deserve to have them.

### First Prize Essay.

ON THE PROFIT OF BREEDING, FEEDING AND FATTENING BEEF CATTLE FOR THE MARKET, FOUNDED ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. THIS ESSAY WAS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA.

By the Editor.

(Continued from December.)

#### Character of the dam.

This, too, is a great matter. It is well, also, if the dam take on flesh readily. Her head should be neat, with horns somewhat fine, and neck not too long. She should possess a sloping shoulder, which gives smoother outline; a straight back, rather a shade rounded than depressed; or, in other words, full in the loin. She should excel in both fore and hind flank, straight in the side from shoulder joint to twist, short in the leg and long and deep in the hind quarter. We meddle not with the unsettled point as to whether the cow must be a good milker. If she add this also to the above qualities, so much the better, but do not attempt to breed beef cattle from a raw-boned, coarse-haired dam, whatever her character may be as a milker.

#### Character of the beast intended for shipping.

It should, if possible, inherit the good qualities of sire and dam, especially in aptitude to take on flesh; should possess length and good depth of carcass, with much thickness of flesh, carrying the greatest wealth of this in the best parts, as the crops, the loin, and the hips. It should have medium fineness of bone, with a soft, glossy and nice handling skin; straight above and below; deep through the heart, and standing on legs rather short. It should possess smoothness and symmetry of outline, with gentleness of disposition, on the principle that restless men never grow fat. It should also be a good feeder, but not a gourmand. If the animal does not fairly approximate to this ideal, either send him off early to the butcher or sell him to the cattlemen, who persistently shuts his eyes to the advantages of breeding an improved class of stock, taking what can be got for him at an early age.

#### Treatment of the calves.

The feeding council do not agree as to the time when it is most suitable to have the calves dropped. Mr. Groff fixes upon April; the Messrs. Snider and B-ubacher on March; Mr. Hope, from December onward; Messrs. Hunter and Rennie, December and onward. Our impression is that, as those gentlemen are agreed that cattle should be made ready to ship as near two years as possible, the former gentleman fixed upon that date which would best accord with a high standard of feeding, and the latter that which would best suit those not so well up in the art. If the cattle can be got ready for shipping by May month when two years old, we can see that there is economy

in having them dropped in April, as then the cows are more cheaply wintered while carrying the calf, than if suckling the same; although cows should be fed with a liberal caution before calving, but never a large quantity of stimulating meal, which is apt to give rise to difficulty with the udder after parturition. The cows should be in fairly good condition at the time of calving, and that quantity of non-stimulating meal only should be fed to them previously that will suffice to accomplish this end.

When dropped in March or April the calves will wean nicely in September or October, as the council are agreed that they should be weaned at from five to seven months old. At this season the cows can be readily dried, and the calves take greedily to their feed, owing to the increasing coolness of the weather.

The calf should remain with the dam for the first four or five days in a loose box-stall, but removed at night for fear of overlaying. We have known valuable animals lost in this way. After that period they should be taken away from the dam, and allowed to be suckled three times a day for say a month, and then twice a day, and but once a day when weaning commences, at which time the grain feed for the calves should be considerably increased.

Calves thrive much better when kept in a stable or in a shed darkened during the time of flies, and plentifully supplied with bedding; the advantages are that they worry the cows and themselves less, and learn to eat sooner, all of which induces more rapid growth. When about six weeks old they are fed a little bran and oats, at first as much as they will eat at once. When learned to eat freely, they should be fed direct three times a day what they will eat clean of bran and peas, or bran and barley, the grain well boiled, otherwise ground or crushed, which should be continued in an increasing ratio until more than one year old, or the arrival of the second summer. When roots can be had, they should be fed a moderate quantity, sliced, during the time of root-feeding; otherwise oil-cake will form a valuable adjunct, or indeed in either case. In time of green food, as clover or corn, it should be carried to them. They should also be supplied plentifully with fresh water twice a day in winter, and three times a day in summer, and a sufficient quantity of salt.

The prominent idea is to keep them pushing ahead with a judicious haste from the day of birth onward. Observe, our feeding council are unanimous in their advocacy of keeping the calves in the first summer, and grouped in box-stalls and graded according to age and sex.

Mr. Hope suggests a plan that will prove invaluable to the butter dairyman. The calves can be hand-fed with new milk from birth until six weeks old. Then skim-milk, into which is put one-half tea-cupful of flaxseed, after the latter has been soaked several hours and afterwards boiled for three quarters of an hour. This should be put into the milk when warm which tends to bring the latter to a suitable temperature. The quantity of the boiled flaxseed may be increased to half a pint, and may be given once or twice a day as the calves may bear it, along with the other food ration, as described above; or, when approaching one year, they may get five pounds of crushed grain, one half ground peas and the other half crushed oats, adding two pounds oilcake per day. When younger, the quantity fed should be proportionately less.

We have dwelt thus carefully upon the management of calves under the firm conviction that right management here is one great factor in the beef-producer's success. Neglect during the first months can never be overcome by management however so careful.

#### Treatment during the second summer.

A judicious patience should be exercised in regard to turning out in spring, which should not be attempted until the grasses are abundant and the weather warm. Our feeding council favor the continuance of a small ration of grain-feed during the summer, once or twice a day, housing after the middle of July during the day, unless the shade is most ample, and leaving out at nights, until these begin to get cool. After the period of housing commences they are fed during the day, on the principle of the sodding system, American corn being a principal factor. Prof. Brown and Mr. Hope advocate pasturing for a longer term, with the aid of permanent pastures.

#### Treatment during the second or finishing winter.

(1) Housing. They should be permanently housed

from the time of the pastures drying, but say not later certainly than declining October days. The stables should be kept clean and well littered throughout, and at a temperature, according to Prof. Brown, of 40° to 50° Fahrenheit.

(2) *Podder.*—Early cut clover hay is preferred, fed in three feeds per day, and only what the cattle will eat clean on each occasion. Mr. Rennie feeds hay five times a day. Mr. Hope prefers the hay from mixed grasses.

(3) *Grain Feed.*—Mr. Groff feeds about equal parts oats and peas, or peas and barley, ground—say one gallon per day to each fattening beast, which, along with a quantity of bran—say one gallon, is poured over twice its bulk of cut feed in a box, as cut hay, corn stalks and pea straw, or chaff, as may be at hand. He adds Thorley's Improved Cattle Food to this, one-fifth pound per day each, also salt. He pours over this a quantity of well-boiled peas, about 1½ quarts for each per day, with the water thereon, which also contains a small quantity of flax-seed boiled with the peas. This is then covered and left to ferment for some hours and fed three times per day. A small quantity of molasses is also poured over the feed before the boiled peas is added.

Messrs. Snyder and Brubacher feed 12 quarts per day per head of equal parts oats, barley and peas ground, with some middlings added, fed on cut feed or chaff in three feeds.

Messrs. Rennie and Hunter feed 10 quarts per day in three feeds to each beast, of equal parts of bran, peas, and barley meal mixed with cut feed, and damped either with cold water and allowed to ferment, or better still, with boiled flax-seed and barley, and the liquid in which these have been boiled.

Prof. Brown's rule is to feed of bran, oats, barley and peas, or corn, in conjunction, or partially so, about one pound per day to every 100 lbs. of live weight possessed by the animal, and in three feeds per day.

Mr. Hope feeds in three feeds four pounds of crushed oats, four of ground peas or corn, the former preferred, and four pounds of oilcake to each beast per day, the meal having been previously mixed with cut feed and steamed.

(a) Let it be observed that these quantities apply rather to the close of the finishing term than to its commencement, as the proportion of the stronger grains should continually increase up to a certain limit, as the season goes on, as well as the quantity of the entire mixture, it is clear that at first considerably less than the above quantities will suffice.

(b) The feeding council consider oilcake a valuable adjunct during the second winter, when it can be got at the rate of \$28 per ton, and under, and all use more or less of it in feeding. From two to four pounds may be fed per day. Mr. Hunter sometimes uses instead, one pint of ground linseed meal per day, or a small quantity of boiled flaxseed.

(c) The advantages assigned for the feeding of the meal upon cut feed are that the digestion is more perfect, consequent upon the rumination that follows, and that it lessens the danger from over-feeding, which in any case is followed by a period of stagnation and much loss, which necessitates the exercising of a constant vigil and slackening of the feed the moment any indications of loathing are observed.

(d) The kinds of grain fed and the proportions, should in a measure be determined by the prices. A favorite mixture, all things being equal, seems to be equal parts of bran, oats, barley, and peas or corn, about 10 quarts per day toward the close of the term, with 3 pounds of oilcake added for a beast weighing 1,200 lbs. and upwards.

(e) The average amount fed must be departed from, and increased or lessened with the capacity of the animal to utilize the same.

*Roots.*—Our feeding council give of these, from one half-bushel to one bushel per day, in three feeds. Some feed whole, others slice them. Mr. Hope feeds 1½ bushels pulped, along with the cut feed and the meal. The favorite quantity seems to be one peck at each of the three feeds. Where turnips cannot be grown successfully, mangolds often can. Where both fail, boiled peas or boiled barley will make an excellent substitute, in part at least, so that fattening beef cattle may still go on profitably, in regions unfavorable to the growth of roots, though perhaps not so successfully as where these will grow.

*Water.*—This should be plentifully supplied once a day where but a moderate quantity of roots is fed, and often where none are fed. All the better if it can be supplied in the stall from some outer source.

*Exercise.*—A few minutes exercise per day is said to make them stand the shipping voyage better, and is, therefore, not unimportant. They should only be let out about midday, and not at all when the weather is rough.

*Attention.*—The most unremitting attention should be given beefing cattle from the first. They should not only be kept well littered and clean, but will thrive all the better if curried once a day. It is well to clip the tail on the approach of winter. Gentle usage and humane treatment are greatly advantageous, while the utmost regularity should be observed in providing them with feed.

*Prices.*—The average for three years past has been about 6½ or 6¾ cents for really first class animals in the spring. Those only medium bringing from 5½ to 6½ cents per pound live weight.

*Shipping.*—The favorite time for turning off is not later than the middle of May, or when from two years to two and a half years old, beyond which age they can only be kept at a doubtful profit. They should then weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. live weight. It is hazardous to keep them beyond May, as the markets later on becomes less firm, the labor of tending in the busy season can be ill afforded, and the gain in hot weather is less proportionately. The arguments in favor of turning off cattle as soon as it can be done to advantage, after they have turned two years, are (a) they can be made fully ripe at this age; (b) their flesh, being more tender, takes the market better; (c) the returns come earlier, and (d) there is a great saving in feed, as from what has been said, it is clear that with judicious feeding a gain of two pounds per day is quite possible for the first two years, while after that age, our feeding council say that the average gain will be much less, although the cost of keeping up what may be termed the vitality of the animal is the same or even more. The additional labor must also be taken into the account.

This precisely accords with the experience of exhibitors at the Chicago Fat Stock Show of 1883, where the one-year steer awarded first prize for early maturity, made an average gain of 2.74 pounds per day from birth, the two-year 2.21 lbs., and the three-year-old (an extraordinary steer for size), made an advance of but two pounds per day from birth. In the four-year-old class the greatest gain amongst the prize-winners of the show was 1.70 pounds per day, and amongst the five-year-olds 1.04 pounds. The awarding committee in the early maturity class write words of great moment, when they say in their report that "the figures clearly demonstrate that the greatest profit results to the feeder in marketing cattle at an age not exceeding twenty-four months."

All testimony that we have been able to gather upon the subject points in the same direction. Mr. John Milne, Mains of Lairds, Turiff, Scotland, has been experimenting in regard to the relative increase of live weight to age. He experimented with the utmost care (the work extending over a term of some years), with three lots of calves under six months, numbering 46 head; seven lots of cattle, from six to twelve months old, numbering 112 head; ten lots from twelve to eighteen months, numbering 138 head; nine lots from eighteen to twenty-four months, numbering 98 head, and eight lots from twenty-four to thirty months, numbering 66 head; numbers sufficiently large, and extending over a time long enough to give approximately sure results. These are as follows:

The calves under six months old more than paid their keep; those from six to twelve months paid 23 per cent. over their keep; the lot from twelve to eighteen months, 70 per cent. over their keep. Those from eighteen to twenty-four months showed somewhat of a loss, which was still further increased in the lot at twenty-four to thirty months. This makes it clear that in Scotland, at least, the largest profit from cattle-raising arises from turning off when approaching eighteen months. Of course here we must have them some heavier to suit the shippers, the cost of transit to them being as much for a light beast as for a heavy one. We regret the weights were not given in the pamphlet kindly sent us by a friend across the sea, who assures us that Mr. Mains is a most "intelligent and careful gentleman."

The same record, from which we have just quoted, makes it clear that the average increase made by the Shorthorn steers under two years, at the Smithfield of 1883, was 2.20 pounds per day up to 678 days; from that period up to 997 days those a year older gained but 1.49 pounds per day, while the lot coming four years between 997 and 1,342 days gained but .66

pound per day in the interval. That is, assuming that the three-year-olds and the four-year-olds were of the same weights as the younger ones at 678 days, which the writer takes for granted (and we think rightly), that the older animals cost the most for their keep.

At the same show 35 animals—cross-bred steers,—made an average increase up to two years of 2.08 pounds daily; 49 animals from two to three years, gained 1.35 pounds per day, and 17 head from three to four years, gained .55 pounds per day. Hence the animals under two years made an average gain per day of nearly four times as much as that made by animals of similar breeding during the period intervening between the ages of three and four years. Proclaim it, ye heralds of glad tidings, in the home of every farmer and cattleman in the land, that animals can be got ready for the market with a much larger margin of profit in the neighborhood of two years, than at any age beyond, when properly fed and cared for from birth. True, in this country certain weights should be reached, which for a time may baffle the skill of the average farmer to attain. Yet, it should be fully understood that even now thirty months should be the outside age in getting a shipping beast ready for the market, and that the degree of profit continually lessens after the two years are past. In this we see the wisdom of that advocacy of early maturity in stock in which not a few of our cattlemen of late have taken so prominent a part. The truth is that in two years it is possible to accomplish that for which most men now require three years. Our cattlemen are paying one-third of their feed and giving one-third of their labor, as either the price of ignorance or indifference.

*Profit beyond manurial value.*—Prof. Brown, in the Experimental Farm report for 1882, assumes that in rearing beef cattle there is no direct profit above the manure made, and places a value upon the manure which some have thought too high, but which, in coming days will, we believe, be looked upon as not so far astray. In this instance be other members of our feeding council are united to a man. Their decision is unhesitating when they say, *there is a profit in the rearing of beef cattle over and above the entire outlay, in addition to the manure.* This is a point of immense importance, for although the manure is in itself a handsome revenue, as we hope to show further on, many of our farmers will work diligently for a small cash margin, and yet place but little store on the most liberal manurial revenue.

*Manurial Value.*—Most that can be said as yet on this point is somewhat conjectural; yet even the conjectures of half a dozen intelligent farmers are of some value when they point in the same direction, and relate to matters within the range of experience. The great difficulty consists in determining the exact value of the manure. We feared difficulty in determining its quantity, but happily Mr. H. H. Hurd, a painstaking feeder, of Hamilton, Ont., came to the rescue, and gave us such help as enables us to estimate with approximate correctness the amount of manure a cattle beast will make in the first two years of its life. This gentleman carefully weighed the manure made by a number of his stall-feeding cattle during the finishing term in 1883-4. They were supplied with oat and barley straw for litter, which soaked up the liquids. It was found that the amount of fresh manure thus made in a day was 90 pounds by each beast, or nine and a half tons in the seven months. The animals were more than two years old, but we assume that those equally heavy but a year younger, would make nearly as much manure during the last seven months of their existence. To this amount, say nine tons, add, say five loads for the five months previous, and say 10 loads the first year, as estimated by Messrs. Rennie and Hunter, and we have for the two years 24 loads, as a ton makes a load. Messrs. Groff, Snider and Brubacher put the value per ton at \$1.50; Messrs. Rennie and Hunter at \$2 per ton the first year, and \$3 the second year. Mr. Hurd would not sell the manure at \$2 per ton. By the first valuation one cattle beast at two years would produce in manure a profit of \$36; by the second estimate, a profit of \$62. Striking the mean between them we have a profit of \$49 on each beast. If there is a profit, as our council say, in addition to this, breeding and fattening cattle for the market is assuredly a paying business when rightly done.

*Future Cattle Supply.*—This is an interesting question, and one of much importance. Hitherto men alive to the profits of the business purchased most of their stock from their less wide-awake neighbors, who furnished them at about three cents per pound

live weight, which price has now gone up to about five cents for the same class of stock, thus narrowing the margin for the feeder very much; the advance price from the shipper being much less in proportion, inasmuch that now many feeders must content themselves with a limited supply. Our council concur in the opinion.

We have held for some time that when feeding becomes more universal every feeder must, to a large extent, raise his own stock. Even now the largest profits come from this class of cattle, which brings up the interesting question as to how many animals can be turned off yearly from 100 acres of land without purchasing anything beyond bran and oil-cake. Our council place this number at six head, or under, at first, which may be gradually increased till ten head may be kept with ease, owing to the ever-increasing productive capacity of the farm, and all this without the purchase of fertilizers. This would necessitate the keeping of but thirty animals to the 100 acres, of the bovine kind, which is practicable with the help of the soiling system.

The number of farms of cleared land in Ontario, allowing 100 acres to the farm, is about 100,000. Granting that but one of these in every five becomes successful in cattle-raising, as indicated above, and what is the result? Why, 200,000 cattle leaving our shores every year, and bringing in the magnificent revenue at present prices of say, from \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually, and requiring a fleet of at least 150 sail to carry them from our shores every month for four months in the year.

**Caution to Beginners.**—A word of caution to beginners will not be out of place, as the stock now in the hands of an overwhelmingly large majority of our farmers will not give results such as we have stated. There are but two methods occurring to us which can be adopted. The first is, to buy a good pure-bred bull of the type depicted, and grade up the cattle to the required standard through cows now in possession. The second, which is by far the more speedy, but involves more of present outlay, is to buy up first-class well-graded cows, and breed from these. As the former is the course that most of our farmers will be prone to adopt, we ask such again, to look well to the character of their bulls.

We cannot too surely impress upon the minds of beginners the absolute necessity of keeping animals rapidly pushing ahead from the day of birth. One period of stagnation may largely destroy the profit, as when the cattle cannot be shipped in May, when turned two years, they must be finished on grass or held over till three years old. If finished on grass, they must henceforth sell at a less price, coming into the market in competition with cattle from the range, as we shall see below.

(To be continued.)

### Our Nova Scotia Letter.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—From the Maritime Provinces and from the most seawashed of these—from Nova Scotia, which forms the bulwark of the Dominion against the Atlantic surges, you may be surprised to hear that your JOURNAL is already a welcome visitor, and that it has here secured a large circle of attentive and interested readers. We cannot here point to any great expanse of fertile farm lands and easy rolling or level land such as you enjoy in Ontario; nor can we claim to be a farming country, in a very favorable sense; but we have our grounds for contentment and thankfulness, and perhaps even for a little boasting, when we regard with a fair view the land we live in. In Nova Scotia proper and in the island of Cape Breton, which forms the most eastern part of Nova Scotia, may be found much good soil, and some which is highly fertile; while in the Province of Prince Edward Island, lying just to the north of Nova Scotia, there are districts which cannot be surpassed for natural advantages in the world. The fertility of some of the districts of Cape Breton is wonderfully great, and crops are raised there, more particularly of hay, which might excite the envy of the best regions of Ontario. The far-famed Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia is a most favored district, and is fitly termed the garden of Nova Scotia. Still, after allowing fairly for these specially endowed localities, it is not possible to call Nova Scotia a farming country in the sense in which these words are ordinarily used; and frequently is the remark made by our citizens, that this is not a farming country.

But, after all, while it may be said that the Maritime Provinces are more adapted for mercantile and manufacturing industry than for agriculture, the fact remains that the great mass of the people in these Provinces are farmers, and from their farms must draw their livelihood. As I hope to have the pleasure of communicating with the JOURNAL from time to time, it is not necessary now to enter into statistical details to prove the correctness of the statement just made. At a later date I may, and probably will, give the facts and figures to show the proportion which the farming interest bears to the other great industrial divisions of the people's industry: in the meantime I merely wish to premise that the welfare and success of the farmer are as important in Nova Scotia as in any Province of the Dominion. This being the case, it is to be regretted that in this Province less progress has been made in the direction of agricultural improvement than in Ontario, and much more remains to be done here than there. It would be unfair and unwise to say that no progress has been made. There are many unimproved districts in Ontario, and many unenlightened farmers in them; and in Nova Scotia there are progressive farmers and improved districts, but yet this Province and the neighboring one of P. E. Island has much lee-way to make up before they could be in line with their big sister, Ontario. Farming must continue to be a precarious business in these Provinces on account of the moist and variable character of the climate, and the comparative inferiority of the soil; and if there were good farmers in Canada, they should be found here. Natural difficulties of the kind referred to are not prohibitory, and should only stimulate the farmer to greater efforts and to a more intelligent system of management. Nova Scotia must continue to be the home of the farmer, and he must continue the struggle with nature's forces, relying more and more on the application to his work of all the science and original thought which he can command. The present condition of our farmers is capable of improvement, and from the days of "Agricola" (Hon. John Young), who published a volume under the above *non de plume*, to this hour efforts have been continually made for their advancement. Much good must have been done by these efforts, and by the large amount of literature, which in purely agricultural journals, and in the daily and weekly newspapers, is continually circulated, and read by large numbers of the people. Yet to any one who looks carefully at the practice of the average agriculturist there is much to discourage; and it is really hard to believe that the truth of many agricultural axioms would be by him admitted. The remedy of this state of affairs is a matter of national importance, and no doubt it will some day or other engage the attention of Parliament to a much greater extent than at present. In the meantime a little aid is given by both Dominion and Local Governments, and private individuals are giving, in the way of example, valuable aid to the work; but the amount of this Government expenditure is to a large extent unproductive of good, and we as yet have no wealthy class who care to devote their wealth to the work of shewing their less fortunate countrymen what might be done by intelligence and capital.

There is, therefore, a great work for the STOCK RAISERS' JOURNAL, and no lack of scope for the exercise of all its energy in endeavoring to elevate the position of its constituency, the farming population of Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces. In this work it is to be hoped that good sense and a proper appreciation of the difficulties to be experienced will prevent the mis-direction of energy. A great many improvements are required, and should proceed simultaneously. Still in all work it will be found that there is a proper and systematic course to be followed, which will lay a good foundation for later effort, and which will ensure lasting effects. Now undoubtedly the great object to be aimed at in all improvements is, to awaken the interest and secure the co-operation of the party for whose benefit the work is undertaken. Without this, success must be partial; with it, success is immediate and lasting. In dealing with the improvement of farming and the enriching of the farmer, the greatest obstacle usually encountered, is the indifference or hostility of the farmer himself, and the matter of first consequence is to overcome this indifference and this hostility. This can be done in one way only. The same course must be followed as in the case of all reforms whatever; the first step is to educate; the second, to instruct. The habit of thought on the matters of interest to him must be trained in the farmer, before it is of any prac-

tical value to instruct him in the thing which he should do. A farmer reads almost every time that he picks up a paper, that he should improve his stock; that he should have warm farm-buildings; that he should carefully treasure up his manure-pit; that he should drain his land, and that he should farm less land and farm it well. Does he believe these statements? Let his conduct answer. He wholly disregards them, and he goes on year after year as though his system were the best for him could which be devised.

This can only be remedied by education; not special or technical education in the first place, but general education, which will make a man broader, more reasonable, less prejudiced, and more disposed to observe, compare and improve. After that, technical education must be secured for the farmer. His business is the oldest in the world, yet how rudely conducted. It has been under observation and practice longer than any other, yet how inexact. It has the longest history, yet how few epochs of great advancement mark that history. It is high time that this, the greatest of all arts, should reach the position of honor to which it is entitled, and that must be effected by the elevation of the individual farmer.

There is now a movement not exactly new, for it has been in course of development for a long time, but which has lately shown more activity in the direction of agricultural education and the technical training of farmers in these Provinces, from which something may be expected at an early day. The problem at present with the public men of these Provinces is how to do the thing needful; and it is engaging the earnest attention of the leading men amongst both politicians and farmers. In Prince Edward Island, Hon. Donald Ferguson, Provincial Secretary, has printed a lecture which is a most practical contribution to the subject, and in Nova Scotia W. M. Blair, M. P. P., has endeavored to secure such action of the Legislature as might lead to the early undertaking of some practical attempt to treat this matter as it deserves.

No immediate effect has yet followed, but a hopeful sign is the amount of attention which at the annual meetings of our local agricultural societies was given to a discussion of the necessity of taking some action at an early day.

M. R. L.

### Percheron Horses.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—I see in the November number of the JOURNAL a letter from "Young Farmer," complaining of my want of knowledge of Lower Canadian horses. I can understand what ails the man, as I meet with lots like him; in fact whole families of them. I can't understand his letter, though, it is such a jumble. In the first place, he says there was a "boom" in Percherons in Lower Canada some years ago. If "Young Farmer" will look in (I think) the September number of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, he will see an article on the early importation of some from the able pen of A. B. Allen. Then he says, "They did not keep them long, but got rid of them, as they all got 'banged up' in the legs," whatever that may mean. Next he says, "A few years ago there were lots of their stock, but no one would own them as such. Are those, we ask, that were left, so good that they did not want to give the Percheron the credit of them, or what? There is mystery somewhere. There were none and yet there were lots of them. As to that Missouri party, does "Young Farmer" think I can believe that story? I do not think there is a Missourian such a fool as to come 500 miles out of his way to buy Clyde horses when he can get them so much nearer home, and have a choice from fifty when he would not have ten to select from here in Canada. "Young Farmer" would need to be a little more definite about this. Give us the papers this time, now, about the Lower Canadian. I know a man in New York State named DeTap, that used to go to Lower Canada for car-loads of them. He got them below Montreal. I asked him what they were. He said, French horses. He got them for breeders, and was putting them to Percherons in New York State. He says they ate the best horses in the world for workers and roadsters. We had one here a number of years ago called Young Tiger, a grey, that weighed about 1,500 lbs. His stock was good. Later, Mr. John Bridon brought three into our neighborhood. The last one, King of France, stood around Galt for ten or twelve years, and when he went away at 17 years old, his legs had not a blemish on them. I know of \$500

being refused for a pair of his colts. I never knew a man that had a horse with French blood in him that was not proud of it. Now I don't want to be understood as running down any breed of horses. I believe in fair play. Let each stand on his own merits. I am satisfied with the Percheron as the farmer's horse. I have seen a good many, and have seen very few with bad legs, and none that were not active. I think when "Young Farmer" gets his eye-teeth, and does not swallow everything he hears for truth, he will come to the same view as your obedient servant,

JOHN PRINGLE.

AYR, 1st Dec. 1884.

### The Guelph Fat Stock Show.

The second annual Provincial Fat Stock Show was held at Guelph on the 17th and 18th December last, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the show was a splendid success in almost every respect, a great advance on the one held last year in the queen city. The merit of the exhibit was high, as well as the numbers. The management was exceptionally good under the circumstances, and the judging on the whole gave satisfaction. So warm was the welcome given by the officials that it made one almost oblivious of the cold, the only real discomfort or hardship connected with the show. The cattle on the whole were very good. The Messrs. H. & I. Groff, Elmira, were out as usual in strong force, and many other exhibitors brought more or less in the bovine line.

Conspicuous in this department was the exhibit of the Experimental Farm, which brought out an array of grade bullocks of the various beef breeds such as any country might well feel proud of. The sheep and swine were a vast improvement over last year, both in character and numbers, and the array of dressed poultry was simply magnificent. The first day and evening were uncomfortably cold, but the second day a ponderous box stove became the greatest centre of attraction to both business men and loungers. The officials had extended the building by erecting a long wing on one side, the whole being nicely lighted with gas.

The numbers of the stock corresponding with those in the entry catalogue were tacked up on the stalls, with the name of exhibitor, weights, etc. thereon, which at once gave the visitor the facts of each exhibit. We would fain dwell upon the individual merits of many of the animals, but have space only for the prize list, as below:

#### Pure-bred Cattle.

Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st prize, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Baron, 913 days old, 1900 lbs., gain per day, 2.09 lbs.

Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$25, H. & I. Groff, Elmira Boy, 632 days, 1455 lbs., daily gain, 2.28 lbs. No opposition to above.

Cow, 3 years and over—1st, \$30, J. & R. McQueen, Salem, Barbara Allan, 4078 days, 1975 lbs., daily gain, .48 lbs.; 2nd, \$15, Alexander Brockie, Butterfy, 2860 days, 1912 lbs., daily gain, .66 lbs.; 3rd, \$10, L. O. Barber, Guelph, Lady LeRoy, 1546 days, 1597 lbs., daily gain, 1.03 lbs.

#### GRADE OR CROSS, ANY BREED.

Steer, 3 and under 4 years—1st prize, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Pilot, 1345 days, 2350 lbs., daily gain, 1.70; 2nd, \$20, Geo. S. Armstrong, Fergus, Sandy, 1389 days, 1920 lbs., d. g. 1.38 lbs.; 3rd, \$10, Thomas Joyce, Washington, Halton Dick, 1453 days, 2325 lbs., 1.60 lbs. gain.

Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st, \$30, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, John Cook, 1012 days, 2105 lbs., d. g. 2.08 lbs.; 2nd, \$20, H. & I. Groff, Aberdeen, 994 days, 1970 lbs., d. g. 1.91 lbs.; 3rd, \$10, H. & I. Groff, Pat, 957 days, 1605 lbs., d. g. 1.66 lbs.

Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st prize, \$25, H. & I. Groff, Ranger, 689 days, 1830 lbs., d. g. 2.65 lbs.; 2nd, \$15, H. & I. Groff, Proud Boy, 696 days, 1375 lbs., d. g. 1.98 lbs.; 3rd, \$10, Geo. S. Armstrong, Roger, 723 days, 1255 lbs., d. g. 1.73 lbs.

Best cow, 3 years and over—1st, \$30, J. & R. McQueen, Daisy, 1705 days, 2380 lbs., d. g. 1.39 lbs.; 2nd, \$15, H. & I. Groff, Dora, 1431 days, 1880 lbs., d. g. 1.31 lbs.; 3rd, \$10, W. C. Smith, New Hamburg, New Hamburg Lass, 2040 days, 1640 lbs., d. g. 80 lbs.

#### SPECIAL CLASS.

Best heifer under 3 years, any age or breed—1st, Daniel Talbot, Everton, Bonnie Lass, 1031 days, 1550 lbs., d. g. 1.50 lbs.; 2nd, Wm. Smith, Eramosa, Mayflower, 985 days, 1550 lbs., d. g. 1.57 lbs.; 3rd, John Luck, Rockwood, Snowdrop, 1003 days.

#### SWEESTAKES FOR CATTLE.

Best steer any age or breed—\$30, H. & I. Groff, Ranger.

Best female any age or breed—\$20, J. & R. McQueen, Salem, Daisy.

#### GRAND SWEESTAKES.

Best fat beast on the ground—\$40, H. & I. Groff, Ranger.

#### SPECIAL—CARLOAD.

Animals that have not competed in any other class—\$30, 8 fat cattle, J. & R. Millar, Guelph.

#### SPECIAL.

By the Shorthorn Breeders of Ontario.

Best fat Shorthorn steer or cow of any age—cup value \$100, presented by J. Hope, of the C. W. F. S. Association, on behalf of the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario, 2nd year of competition. J. & R. McQueen Red Duke, 1727 days, 2390 lbs., d. g. 1.38 lbs. The Messrs. H. & I. Groff won this cup last year. It must be won twice before final ownership can be claimed.

#### Sheep.

LONG WOOLED, LINCOLNS, LEICESTERS, COTSWOLDS, AND THEIR CROSSES.

Wether, 2 and under 3 years, John Rutherford, Roseville, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5; wether 1 and under 2 years, Thomas Waters, Rockwood, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10; John Rutherford, 3rd \$5; wether, under 1 year, John Kelly, Shakespeare, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10; ewe, 2 and under 3 years, Thomas Waters, 1st \$15; John Rutherford, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5; ewe, 1 and under 2 years, John Kelly, 1st \$15; John Rutherford, 2nd, \$10; ewe, under 1 year, John Kelly, 1st, \$10, Thomas Waters, 2nd \$5.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP, DOWNS AND THEIR CROSSES.

Wether, 2 and under 3 years, James G. Wright, Guelph, 1st \$15, 2d \$10, and 3rd \$5; wether, 1 and under 2 years, James Glennie, Guelph, 1st \$15, 2d \$10, John Rutherford, 3rd \$5; wether, under 1 year, A. & J. Brown, Galt, 1st \$10; John Rutherford, 2d \$5; ewe, 2 and under 3 years, John Campbell, Woodville, 1st, \$15; John Rutherford, 2d, \$10; Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, 3rd, \$5; ewe 1 and under 2 years, John Campbell, 1st, \$15; John Rutherford, 2d, \$10; Andrew Nutrie, Oustie, 3d, \$5; ewe, under 1 year, John Rutherford, 1st, \$10; James Glennie, 2d., \$5.

#### SWEESTAKES FOR SHEEP.

Wether, of any age or breed, \$15, J. G. Wright; ewe, of any age or breed, \$10, John Campbell.

#### Pigs.

HOGS—ANY BREED.

Barrow, 1 and under 2 years, \$15, John Alison, Galt, 2d \$10, do., 3d \$5, J. & R. Millar; Barrow, under 1 year, \$15, Geo. S. Armstrong, 2d \$10, L. O. Barber, 3d \$5, J. & R. Millar; sow, 1 and under 2 years, \$15, John Alison, 2d \$10, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, 3d \$5, A. Frank & Son, The Grange; sow, under 1 year, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d \$10, J. & R. Millar, 3d \$5, Geo. S. Armstrong.

#### SWEESTAKES FOR HOGS.

Hog of any age, breed or sex, \$15, J. G. Snell & Bro.

The prize list for poultry we very reluctantly omit for lack of space.

On the evening of the first day, at a very late hour, the eight head of fat cattle from the Experimental Farm, previously advertised, were sold. They were a fine lot, and would have done honor to the breeding of any country. The selling was conducted by the stock salesman, Jas. Taylor, of Mosborough in his usual business like manner. The prices obtained were not high, but where is the man living who will bid a high price for a beast when he is chattering with cold? The following is the list:

Shorthorn grade steers.—Dudley, aged 1097 days, weight 1970 lbs., average gain per day, 1.80 lbs., Stephen Hall, Blenheim, \$121; Digby, 1005 days, 1820 lbs., average gain, 1.81 lbs., G. Clayton, Guelph Township, \$122; Derby, 1011 days, 1930 lbs., average gain, 1.91 lbs., L. O. Barber, Guelph, \$126; White Prince, 718 days, 1520 lbs., average gain, 2.12 lbs., J. Hope, Bow Park, \$130. Shorthorn grade heifer—Lady Olive, 636 days, 1300 lbs., average gain, 2.05 lbs., H. J. Lawry, Milton, \$81. Aberdeen Poll grade—Aboyne, 903 days, 1700 lbs., average gain, 1.87 lbs., Thos. Alison, Galt, \$100. Hereford grades—Huntingdon, 980 days, 1634 lbs., average gain, 1.67 lbs., M. Dingle, Milton, \$112; Hartford, 780 days, 1630 lbs., average gain, 2.09 lbs., C. Satchell, Ottawa, \$151.

Had these cattle been allowed to exhibit, the prize list would have been considerably altered, but perhaps it was best that they were not.

The only protest was that of Mr. John Kelly, of Shakespeare. His steer John Cook had been shown against Aberdeen, owned by Messrs. H. & I. Groff, and was awarded second. He appealed on the ground of the quality of flesh carried by the former, and its even distribution over the best parts, also on the further ground of greater gain per day. The appeal was sustained, and the decision reversed.

The Messrs. Groff's grand sweepstakes steer Ranger is a wonderful beast. His gain per day has seldom been equalled. We may look for great things from him in the future. It is almost needless to say that the Red Duke of Messrs. McQueen, which carried the cup, is a grand, good, evenly fleshed animal.

It is certainly a noticeable feature at this show that the only animals competing in the bovine line were Shorthorns and their grades.

The fact that not only in this show, but also in the Chicago fat stock show, the sweepstakes went to Shropshires augurs well for the future of this breed, while the Berkshires, amongst the swine, still keep up their old time reputation.

The managers did their part very creditably. We do not know whom to praise most, hence we shall not single out any one. The absence of Mr. Geo. Hood, who pluckily won so many prizes for us in American show rings, was particularly noticed. At the opening of the show addresses were delivered by the president, Mr. W. Whitelaw; the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ross; and Mr. G. F. Frankland, Toronto, and at the close by Mr. Mowat, of the *Globe*, and the president.

The lessons of the show and its imperfections were reserved for next number.

### The Oxford Fat Stock Show.

The second annual Christmas Fat Stock Show was held at Woodstock on December 16th, and was a decided success. The principal prize-winners amongst the cattlemen were J. & R. McQueen, Salem; Stephen Hall, Blenheim; William Donaldson, East Zorra; James Haylow, Geo. Thompson, James Allenby, F. Parkins, W. Gould, Richard Bickle, R. Smith, J. Rutherford, and V. Ficht came well to the front in fat sheep, and J. R. James, J. O'Rourke and Mr. Snarey in swine. The Messrs. McQueen carried the

honors for best steer on the ground, and W. Donaldson for the best female.

After the show, Mr. G. F. Frankland, Toronto, who had acted in the capacity of judge while the awards were being made, delivered a most interesting address in the Town Hall on the live-stock interest.

The people of Woodstock are to be congratulated, not only on the success of the show, but on what is more important, the spirit shown by the officers of the Fat Stock Club, which led to this success.

### The Provincial Fair for 1885.

The board of this Association were waited upon at their recent sitting in Guelph by representatives from no less than four cities and towns of Ontario, asking for the Exhibition next year. These hailed from London, Guelph, Chatham, and Collingwood. It was decided that the Exhibition be held in London, and that it be opened as early as the 8th of September. Although this may, in a measure, interfere with the sowing operations in certain sections, it will, in all probability ensure fair weather for the show, which will be a great matter. The fact that the sun crosses the equatorial line at a certain date has in past years deprived the Society of gate-money more than anything else, although the deficiency here has, it is to be feared, seldom been charged to the account of the sun by the community.

Autumn is a crowded time with all farmers, and we are not sure if the later autumn days are of less account than the earlier. If our exhibitors in considerable numbers will go all the way to Montreal to exhibit as early as the 5th of September, we feel that these, at least, will not consider the above date as too early.

Linking this fact with the central position chosen, and taking into account the handsome prize-list of this Exhibition, which we shall also hope to see broadened yet more as regards live-stock, we may surely look forward to a very successful show.

The secretary, Mr. Wade, has kindly permitted a glance at the financial summary for 1884. We notice that the balance on hand from 1883 was \$3,825.56. This has been increased to \$4052.53. The amount offered in prizes for 1884 was \$20,300, and the number of entries 7,350.

We shall confidently hope that this old stand-by of the farmers of Ontario will give increased attention to everything relating to the calling of this class. The Arts department is one of vast importance to the Province, but this is receiving much attention in the leading cities where the Provincial cannot always be held, if it is to proceed on its circuitous mission of educating the people.

### Red Aberdeen-Angus Polls.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 2, 1884.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR: I want to enquire through your valuable paper if there is such a breed of cattle as red-poll Angus? If so, what country are they a native of, and are there any in Canada? If so, where and by whom are they owned, and what are their qualities for milk and beef?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

The Aberdeen-Angus Red Polls are not a distinct breed, but sometimes the anomaly in color is found in herds of the black Polls. Where such is the case, their characteristics are similar—that is, they are moderate milkers, but splendid beefers. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, had at the time of our visit (June, 1883) several individuals red in color. We presume that a certain line of breeding would in the end perpetuate the color. We should greatly like to see it on trial.—Ed.

### Edgemount,

Situated about two miles west of the flourishing city of Brantford is the estate of Edgemount, which, as the name would indicate, lies to the south of a high range of land commanding a splendid view of the city and the beautiful valley of the Grand River. Through the rich bottom land a never ceasing stream trickles quietly onward and empties into the river. Such is the home and birthplace of the Messrs. Ballachey Bros., who in this issue are offering a portion of their stock for sale. The estate, comprises 300 acres, and being well adapted to stock raising, the brothers have turned their attention to the production of improved stock. Their houses are about a quarter of a mile apart and connected by telephone.

The farm buildings of Mr. Geo. Ballachey, which are nearest the city, present rather a novel appearance, being built in the form of a cross of about 80 feet extension each way, with stone basement, and are well adapted for economy of space and labor in attending to the stock. This is more particularly the home of the Shorthorns. These are no fancy animals, but of good milking and feeding strains, such as will produce stock of superior quality. At the head of the herd is Britannia's Baron—1992—a beautiful red, a capital handler and a grandson of the famous Fourth Duke of Clarence (33597), and descended on the dam's side from Britannia 19, imported by Mr. Lochrane, of Hillhurst fame. The rest of the herd have sprung from a pair of cows got by Lord Languish, a noted bull bred by Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y., a grandson of the great bull 3d Lord Oxford (22200). This bull sired the famous 8th Duche's of Geneva that sold for \$40,600. Among the young bulls are a remarkably thrifty and well-grown yearling and a beautiful calf 3 months old. Among the grades are some choice animals of deep milking qualities. A few young females of this class, we are told, will be offered for sale in the spring.

As we approach the residence of the other brother, Mr. John B., an extensive building, 90 feet in length, meets our view, and in its capacious basement we find several specimens of pure-bred Percherons, among which are Peerless, which took diploma and silver medal in Toronto two seasons, and two fillies, her offspring. Lamarque, an imported black five-year stallion of great bone and muscle, a capital stock-getter, and Arthur, a dapple gray four-year-old, a fine model of a horse, also a good breeder. Beside these are Xenophon, a beautiful brown imported Clydesdale, and several  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  bred Percheron mares.

Parties desirous of getting really good individuals in these lines will not go astray in visiting the home of these stockmen.

### Oakwood.

A few days since we had the pleasure of a run out to Oakwood with our townsman, Mr. H. H. Hurd, who for several years past has been giving his attention largely to farming and stock-raising. Oakwood is evidently a very fine farm, but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Hamilton, in the direction of Burlington. It is intended to make it mainly a breeding establishment for Clydesdale horses. A large amount of new stabling is being fitted up with this object in view, and in a very careful and complete manner. Each of the apartments has a yard connected therewith, in which the inmates can be exercised.

Mr. Hurd's present stock of Clydes consists of 9 one-year-olds, 2 imported two-year-olds, 2 Canadian-bred two-year-olds, and others. These are all mares except two, and are being bred to registered sires when old enough. The grades among them have already three, four and five crosses.

The two-year grade stallion Young Donald Dinnie, is a fine fellow, and gives promise of becoming a good, useful sire. The imported one-year Clyde stallion, brought out from England by Mr. Ross, of Jarvis, is a beautiful bay with very large bone, and giving promise of making a very large beast. He weighs already over 1,400 pounds. He has improved very much since we first saw him in Jarvis. The imported two-year Clyde mare, Miss Rowe, was brought over a year ago. She is a good beast, but just fine

enough. Miss Donald took first at Great Central Fair at Hamilton. She is very nicely put together, has good bone and medium coupling.

Mr. Hurd has at present both Clydesdales and Shropshire sheep for sale, as stated in another column. The Shropshires are all held for sale, as Mr. H. is going to devote his attention at Oakwood mainly to the growing of Clydesdales. Of the Shrops twelve are rams, three of them one-year and the others lambs. Thirteen are imported ewes and twelve ewe lambs, the lambs all bred from imported stock. They are a good uniform lot. If we were wishing to invest we would not hesitate to take them at the price at which they are held.

Mr. Hurd gives much attention to the enrichment of the soil. He spares no pains and labor in gathering manures where he can get them. Ashes, bones, stable manure, etc., are bought in large quantities and buried a few inches below the soil in the bank at Oakwood. Indeed, one team is kept doing but little else. There can be no question as to the ultimate results.

We dropped in a moment at Oaklands, where we took a hurried glance at the dairy operations of this world-renowned home of Mary Anne. More than 100 head of Jerseys and Jersey grades are at present on the farm. The De Laval Cream Separator is in the dairy, which by making 7,500 revolutions per minute separates the cream in about 30 minutes from the milk just drawn from the cow. Everything at Oaklands is clean and neat, from the tidy lime-dusted and whitewashed stables to the well brushed and well-tended cattle that feed therein; but we cannot at present dwell further on this dairy, that in more senses than one has become the envy of many lands.

### Suggestions.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—Your December number is to hand, and if possible is more interesting than ever. Among the many good things, I note specially "The depressed state of the grain trade," and "Where does Canada get her shipping cattle?" To remedy the former, the farmers will have to take a leaf out of the manufacturers book and reduce the product. The latter illustrates a very wide spread feeling in Great Britain, viz., that everything good coming from America is the product of the United States, while all the poor commodities are credited to Canada. This feeling could soon be overcome if our governments, like those of other colonies, would assist in displaying our agricultural products at exhibitions and elsewhere when opportunity offers. At the recent Health exhibition in London, which is to be a permanent institution, and gives an excellent opportunity for securing public attention to exhibits, the only articles of Canadian origin was a sample of cheese shown by some London dealer, while every other country and colony was out with large displays.

At the New Orleans exhibition, where an excellent opportunity will be furnished for introducing products to the attention of those likely to become purchasers (especially of dairy goods). The government will give no assistance to exhibitors.

I notice several inquiries respecting the points for judging some classes of cattle and sheep. Could you not give scales for each of the different breeds, and suggest that persons selected to act as judges at the various fairs study them thoroughly with a view of giving more uniform decisions, and for which they can assign some better reason than the usual "I think so?" Another point, could you not give us a little more dairy matter? There is a most intimate connection between the stock-raising and dairy interests, so close that I think you would not be considered outside your province or rendering the JOURNAL less interesting by giving us more on the subject. You mention that at the Glen, Green Bros. were building a new barn. Would it be asking too much of the JOURNAL to request the publication of a more particular description of the building than you have given. I am preparing to build a barn 60 x 80, with bank, suitable to drive

into, the gable of a building with 9 feet basement and 24 feet posts, and will be much obliged with plan and dimensions of basement stables in similar structure, as I presume would many others like situated.

Hoping the JOURNAL will continue as at present in advertising the stock-raising interest, while the present scrub element is wiped out of existence.

I am, yours, etc.,

A READER.

(The suggestion of "Reader," is important in reference to the judging of stock by scale of points. We shall endeavor to comply with it from time to time. A scale of points correctly given is of quite as much use to the young breeder as to the judge at the show. We may mention here that a scale of points for the judging of the different breeds of cattle was drawn up by Professor Brown for the Toronto Industrial exhibition, and is embodied in their prize list for 1883. His remarks regarding the importance of dairying are cer-

in the world-renowned herd of Mr. J. Wilken, Water-side of Forbes, having been purchased by Mr. Wilken when a calf. The following is his pedigree :

Sire, Heir of Glory (1746), bred by Mr. William McCombie, Tillyfour.

Dam, Witch of Endor (3528), by Valiant (663), bred by Mr. Wm. McCombie, Easter Skeene.

2nd Dam, Mayflower 2d of East Tulloch (3521), by Emperor of East Tulloch (396), bred by Sir G. M. Grant.

3d. " Mayflower (3519), by King Henry (390) bred by the Earl of Southesk.

4th. " Bamba (1200), by Duke of Wellington (219), bred by Robert Walker, Portlethen.

5th. " Bengie (276), by Stanley of Portlethen (14), bred by Robert Walker, of Portlethen.

6th. " Young Duchess 2d (32), by Porty (50) bred by Robert Walker, Portlethen.

was also one of the winning Tillyfour group, taking two out of the three of the first prizes offered there for best animals and best beef animals, the only other great group prize being for best milk group.

Strathglass is now in good flesh, and when we saw him but a few days since in his kraal at the farm, looked a hundred per cent. better than when we first saw him at south Quebec, just after his voyage on the deep. The many excellent points that he possesses are somewhat weakened by a slight deficiency in the crops, but which, as is usual, improves with his years. He was exhibited but once in England, winning first prize at the Royal Society's show at York, 1883.

Professor Brown informs us that a gentleman in Nova Scotia has made application to have his entire available herd received at the farm for service to this bull, although located fully 1,000 miles away.



THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLED BULL STRATHGLASS (2357).

Imported last June by the Ontario Government for Experimental Farm, Guelph, where he is the stock bull at present.

tainly correct. Before receiving the above letter we had determined to give this department greatly increased attention. Will give details regarding Mr. Green's barn in February issue.—Ed.)

#### Strathglass (2357).

This stalwart Aberdeen-Angus Polled bull was bred by Lord Tweedmouth, Guisachan, Inverness, and imported for the Ontario Experimental Farm, with the splendid contingent brought over last June for that institution.

This bull was calved 19th March, 1882, and at the time of his purchase by Prof. Brown, was stock bull

7th. " Old Maggie (681), bred by Robert Walker, Portlethen.

Heir of Glory brought 155 guineas at the Tillyfour sale in 1880, when a yearling, a sum realized but by few bulls up to that date, and has been stock bull in Lord Tweedmouth's herd since that time.

Paris (1473), Heir of Glory's sire, was one of the McCombie winning group at Paris in 1878, and first prize bull in his class. Pride of Aberdeen 9th (5353), his dam, is one of the Tillyfour Prides. This cow and three of her produce brought at public auction in 1883 the sum of 1,365 guineas, or an average of nearly 342 guineas each. She was also one of the Paris group.

Witch of Endor (3253), the dam of Strathglass,

#### Herd Books.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have looked in vain for a reply to "D. H. M.," in the April number of JOURNAL, and "Posa" in the following one, who wished to be informed about the Shorthorn herd books. I hoped the supporters of these registers would have put forth their claims and showed the difference of standard, if there is any. Would it not be better to have but one herd book, as surely the Shorthorns are not yet so numerous but that one book could accommodate all, and a better feeling would prevail among breeders? Will you, Mr. Editor, favor us with your views in next issue, and oblige?

BREEDER.

(Will give our views, as requested.—Ed.)



### A Reply to "Young Farmer."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—December number to hand. I expected to see a reply to "Young Farmer's" denunciation of Percheron horses. I think he ought to have written under the alias "Old Fogey," as he has travelled so much, seen and heard and knows so much against Percherons, and in favor of the Clyde and Coach horse; still, his travels, like his literary abilities, seem to be limited. Mr. Pringle mentions a few proofs to show the good results in crossing with Percheron stallions, giving names of owner, horses, localities and results, like a man telling the truth, and I believe him, but as "Young Farmer" makes assertions without giving names, not even his own, I am inclined to think some selfish motive is the incentive prompting him. I am too young to own any Percheron stock, but before six months, all things proving favorable, I may own a span of grades from the finest horse I ever saw, a Percheron owned by Steele & Gatyke, county of Perth. I know of another Percheron stallion that will trot off at the rate of a mile in three minutes, though weighing very close to 2,000 pounds; try that with a Clyde.

I refer "Young Farmer" to the *Weekly Globe*, of Nov. 28th, quoting from the *Chicago Tribune*, and giving the results of interviews with horse dealers who handle horses to the number of 40,000 annually, names given, and lauding the Percherons and their crosses, for soundness of limb, feet, constitution, docility and general usefulness, over all other horses. This, joined with Mr. Pringle's statements, and other living proofs, such as the fine horses sired by Mr. Snider's old horse Grey Hawk, and colts bred from Percheron stallions, satisfies me of the good results to be attained by this cross, to be seen in our neighborhood every day.

I am only seventeen years old, but please publish this for me, and put my name to it in the interest of truth and fairness.

JOHN BROWN.

Molesworth P. O., Dec. 15th, 1884.

### Agricultural Fairs—their Shortcomings

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—As the fall shows are now over it might not be inopportune to offer a few suggestions for the consideration of the directors of such exhibitions. In the first place as to accommodation for stock. In most shows mere rough open sheds are provided, through which the cold winds and often the rain can penetrate, and thus valuable stock, which has been warmly housed all the summer, is often exposed to the inclemency of the bad weather that frequently prevails during the show season. At a little expense this could be amended, and comfortable stalls provided. If necessary, let a higher entry fee for stabling be made. Again, at nearly all fairs, straw is promised, gratis. At the commencement of the show it generally is, but towards the close the loads get fewer, and by degrees beautifully less. I would suggest that all straw should be baled, and also the hay, and that a certain amount of straw should be weighed out to every exhibitor for each head. This would do away with a great deal of complaint and unpleasantness, as at present the advent of a straw wagon is the signal for a scramble. Now with regard to one of the most important items for the success of a show—the judges. Let us have one upright, unprejudiced and competent man, and let him be well paid for his services; and then, if his judgment go astray, it is impossible for him, as it is often done in the case of three, to lay it on the other two judges. I am well aware of the difficulty of obtaining good judges, as most of the best men are in some way or other interested in the stock shown; but can they not be procured from the States or England? At all the large shows the ages of stock are calculated to the 1st September. This should either be altered or separate classes be made for Canadian-bred and imported beasts, as the former are generally bred to calve in the fall, and thus have an advantage over the latter, which are usually calved in the spring. Of course the reply to this is, that age is taken into consideration; but how often do the judges ask the age?

Again, at nearly all shows the judging of horses and all breeds of cattle go on at the same time, which is very inconvenient to both exhibitors and spectators, who are often interested not only in the different breeds of horses, but also in the various breeds

of cattle; this necessitates exhibitors being at the expense of having an otherwise unnecessary number of men to attend to the various judging rings, or else running the risk of not being in time to exhibit their stock. As the large shows last at any rate four days, I cannot see why the various classes cannot be judged at different times and thus give every one an opportunity of seeing all judged.

The directors should also use their influence with the railroad companies to treat exhibitors more generously. In attending shows it is impossible for one man to manage a car of stock, especially in shipping and re-shipping. Exhibitors do not at considerable expense send two men along with the stock for the fun of the thing, although the railroad companies seem to think so, as in nine cases out of ten they not only decline to give two passes, but even refuse to sell a ticket for the second man to travel with the stock; and the way they delay the stock on the road makes one almost resolve never to exhibit any more.

Now a word about the prizes. At Toronto Exhibition this fall, a prize was offered in the Shorthorn class for "4 calves bred and owned by exhibitors." I should like to see a similar prize in all the other classes, as follows: "4 animals, male or female, of any age, all sired by one bull, such animals not necessarily the property of one exhibitor." This would give us all an opportunity of comparing the merits of different sires as stock bulls.

Let other exhibitors state their views, and I have no doubt the directors of the different shows will endeavor to meet our wishes.

Yours truly,

EXHIBITOR.

### Pure-breds Even in the Backwoods.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed a communication recently in your valuable JOURNAL on scrub cattle, written in what most truthfully be termed in plain language, *imaginative* and not *experimental* reasoning.

Pure-bred stock is the only hope of ever improving our common cattle even in the *back country*. As a farmer in the backwoods I will just give an instance on a *small* scale. I purchased a thoroughbred pedigree yearling bull and a two-year-old heifer in calf, paying \$300 for the pair. The heifer dropped me last October a female calf, for which at six months old I refused \$50. For a calf from a common Canadian cow at the same age I refused \$20. The price of a calf that age from a scrub bull would have been well sold here for \$5. The cow, as I now call her, is with calf again, and as yet has fared the same as the common cattle as to feed and shelter, is in better condition and has every appearance of standing our cold winters satisfactorily. The plain, practical result is, that it will pay me well for my outlay, and why not others?

Yours truly,

THOMAS BRIDGEWATER.

ANSTRUTHER,  
30th November, 1885 }

### The Farm.

WE trust that our friends who kindly forwarded matter for publication in the present number of the JOURNAL, and which does not appear, will exercise due forbearance. We have found it utterly impossible to get room for very much that came to hand. Please remember that in every instance we try to do the very best that we can.

MEN sometimes purchase fertilizers at too dear a price. In this as in all else relating to agriculture it is highly desirable to know which is the cheapest as well as most efficient manure. To answer this question, one would need to take into account the precise object aimed at. Without entering minutely into the subject at this time, we may here say that we believe there is a general purpose manure, and that is sod, which by its formation in the course of two or three years provides thousands of tons of valuable fertilizing matter on a field of ordinary size. This certainly

points in the direction of an increase in the number of live-stock kept, and a decrease in the area of grain-growing lands. In this way the fertility of a country may be constantly increased, while an opposite course will tend to impoverish the richest soil. Take away fertility from the soil and you rob the farmer of his producing power, and reduce him to the condition of a man who foolishly looks for interest after the principle has been drained.

NEVER in the annals of the present century has it been recorded that an abundance such as surrounds us at the present time has blessed the human family over all the earth. One would suppose in such a case that one anthem of gratitude would ascend to the Giver of all good for this super-abounding plenty. What do we find instead? One universal *murmur* from the peasant to the ruler that prices are low and times are hard. Times cannot, in the full sense of the term, be hard in such a case. Money may be scarce, and men may not be able to accumulate, but they have fulness of bread without any stint. The only parties who really feel the pinch are those who cannot pay their debts, and it would really prove a blessing if men generally could be taught not to have so many debts to pay. While the present overflow of produce continues, we should use it thankfully and take care of it, for depend upon it the present abundance will not last forever. Let those who cannot sell their wheat at a paying price turn it into eggs, and let them turn coarse grain into beef. Anything that will cause the coarse grain grown upon the farm to be fed there, cannot fail to prove a blessing in the end.

### Agricultural Show for the Eastern Townships.

We are pleased to notice that the eastern townships are moving in the matter of an annual agricultural fair, a joint stock company being in process of formation, to carry a capital of \$25,000, consisting of shares of \$10 each. At a convention called to consider the matter in Sherbrooke, where addresses on the subject were delivered by Hon. J. G. Robertson, K. N. Hall, M. P., C. C. Kolby, M. P., A. Foster, R. H. Pope, Jas. Cochrane, R. H. Tyler, and others, it was decided to move onward. The following resolution was carried unanimously, "That, in the opinion of this 'meeting, the establishment of an agricultural association with permanent grounds and suitable buildings at 'Sherbrooke, open to competition to all, is highly desirable and deserving of our support." Further steps were taken to advance the movement. Permanent buildings are to be erected at Sherbrooke, at an estimated cost of \$20,000 upon leased grounds. The fund for prize money it is expected will be raised by gate proceeds, rental of association grounds, private subscriptions, and perhaps a supplement from government.

The affairs of the company will be managed by a board of nine directors, elected annually by ballot. Its officers shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, the latter only on salary. The seal shall be a circular die, with the words, "The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, Province of Quebec, 1884," cut thereon.

We heartily rejoice to see our sister province moving onward in this direction. With the magnificent stock country which the eastern townships possess, we wonder that they have not moved sooner. With their unrivalled facilities for dairying, we see no reason why in this department at least they should not drive us to the wall in the west, or at least make competition not a very comfortable affair.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### The Condition of the Majority of Renting Farmers.

FIRST PAPER.

Is it a desirable one? But before proceeding farther let me state, by way of explanation, that I was born and "raised on the farm," and have spent all my life in agricultural pursuits, and am to-day a "renting farmer." Now, lest any should say that what I write is the wail of an unsuccessful man, I must say I have been blessed with a certain amount of success. But is our condition as "renters" desirable? I say most emphatically, No. Business has called me to the home of each farmer in our municipality this fall, and I find those who rent farms, as a rule, very hardworking and very economical; so much so that many of them rise at 5 a. m. and retire at 9 p. m., or later; the entire time is taken up with constant toil. To man, woman and child it is work, work, work; from early to late there is no relaxation, apparently no time for improvement; many even do not take papers; they say, "they have no time to read, they must keep agoing to make both ends meet, if they do not, they will fail." Children who ought to be at school, are kept at home to work, eight months out of the year; youths and lasses who ought to be completing their education, stop home the whole year through, and generally are very much over-worked, with no time for self-advancement, morally, mentally or socially; the only time they get for reading is little snatches now and again, which is better than none, but is not calculated to do much good or increase the love of reading or study. (To do a real good, reading must be systematic and thorough.) Nearly the only society they enjoy is that of the farm servants or their children. The result is, their conversation, aspirations and conduct, are similar to that of servants. And in very many cases the families raised by "renting farmers" are not superior to those raised by many of the laboring class.

This should not be the case. Not that I despise the laboring man or his family. Not so. I honor a faithful man in whatsoever position he may be placed—all are necessary, all are alike honorable. But surely our money invested, and our risk involved should count for something. It should give our sons and daughters a superior education, and fit them for higher stations in life; but under present circumstances very frequently the laborers' children have the best chance. I can point to a score of instances to-day where the sons and daughters of men who rented land ten years ago are now out at service, and most of them have little or no education. Will our sons and our daughters be in the same position when we are done working them or when they will work no longer for us? Certainly they will; we are fitting them for nothing else. Nor will the next generation of farmers be superior to us unless there is a radical change in our system of agriculture.

We have considered the condition of the youth among us, now let us see the condition of the heads of the family and the condition of the home.

Very frequently we find the father an overworked man, working as hard as his servants, and doing all the necessary work of the farm besides. He works early, which is all right; but he works very late, often going miles to do business at night because he cannot spare the time to do it during the day. "All work and no play (or rather relaxation), make Jack a dull boy." He has no time and nothing to encourage him to beautify his home; hereafter I will exemplify this. His life is a constant round of heavy physical toil; his mental capacity is dwarfed; he is narrow in

his views, and poorly informed; he is shabbily dressed and indifferently fed. The mother of the the house—does she share any better? No, no; worse than ever; all that applies to the father applies to her with greater force. She is the drudge of the whole household, frequently without help; seldom with good help. Work does not express her duties: she slaves from early morn until often far into the night—always late. She has no time for rest or recreation; reading is out of the question, though she may be fond of it; her duties have no end. Her children rarely if ever receive the attention they should, not because she wishes to slight them, but because her laborious duties compel her to. Is her house a pleasant home, such as a man who loves his wife desires to see her have? Certainly not; from overwork and exhaustion their houses cannot be called homes, only places to stop at, and poor stopping-places at that, containing only the bare necessities of life; no comfort, no provision for comfort or enjoyment anywhere. What wonder is it that our wives are poor, haggard-looking creatures, broken down before they reach their prime.

Some may think I have drawn on my imagination and overreached the mark. To such I say, for shame's sake I have not told the worst concerning house or farm. And I would have all know that I do not write this because I disrespect the tenant farmer. Not so. I can see that circumstances have driven him to the undesirable condition he is in. I know that among us can be found as fine intellect as can be secured anywhere else; all it wants is the opportunity of cultivation. But before this can be done a radical change must be effected in our system of renting and our time of paying rent, of which I will write in my next.

### The Dairy.

SOME time ago we stated in our columns that it was the opinion of our dairy contributor, Mr. D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, that while the standard here of an ordinary Canadian dairy cow was 2,000 lbs. for the season, some time ago, now it was 3,000 lbs., and that he saw no obstacle in the way of raising it to 6,000 lbs.; that is, ultimately realizing from the average dairy cow just *three* times what was secured some years ago. Precisely similar is the testimony of Prof. Wilson, who stated at the opening of a class for agriculture in Edinburgh, early in November, that "in a few years the milk produce might be increased from 500 to 1,500 gallons a year." This, if correct, is a glorious possibility, and certainly the authorities quoted are of a high character. But how is this to be brought about? By keeping daily milk records, as they do in Holland, of the produce of each animal in the dairy, and by breeding only from the best, being careful at the same time in using only such bulls as have been bred from cows with the highest milk records. The results of the adoption of such a course in Holland are simply marvelous, and explain more fully than anything else the anxiety of farmers in almost every State of the Union and Province of the Dominion to dot their grazing fields with black and white from the shores of the Zuider Zee.

### Meeting of Western Dairyman's Association.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the notice of the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario, advising the meeting of convention to be held in Stratford on the 14th, 15th and 16th of January. We cannot urge too strongly upon the dairymen of all

classes to attend these conventions, as the magnitude of the dairy interest is now developed to such an extent, and the importance of keeping up the standard in quality makes it a matter of necessity that the improvements of the day both practical and scientific should be applied as fast as developed. The aim of these conventions is to lay before the dairyman all the developments that the mutual wisdom of the day has brought forth.

The continual success of this branch of agriculture can only be kept up and maintained by the union of science with practice, a knowledge of cause and effect, and this knowledge can be largely acquired by an attendance at these conventions, where ideas may be engendered and promulgated, tending to a mutual benefit to the giver and receiver. We have reason to know that the directors of this association have spared no pains in endeavoring to get together at the convention gentlemen of high attainments, who will be able to impart a fund of scientific knowledge, which combined with the practical knowledge of the dairyman himself must produce beneficial results. Let no dairyman of whatever class and of whatever extended experience think for one moment that he has attained to all the knowledge to insure perfection, and that no more is necessary to be acquired. We pity the man who is too full to hold any more, but to him whose mind is capable of expansion, whose ideas are in consonance with the spirit of progress that characterizes the present day, we say to him, strive to attend these conventions, give the knowledge you possess to others, accept any advanced ideas you may come in contact with on these occasions, apply them in connection with your own practical knowledge, and the best of results may be confidently anticipated. The art of cheese making is not a mere mechanical operation, it is one in which science is largely involved, hence the necessity of intelligent and well directed effort to produce an article that will maintain its integrity, and suit the critical taste of the consumer. The interest is one that has a great future before it among our agriculturists, and he will be the most careful operator who avails himself of all the means in his power to keep pace with the progress which the development of the day will demand at his hands. We repeat again, let all who possibly can attend the coming convention.

### Creameries,

We should like very much to see the extension of creameries throughout many sections of our country. It could not fail to be attended with much good in the end. They have this advantage over cheese factories, that while the former send back an inferior product for the sustenance of calves, the latter leaves all the skim-milk at home, which, with the aid of proper adjuncts enables the dairyman to go on with the rearing of his own stock without any serious inconvenience. This is a great matter in sections where dairying is very extensively practised. If it ever take possession of every suitable section in the Dominion, as we trust it will, the furnishing of suitable dairy cows would become one of the great problems of the land. Two methods of doing this present themselves. One is to have certain sections of the community give attention to the rearing of dairy animals and sell them to those sections in want. We do not see why this might not be made a very successful business where there is a prudent concentration of honest endeavor. There are no greater difficulties than stand in the way of establishing breeding centres. The worth of the cow might be gauged by the milk record, the character of the breeder being the guarantee of its accuracy in the

absence of every other. This method would enable cheese centres to go on with the industry without serious hindrance. The other plan, that of the dairyman rearing his own cattle, would be very suitable where creameries are carried on. It would be attended with no serious inconvenience even, where suitable adjuncts were added to the skimmed milk, which, to a great extent, would form its bill-of-fare for several months. In every instance it would be wise to rear the calf for two or three weeks on new milk and make the transition gradual.

As to the profit of creameries, Prof. L. B. Arnold, writing in the *New York Tribune*, says:

"Though creameries as generally carried on fail to do exact justice between their patrons, they are on the whole profitable. While they make no better butter than can be made in private dairies, they never make any as poor as many of the private dairies do. Creameries turn out butter of a uniform grade and excellent in quality, while no two dairies make butter alike, which is very much against the commercial value of dairy butter. No dealer can pay as much for an assortment of all kinds of butter as he can for butter of a uniform quality. On this account he prefers to give from five to ten cents a pound more for creamery than for dairy butter, and this difference makes the creamery system pay. The cost of manufacturing is less at the creameries than in the dairies, and the former average more butter from a given quantity of milk because they employ better appliances and more skill. Creameries also pay by way of relieving the farmer's wives and daughters of a great deal of very hard work. They are, however, not so important in this respect as they were a few years ago. The improvements which have been made of late in butter-making appliances have made it possible to raise cream quite as well and as perfectly on the farm as it can be done anywhere, and to do all the work of butter-making with great ease and with much less labor than it was formerly done. The greatest objection to the creamery system is the general practice of estimating rich and poor milk alike, making the same returns to patrons for equal quantities of each, which is manifestly unjust. This objection, it is believed, will be obviated in time. Some of the managers of the cream gathering system in the west have adopted successfully a more exact method of distributing proceeds, and it is hoped and believed that all will in time. In such an event creameries will become a more important institution than they are at present."

### Marketing Cheese in Western Ontario.

The cheese centre in western Ontario covers the counties of Oxford, Norfolk, Elgin, Middlesex, Perth, Waterloo and Huron, and some other counties partially. The business in these counties has assumed immense proportions, and as the price obtained for cheese in this section has uniformly ruled from one-fourth to one-half a cent per pound higher than that realized for good average samples of American cheese, we shall endeavor to give the explanation, which we believe arises mainly out of the system of marketing in connection with the uniform excellence of the product.

The season commences about May month and closes about the 1st of November. A series of what is termed weekly fairs has been established in leading centres of the above group, one only being held in a single day. Here the salesmen of each factory in the section can meet the buyers, where the state of the markets and the amounts of cheese held for sale by the different factories have been duly posted on what is termed the bulletin board.

Each of these cheese fairs is managed by a committee, and has of course a secretary. The prices are determined from reports of sales made in the surrounding markets. As but one sale is held on each day, the buyers are thus afforded an opportunity of going from one place to another until their orders are filled; and if the salesman has not been successful at

one fair he can go to another providing he is a member of the same.

This is but one of the methods introduced by the very intelligent and practical promoters of this great industry to bring about uniformity in practice, and hence facilitate the work. By the employment of competent instructors in former years, a remarkable uniformity in product is now produced, in all of which we have a most striking illustration of the advantages resulting from association by men of any industry, where the rank spirit of selfish jealousy is kept in abeyance. Compare the achievements of today in this department with what these would have been had the cheese-makers of these counties dabbled on in isolated work. With the great advance that has been made in recent years, the Dairymen's Associations, both west and east, are to be very largely credited, hence it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to encourage them in their good work.

### The Silo.

The *Popular Science News* protests against the use of ensilage, or any other form of fermented feed for dairy cattle, as hurtful alike to the animals and the customers of their milk and butter. It says: "We have never believed that acetic acid or alcohol could be allowed to form even minute constituents of the feed of milk-giving animals, without injury to the lacteal secretion, and ultimately to the animals. Is there an intelligent physician who would permit a nursing mother to use vinegar as a condiment at every meal, or would he allow her to eat pickles with her bread and meat constantly? There is not one. And yet the milk of cows fed on fodder containing vinegar in considerable quantities is poured into the nurse bottles, and into the stomachs of tender infants, in many of our large towns and cities. There is increasing sickness and mortality among infants, as reported by physicians. To what is it due?" This is an important phase of the ensilage question, and should be carefully investigated and answered.

### Poultry.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### Poultry Notes for January.

BY J. W. HARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

As in this department we are endeavoring to deal with poultry from the farmer's standpoint, and not the fancier's, we shall omit the usual amount of advice given at this season as to preparing fowls for the show room, such as washing the feathers and brushing the comb, etc., etc., and if some of our readers want information in this respect, we would say you should keep your fowls at all times in good exhibition shape. This must not be understood to imply an excess of fat, but as fleshy as is consistent with good health and egg production, and nothing more. This is what we aim at, and have not yet been beaten by pampered fowls (or any other for that matter). To gain this, fair care and scrupulous cleanliness is all that is required.

We find three feeds per day to be sufficient; first, scalded meal of some kind, barley, peas or corn is preferred, as early in the morning as possible; clean sound grain at noon and again just before dark. About twice a week or oftener substitute carrots or turnips, chopped fine, instead of grain for the midday meal, and let the birds have free access to fine gravel or broken oyster shells. Give clean pure water twice a day, and your fowls will be in exhibition trim at all times. It is advisable to give Douglass mixture once a week, but we use just enough copperas to color the drinking water, and find it just about as good as the mixture, which is principally made from it.

It is not advisable to allow fowls to run out of doors when there is snow on the ground. The idea that

fowls lay better when allowed their liberty is a mistake. Confine a fowl—that is, compel it to remain in comfortable quarters in the winter, and it will do much better than when allowed to roam around in the wet and snow, only be sure the house is clean and comfortable, and that there is at least five square feet (not five feet square), to each fowl. It is a good plan where plenty of straw is available, to cover the floor a foot deep with it, and scatter whole grain amongst it; this gives them employment, and helps to keep up the circulation of the blood.

It is a great convenience to have boards sixteen inches wide laid loose; on slats under the perches and cover them slightly with land plaster or ashes. Each week remove them, and clean nicely, and replace as before. By this means you will keep fully three fourths of the droppings off the floor, and will not require to renew the straw on the floor oftener than once a week, and it will prove highly beneficial in a sanitary way. To the poultry fraternity generally, and those who have favored us with such liberal patronage both in breeding stock and eggs for hatching in particular, we would say we consider your interests identical with our own, and consequently am happy at any time to hear from you on poultry matters, and will as usual answer any questions that may come within the limits of our comprehension. To those, however, who forget to enclose stamp or postal for reply to questions pertaining entirely to their own interests, we would say, try and not forget next time.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### Requisites in Poultry Keeping.

The condition of success with poultry may be given in a few words: make your fowls comfortable and at home in their quarters, so that they will be satisfied in every respect. In this connection several things are absolutely essential. Variety of foods (grain, with animal and vegetable material added at intervals), just enough to satisfy, not enough to surfeit, yet sufficient to keep the fowls in good condition without becoming too fat; hens too fat will not lay. Do not give too much corn, as it produces fat. They must have pure water in constant supply. In winter it will be well to have the water warm, not hot. See that they have clean, well aired, well lighted quarters, room enough to avoid crowding, let the nest be as private as possible, and easy of access; the roosts not too high, and a bed of sand, gravel and coal ashes or dry earth to work in and pick at. I think dry dust, though recommended by some, is not so good as, say, coal ashes.

Those who keep poultry by attending to the above conditions, and remembering the saying "no pains, no gains," will be amply rewarded in possessing healthy vigorous fowls, a good flock of chickens early in the spring, and eggs all winter. Those who desire eggs rather than meat in poultry keeping will find, as I have, that the *Leghorns* (white and brown) furnish the greatest number of eggs all the year round. They are very active, and not difficult to feed.

To get eggs in winter is greatly to be desired; one must study the wants of poultry in order to furnish them with digestible foods. It will not do to feed too much corn to the Asiatic breeds after they have reached maturity, unless you are really intending them for market. The evil effects of high feeding will soon manifest themselves, not only in their not laying, but also in ill health.

Fowls in winter, as in summer, require a change of food often, with much coarse bulky food, such as bran moistened and mixed with mashed potatoes for breakfast. In these very cold mornings, you will find it

good for your fowls to give them a breakfast as follows : Boil the small potatoes and mix with them wheat bran two thirds, corn meal one third, and as many potatoes as you think they will use. This will make a hearty morning feed for them ; put in a small handful of salt before the potatoes begin, and when mixing it up add some Cayenne pepper. Cayenne pepper fed plentifully to fowls will be found highly beneficial both to hens and chickens. Do not forget ground oyster or clam shells, wheat screenings, barley and buckwheat before going to roost. At noon give plenty of vegetable and animal food, which is absolutely needful to promote health. Such feeding cannot fail in resulting in a full supply of eggs during the winter.

Caution : Avoid heavy winter feeding, because it weakens the egg organs. We have known some cases in which the ovaries were entirely destroyed, and others in which they were so debilitated as to be unable to perform the necessary functions.

#### RULES IN POULTRY RAISING.

An article entitled " Good, sound rules," by John M. Glasborne, in the *New Industry*, read as follows :

1. Do not buy your parent stock of eggs because they are cheap. No man can afford to sell a thorough bred of any kind at a small price.
  2. Buy your stock as near home as you can ; find good stock, and an honest man to deal with.
  3. Buy your stock at an exhibition if you can, as you will be sure to find the best stock there.
  4. Never buy stock on the street from vendors.
  5. Do not allow your fowls to run with an infirm male. This is especially important to be observed.
  6. Never try to breed bad fowls with good ones. It cannot be done.
  7. Never buy a fowl that you cannot with exultation show to your neighbors.
  8. When setting choice eggs, do not give them too much attention. If any eggs are spoiled by too much handling, the same rule holds with regard to chicks.
  9. Kill off the fowls not up to the standard size, then breed from your best, and you will always have good fowls.
- Give your fowls fresh, clean water, clean walks and low roosts, and you can easily keep them in fine health. Care in moulting is required.

Thinking these rules might be of some service to poultry fanciers, I have sent them.

J. C. QUINN.

Bathurst, N. B., Dec., 1884.

### Horticultural.

#### FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Poisonous Plants.

BY D. NICOL, CATARAQUI.

Most of the lower animals are endowed with an instinct which enables them to discriminate between plants that are poisonous and those that are wholesome, and it is very seldom indeed that we hear of vegetable poisoning among animals that are allowed to select their own herbage. With the human race, however, it is different ; in this matter man must be guided by knowledge, and judging from accounts of fatal cases lately reported, it seems very evident that poisonous plants are not as generally known as they should be.

There are many plants now quite common, every part of which contains virulent poison. Some of them are indigenous, and many more have been introduced for medicinal and for ornamental purposes ; every person should know them, so as to avoid them, and prevent children from partaking of them.

We quite frequently hear of poisonous plants being mistaken for wholesome vegetables. I knew of a whole family being poisoned with soup in which narcissus bulbs were mixed on the supposition that they

were onions, which they very much resemble. Two children of one family near here were killed by eating a small portion of the root of the spotted hemlock, thinking it was common parsnip. A gentleman and his daughter were killed a few miles from here by partaking of the same root, supposing it to be gargett, and his son had a narrow escape from a similar fate. Nearly all know poisonous plants are valuable as medicines, and quite a number of them in some form are in common use. Many of them are offensive to the sense of smelling, and most of them have an acrid or pungent disagreeable flavor, and these properties in some degree obviate the danger of their improper use ; but they cannot by any means be relied upon as safe guides.

A full description of all that are hurtful would occupy a very large space, so I must confine this article to a list of the most dangerous.

Common hemlock (*conium maculatum*) is a biennial with a root somewhat resembling that of a small parsnip ; the stem grows from three to five feet high, hollow, jointed, round, shining, smooth, covered with a bluish powder which is easily wiped off, spotted, livid purple, branched and striated towards the top ; bottom leaves very large of a dark green color, paler underneath, shining, several times pinnate ; flower umbelliferous, calyx entire, corolla white, outer petals largest, seeds brownish, resembling those of anise-seed, with five notched elevated ridges, three on the back and two on the side. Hemlock can be easily distinguished by its large spotted stalk, the shining dark green color of its bottom leaves, and particularly their disagreeable smell when bruised. It flowers in June and July. There is no doubt that more fatal cases have resulted from the mistaken use of this plant than from any other in America ; and it is chiefly because of its resemblance to the parsnip, that it requires to be particularly guarded against ; especially should children be guarded against it. This is said to be the plant with which Socrates was poisoned. Its effects are, intense action on the nerves, dimness of sight, and a sort of madness ; and the first symptoms followed by coldness of the intestines, insensibility, convulsions, death. The chief mode of relief is to empty the stomach as soon as possible, followed by frequent doses of sharp vinegar. This plant, although one of the most noxious of vegetable poisons, has long been considered as a highly useful and powerful article in *Materia Medica*, particularly so in cancerous cases.

Water hemlock (*Cicuta Virosa*), sometimes called cowbane, is another plant of the rankest poison, and numerous instances of its fatal effects are recorded by Dr. Watson and others. It also belongs to the umbellifera, and its flower and leaves somewhat resemble that of the former. This plant generally grows about the edges of stagnant ponds and shallow, slow rivers. Linneus informs us that it is fatal to swine, and that early in spring cows will eat it, and have been killed by it. Horses and sheep are not affected by eating it, and goats greedily devour it with impunity. Strong emetics succeeded by large doses of oil, is the most approved remedy for counteracting this poison.

Water Dropwort (*Cenanthe Crocata*) is another very dangerous plant, belonging to the same natural order, with stalks from three to five feet high, emitting a yellowish fetid juice when broken. The root divides into four or five large tapering ones, and when separated bear some resemblance to parsnips. Dr. Pulteney remarks that this is the most virulent of all vegetable poisons. Many instances of its fatal effects are recorded wherein the leaves of this plant have been mistaken for celery. The flower also re-

sembles that of celery, but emits a very unwholesome odor. The flavor of the root is by no means disagreeable, and is likely to prove rather tempting to children. The remedy is the same as the former, but the application is attended with much difficulty, because the jaws become locked together by the violence of the spasm. Hence the necessity of the greatest caution respecting this poisonous plant.

The Thornapple (*Datura Stramonium*), is a powerful narcotic poison. It grows in old rubbish heaps and around barnyard fences, and all uncultivated corners where the soil is rich ; and where it has once been allowed to ripen its seed its presence is assured for many years, because the seeds will lie dormant in the ground for a very long time, and readily vegetate when brought near the surface. This plant is now so common that it scarcely need be described. It grows from one to five feet high according to the soil, but seldom more than two feet. The stem is round, smooth, dividing into many strong irregular branches, which are hollow and covered with a fine down. The leaves, which are single, come from the fork of the stem and branches ; they are about six inches long, pointed, toothed, deep green on the upper side, paler on underside. Flowers single, calyx green, corolla white, seeds blackish. At night the upper leaves rise up and enclose the flowers. The root and seeds are of a sleeping nature and never to be taken internally, opium itself being less dangerous. The dried leaves, when smoked, have been found efficacious in asthmatic cases ; preparations of it are also used for epilepsy, convulsions, etc.

Common Henbane (*Hyoscyamus Niger*), is also a narcotic poison. It is a biennial, having long fleshy roots, which strike deeply into the ground, and are branched. The bottom leaves are soft, deeply gashed on their edges, and spreading on the ground. The stalks, which do not rise till the second year, have leaves of the same shape, but smaller and clasping. The flowers, which appear in June, are yellow, or rather yellowish brown, beautifully netted with purple veins, and have a dark purple eye. The whole plant is covered with unctuous fetid hairs producing a strong and peculiar odor which affect some people as soon as they come within its atmosphere. Henbane has been used as a medicine from time immemorial, and there is no doubt of its being a highly useful medicine under proper management, but it is not to be trifled with.

The proper antidotes for this and the preceding are, wines, acids, and astringents.

(To be continued.)

#### Best Small Fruits to Plant.

BY E. D. SMITH, WINONA.

The prudent fruit grower or farmer orders his nursery stock during the winter, or very early in spring, so that he may be sure to have the varieties and class of plants desired. If orders are not sent in until the plants are wanted, very likely the nurserymen will be short of some kinds, or have only cull plants left, then the purchaser must take what he can get, or go to another nursery. Perhaps this one, too, is short of the very same things, or of others wanted, so that the order will have to be divided, even if the desired stock can be secured at all, and this means a higher price, for the larger the order the cheaper the goods. So I presume this is a seasonable time to suggest what to plant, for one inexperienced must be at a great loss to know ; every new berry being far ahead of all others ever offered, if we are to believe the half of what we are told.

In strawberries and raspberries we want a variety that is a *strong, healthy grower, prolific*, and bears fruit of *good size, color, and quality*, and if for foreign markets, must be *fairly firm*. So far as my experience goes, there is no strawberry so high up in the combination of good points as the old and reliable Wilson's Albany. Nurserymen do not like to admit this, as they cannot sell plants of this variety, since they can be procured for the digging in almost every neighborhood. However, for special purposes, there are strawberries ahead of Wilson's. The Crescent Seedling is its equal in all respects save one—it is not firm enough for distant markets, but it is *more prolific*, hence for a near market I should plant Crescent Seedling, fertilized by Wilson's.

Again, Sharpless, Manchester, and New Dominion are equal to Wilson's save in productiveness, and are as large again, so that if one has a market willing to pay two or three cents per quart extra for large berries, more profit can be secured from these, especially if strawberries rule low in price. The James Vick is the strongest and healthiest plant I ever saw, but have not fruited it yet. It is said to be immensely productive, but berries rather under size. Early Canada, a good berry, two or three days earlier than Wilson's. This berry is said to pay better than any other in very early sections. With me it does not, as it does not yield nearly as much as Crescent or Wilson's, and the extra price will not make up the loss. Bidwell and Finch's Prolific do not yield with Wilson's, nor are they as large as Sharpless.

#### RED RASPBERRIES.

In the milder sections of the Province, I would plant just two kinds, Highland Hardy for early and Cuthbert for late. The former ripens the bulk of the crop before the latter commences, but as both of these kinds are only half hardy, in the colder sections would plant Turner for early and Brandywine for late. The former is not as early as Highland Hardy, still one will get two or three pickings from Turner before Brandywine commences.

The king of the red berries is the Cuthbert, where it is hardy enough. However, both Turner and Brandywine are excellent berries. The latter will ship a thousand miles, if carefully handled, and arrive in good order. Turner is a little soft for long shipments. This is about its only fault.

#### BLACK RASPBERRIES.

For a hardy plant the Souhegan appears to be the most desirable, but will require a few more winters to speak definitely. Where hardness is of not as much importance, Tyler, Souhegan or Doolittle for early berries, and Gregg for late. The latter stands head and shoulders over all competitors in all points save hardness. It will not stand 20° below zero without considerable injury.

#### BLACKBERRIES.

Where peach trees do not winter-kill, the best blackberry (thimbleberry) is the Kittating; and in the very sheltered spots the Lawton. But outside of this limit they will kill down to the snow line too often to make them profitable. However, there are a number of kinds quite hardy enough for Ontario in its coldest parts. These are Snyder, Taylor's Prolific, Stone's Hardy and Western Triumph. The Snyder has stood uninjured 30° below zero here. It is a very prolific berry of medium size. Stone's Hardy is said to be hardier than any of the others, but with small berries. E. Morden, of Drummondville, says Taylor's Prolific is ahead of Snyder in yield of berries and size of fruit. A. M. Purdy says Western Triumph is ahead of all. I have not tested the last. I tend to do so, and report for benefit of your readers.

#### GOOSEBERRIES.

For large berries would recommend Downing; for large yield, Houghton. The latter should be cut back one-third every spring, and heavily manured, and it will yield a fine crop of good sized berries, whereas, if not trimmed, it sets so many berries that they will be small.

#### CURRENTS.

Heavy land is the best for currants. The best black currant is Black Naples, and on sand, Lee's Prolific. The latter is not as strong a grower as the former, but the first is milder flavored. White currants are not in demand at present, but owing to their superior qualities as a table currant I see no reason why the demand should not increase when house-keepers find out their value. White grape and white Dutch are the chief kinds planted. Among the red currants Fag's Prolific would seem to be the choice, but plants are rather dear as yet, and have not been sufficiently tested to speak positively of their merits. Of the older varieties cherry currant is the best for size, and is a much better currant for table use than the smaller kinds. However, the Victoria is a more regular and abundant bearer, though very little larger than the common Red Dutch, which is worthy of better cultivation than it usually gets in the fence corners.

### The Home.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### The Play House.

BY MRS. HANEY.

My thoughts to-night, Lizzie, are roaming at will,  
To our play-house that stood by the tree on the hill:  
Where each sunny day we met without fail,  
To practice house-keeping upon a small scale.

A shelf in a corner made fast in a chink,  
Held the dishes which served us with victuals and drink;  
Tho' I cannot vouch now for their form or their size,  
My best porcelain looks less gay in my eyes.

How we scampered away from our half-eaten meals,  
As if Mercury's wings were pinned fast to our heels.  
But carried along to that cosiest spot,  
From the table the best things that fell to our lot.

Now poets have said, and let poets declare,  
That childhood's young days are unmingled with care;  
They picture its pathway all covered with flowers;  
They never, I'm sure, had such childhood as ours.

No matronly house-keeper could be more perplexed,  
With what to do now, and what to do next;  
With little to do with that worst of all care,  
That ever has fallen to a house-keeper's care.

Perhaps we were idle, your mother might fret,  
But my mother, dear heart, said "O do not forget,  
Enough of life-sorrow they'll find by the way,  
Let the dear little children be glad while they may."

The play-house is gone, but fond memory still  
Lingers lovingly round that dear spot on the hill,  
Where passed those sweet moments of innocent truth,  
Where bloomed in their beauty the spring flowers of youth.

O, Lizzie, dear Lizzie, for many a day,  
I've played house-keeping since in a different way.  
When troubles come to me, I wish, but in vain,  
I could shake them off now, just as easy as then.

'Tis well that the past, in a way of its own,  
Still follows along through the shady unknown;  
For though there are some things we'd gladly forget,  
All that is brightest we bear with us yet.

CAISTORVILLE, ONT.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### 1884-1885.

BY JESSIE E. ROBERTSON

Between them I stand—behind me a retrospective,  
before me a prospective vista. At the midnight hour  
when the incantations of reverie work a magic spell,  
and weird-like visions come before me, I see in the

shadowy softness of the vistas many pictures, definite yet indefinite, clear in outline, yet hazy. Kaleidoscope-like the scenes change. Looking down the vista of retrospect I see a landscape of unmarred purity, which as I gaze upon it slowly resolves itself into three hundred and sixty-six distinct spaces. A form now enters the first space, and it vanishes, apparently forever, away. As one in a dream I eagerly watch the form; neither faster nor slower it moves, ever the same, space after space disappearing. I wonder it does not stop. Tired and weary it seems at times, from which I infer the form I see is only human. My vision grows keener, and I discover a mysterious Presence hovering around him, ever floating forward. The form tries to turn back, but with irresistible force the Presence hurries him onward. It draws close to where I stand, and now with vision rendered infinitely keen I see the spaces which seemed to me to have disappeared were there still, their spotless purity only is gone. Of some eternal creation beyond earthly ken—it may be God's breath crystallized—as soon as the human came in contact with it, it melted away, as garden plots that which is left appears, and examining them closely I find one space with many flowers, another barren sand, in another flowers struggle to grow among weeds, while yet another shows a goodly profusion of blossoms, but weeds showing themselves withal. Rare jewels be-gem some spaces, but there are not many. In spaces not a few loathsome reptiles hold carnival, and in every space I notice some of the soil remains uncultivated.

Thoroughly bewildered with the picture before me, I gaze upon it wondering as to its meaning, then I am conscious of a feeling, floating Presence bending over me, and a voice soft, sweet and clear, yet far away, as if in cloudland, speaks, "Would'st thou know, O mortal," it says, "the meaning of the picture before you? Listen, and I will tell thee. The year now quickly ebbing away is the picture you see. The form you see is human life, the mysterious Presence is time, the plots represent each day; the flowers are good thoughts; the jewels are noble deeds; the weeds you see are those thoughts whispered by the wicked one; the reptiles are sinful actions; the uncultivated soil is neglected opportunity. Turn now thine eyes and behold with me this other scene. The same unmarred purity of landscape lies before thee. 1885 awaits thy coming. Once only can you use its moments; its mis-spent hours can never be recalled. At each set of sun remember you are gazing upon its beauty for the last time. Let each garden plot be fragrant with the aroma of golden deeds. Weave for thy beloved a garland of surpassing beauty. Be thou faithful unto death, and unto thee shall be given a crown of life." A murmuring sound as that of forest boughs swaying in a summer wind, and I am alone. The angel of the new year is gone. Farewell 1884. Welcome 1885.

#### A Successful Cattleman.

Mr. William Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, England, is now in his eightieth year, and possesses a vigor quite beyond that of most men much younger. He commenced life under the most adverse circumstances some two generations ago, and by the application of the most untiring energies, has lived to reach a position of affluence, after having reaped abundant honors as an agriculturist, among which we may mention several prizes which he won as an essayist, awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and on such subjects as drainage, management of sheep, etc.

His greatest material work was, perhaps, the establishing of the famous Sheriff Hutton herd of Booth

Shorthorns, which, under his management has been so fruitful in producing successful show bulls. The most noted of these was Sir Arthur Ingram, which was no less than three times a first prize winner at the Royal. Mr. John Thornton says in regard to him: "In color, he is a handsome roan, with very fine hair; he is on a very large scale, of very perfect symmetry with a good quality of flesh. Up to the end of the season (1878), he had traveled 4,000 miles and won fifty prizes and twelve cups throughout Great Britain."

Our object, however, in introducing this veteran to the notice of our readers in this department is not simply on account of the success and value of his work as a stock-breeder and an agriculturist, but for that far greater and more enduring work which he accomplished as a leader in the temperance reform. When beer was more commonly drunk than water in the brown harvest fields of England, Mr. Linton, with a moral heroism that seems sublime, abandoned its use there, although for a time he stood alone in the face of jeers and taunts and sneers from peasant and noble that would have made men not possessed of iron resolution to falter in their purpose. He has lived to reap his reward in the adoption of his principles by very many in the farming community, through the length and breadth of the land.

Although Mr. Linton commenced life \$1,500 behind, he has lived to secure a competency, and is now in a handsome dwelling of his own, after having filled numerous offices of public trust, and reaped honors such as have fallen to but few in his position. One of his sons, William, resides near Aurora, in Ontario, and is giving considerable attention to the breeding of good stock. The Sheriff Hutton herd is now managed by a brother of the subject of our sketch.

FOR THE LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Duty to the State.

A writer in the last issue of your valuable paper, writing on public and private life, very ably among other things depicted the annoyances and vexations incident to public life, which high minded and honest men have experienced. His portrayal is unfortunately only too true, especially in the arena of party strife. The enjoyment and peace of private life form an alluring contrast to the unrest and anxiety a public career brings with it. But there is another phase to the question, which is of very great importance to the young men, especially those whom your JOURNAL reaches. The due consideration of this phase does not involve the encouragement of farmers' sons to abandon the calling of their fathers. It is the duty of every true citizen to the state. Faction is after all a lesser evil for any country than political stagnation. Because public life is not inviting, many of the best of our land, though eminently adapted for it, do not take an active part in public affairs, and many more do not take a deep interest in the political affairs of their country. This passive indifference, especially in Canada, to the right and just management of the affairs of state, and the lax notions of political morality which are becoming increasingly prevalent, should be remedied by every patriotic citizen doing his share. Parties seem to be a necessity, but their abuses are not. There is an intimate connection between the political and the social and commercial life of a nation. A notable example of the truth of this is Spain.

A Canadian judge the other day found it necessary to ask the pertinent question, "Is not bribery the corner stone of party government?" Is it not then high time every citizen, every young man, and among them every farmer's son, asked the important question

intelligently, earnestly, whither are we bound politically, and therefore also to a large extent socially and commercially? Does not the "spoils system" obtain both here and in the neighboring republic to an alarming extent? Yet many of our so-called influential men laugh cynically at any talk about honesty in public affairs instead of endeavoring to remedy the evil.

The party press of this age is partly the cause of the evils we deplore. No one questions in the nineteenth century the great influence of the press as an educator, but what kind of education does it in many cases give? When the two leading party organs in this country reply to each other by publishing lists of opprobrious epithets applied by the party press to our leading public men, surely an intelligent discussion of public affairs is vanishing. No wonder, when the party press which undoubtedly leads and moulds public opinion to a large extent is so intensely partisan and unfair that our best public men have been and are grossly misrepresented and vilified. But whilst the party press must be charged with the abuses of party in part, yet it is unfortunately true that the supply of political literature is regulated very largely by the demand. The reform must be then on the part of both editors and readers. The readers of your paper can bear a share in it. How can we have less of faction and better government? Partly by the most honest and capable men, even though at some personal sacrifice, consenting to take an active and energetic part in public life. This may be unpleasant, but it is true patriotism. The best and truest men in all ages have been maligned and unjustly treated, yet we owe to them our present high civilization. Is contemptible expediency to supplant stern duty? The best and ablest men also consenting to become candidates for positions of public trust would afford a partial remedy. Knives and party wire-pullers will certainly flourish unless honest men strive to supplant them.

But greater means of reform are in the hands of every elector whom your JOURNAL reaches. Let an intelligent, non-partisan consideration be given by every one to the burning questions of the hour; party advantage be subservient to that of the state; the same strict honesty and probity be demanded in the administration of public affairs as obtained in the ordinary transactions between man and man, and the abuses which all fair and moderate men deplore would soon cease. Unless every Canadian takes an active interest in all public matters in one way or another, duty to the state is left undone.

### A Few "Pointers" for Business Men.

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

Notes bear interest only when so stated. Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in case of special partnership.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void. A contract with a minor is void. A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not always conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

"Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence, because of its precision.

If the time of payment of a note is not inserted, it is held payable on demand.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute. A bill may be written upon any paper, or substitute for it, either with ink or pencil.

An endorsee has a right of action against all whose names are written on the bill when he received it.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the post-office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

If two or more persons as partners are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

An endorsement may be written on the face or back. An endorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse," or similar words. —*Arcade Guide.*

### Welcome Visitors.

The first number of the weekly edition of the *National Live-Stock Journal* of Chicago, is before us. It contains 16 pages and will be sent to subscribers for the low sum of \$1 per year, or along with the incomparable monthly edition of the same journal (which will be published as hitherto), for the sum of \$2 a year. The new associate editor is Mr. Geo. W. Hill, for some years past connected with the *Farmers' Review*, a man whose genial manner and well-stored mind pre-eminently fit him for the position. Our Canadian readers wishing an American stock journal of the very first order cannot do better than subscribe for the *National Live-Stock Journal*. Address, The Stock Journal Co., 40 Honore Building, Chicago.

A neat little pamphlet has reached us from R. A. Brown, of Cherry Grove, Ont., containing cuts and descriptions of some 20 breeds of land and water fowls offered for sale by that gentleman.

### Jottings.

THREE hundred and fifty-two Shorthorns have been sold in Ireland this year, at an average of about £23 14s.

THE most serious deficiency of the Experimental Farm bull Rob Roy (45484), that we have heard mentioned, as yet, is an insufficiency of hair on the tip of the ear.

DOES your address label read Dec. '84? If so, your subscription expired with that issue. The label will be found either on the JOURNAL or on the wrapper containing it.

THE thirtieth volume of the English Shorthorn Herd-Book was issued to members in November. It contains entries of bulls from No. 48,979 to 50,770, and of 3,658 cows.

AT the Monthly Cattle Fair at Guelph, held simultaneously with the Fat Stock Show, fairly good animals brought about five cents per pound, live weight.

IT is estimated that the deficiency of the wool clip in Australia this year, in consequence of the drought, will possibly not be less than 80,000,000 lbs.

APRIL 7th and 8th and 14th and 15th have been fixed upon as the probable dates of sales by M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, P. Q., and April 15th by R. Gibson, of Delaware, Ont. These sales, we presume, will be held in Chicago.

ON receiving this copy of the JOURNAL we trust that our readers will immediately renew their subscriptions. We shall be pleased to forward an extra copy of the JOURNAL to every person who wishes to use one in securing new names.

EACH subscriber can tell by the address tag on his copy of the JOURNAL, or on the wrapper enclosing it, just when his time expires. If any mistake has been made in this, let us know at once, that it may be corrected.

THE report of the American Guernsey Cattle Club gives the number of members as 50, the number of animals registered during the year 1884, over 800, and the total registry about 3,000.

THE *Canadian Statesman* very pertinently asks: "Why does not Mr. James Leask, of Bowmanville, enter his farm in the prize farm competition?" adding, "There are few better farms, and with better farm buildings in Canada." Better than that, we believe Mr. Leask is a lover of good stock.

A CONFERENCE of the English Farmers' Alliance was opened in London (Eng.), on Tuesday, November 8th, for the purpose of debating the present serious depression and crisis in agriculture. The Conference declared unmistakably in favor of free trade.

MR. H. GROFF, Elmira, showed the giant steer General Picard, at the Fat Stock Show, Guelph, by request of the authorities. This mammoth is 19 hands high at the shoulder. He is in fair feeding condition, and is to be kept over another year.

CORN is not a good food for horses, especially those that are idle, and brood mares carrying foal. It is liable to produce indigestion. It contains but 12 parts in 100 of flesh-forming material, while oats contain 14 parts to the 100. Corn is of more service where fat is the object rather than muscle.

THE *National Live-Stock Journal* gives the following as a proper ration for a stock-bull.—Clover hay, 3 quarts; oats, ground or unground, and 2 pounds linseed meal, divided into two or three feeds. Another ration is clover hay and bran with 2 pounds of linseed meal.

BELOW we give a comparative statement of the entries at the Smithfield Show, London, for the past five years:

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Cattle.....	202	238	249	214	261
Sheep.....	138	180	189	191	207
Pigs.....	62	84	88	79	67

THE practice of breeding ewe lambs is condemned in English circles where experiments have been made in this direction. It has invariably resulted in reduction of size and deterioration of constitution to both the mother and her offspring. On the other hand it is asserted that early maturity is hastened by using the strongest of the ram lambs to breed from.

WHEN Maud S. lowered her record at Lexington, Kentucky, to 2.09½ her owner, Mr. Bonner, became entitled to a cup presented through the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association, with the time made engraved upon it. It is believed that another season this queen of the track will lower her record still further.

AN old Texan has given his opinion of various breeds in a nutshell. The old man has hit it pretty well. He says, "For quality, the Aberdeen-Angus Polls, for size and early maturity, the Shorthorn; for grass beef, the Hereford; for general utility, the Devon, for butter, the Jersey, for milk, the Holstein; for cheese, the Ayrshire; for cold, the Galloway; for heat, the Brahma; and for starvation, the Texan.

WE are very much pleased to learn that Canada will not be unrepresented in the live-stock department of the New Orleans Exhibition. Mr. Robert Marsh, of Richmond Hill, proposes to take a contingent of his Southdowns to that balmy region, and Mr. Thos. McCrae, of Guelph, is going with his Galloways. Our best wishes go with these men, and we trust that their pluck will receive its due reward.

THE annual returns published by the Agricultural Department, and which close with June 5th, 1884, give the following as the numbers of the live-stock in the United Kingdom:—Horses, 1,904,515; cattle, 10,422,762; sheep, 29,376,787; and pigs, 3,906,205. The increase over 1883 is—horses, 5,770; cattle, 324,819; sheep, 1,029,277; and the decrease in pigs, 80,222.

THE International Exhibition, London, 1885, is to be held at the Alexandra Palace. Messrs. Gavin, Birt & Co. have been appointed official agents for the naval and machinery sections, and applications for space can now be received by them. The general reception of articles will begin on February, 17th, 1885, and cease one week before the opening, which is set down for March 31st.

BREEDERS of improved stock find that they can increase the demand for it by extending the circulation of THE JOURNAL among their neighbors. This they can do by making up clubs, or by using their influence to have a suitable person get a few subscribers from their locality. In this way they can benefit their neighbors, and at the same time help their own business.

STEPS have been taken to organize an English Shire Horse Breeders' Association in the United States, with a view to establishing a Herd Book. Messrs. Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.; J. H. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; F. C. Warren, Fox Lake, Wisconsin; George W. Bayler, Washington, Ill., and Chas. Burgess, Wenona, Ill., were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions and call a meeting when advisable.

AT the annual meeting of the National Norman Horse Association, held at Chicago last November, the following strong resolution was passed:—"Resolved, that a false pedigree is worse than no pedigree, therefore an imported pedigree does not add to the value of an imported French draft horse; and we do not recognize as reliable authority any Stud-book yet published in France that purports to give correct pedigree from imported French draft horses."

AT the annual meeting of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association Mr. Emery Cobb was elected President and Messrs. John Hope, of Bow Park, Canada, T. C. Anderson, W. A. Harris, and S. F. Lockridge, were chosen as the Executive Committee. Mr. Hope and the country he represents have reason to feel proud of the many expressions of good will tendered him at this meeting for his eminent services to the Shorthorn interest. Mr. J. H. Pickrell, the retiring President, is the new editor of the Herd Book.

THE magnitude of the cattle interest in the United States is something enormous. In January of 1884 the total number of cows was 13,501,206, representing a value of \$423,486,649; the totals of other cattle, 29,046,101, valued at \$683,229,954; making an aggregate of \$1,106,715,703. It is estimated that of this amount 35 per cent. or \$287,000,000 is due to the improvement in quality caused by the importation of pure-bred animals and careful, judicious breeding from them.

IT is announced by the firm of Messrs. Rogers & Hamamar, the salesmen of pedigree Hereford stock, Hereford, England, that on April 2d-10th, 1885, they will sell at Leinthall, Lientwardine, England, the entire herd of A. R. Boughton Knight, Esq., of Downton Castle, consisting of 150 pedigree Herefords, and 400 Shropshire Down sheep, owned by the same gentleman. On April 9th and 10th the herd of the late William Heighway, consisting of over 150 head, will be dispersed at Leebotwood, Shropshire.

THE hog cholera, it seems, is making a tour through several of the States of the West. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have suffered seriously. It seems that as yet no certain remedy has been discovered for this dreaded scourge. Carbolic acid in small quantity mixed with the slop is recommended by some. Others think well of adding charcoal to the feed, and others, burnt or charred corn. Yet a still larger number have not much faith in the benefits of any of these. The most sensible remarks that we have seen upon the subject recommend isolation, keeping the hogs clean, giving them a rational diet, not too stimulating and plenty of exercise. Here as elsewhere it seems that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

WITH regret we notice in the *Whitby Chronicle* the death of Mr. Joseph Stewart Thompson, of Whitby, who died at the old homestead farm, "Mayfield," where he was born, just fifty years ago. An accident, that overtook him some time ago, hastened his death. He leaves a widow and four children. Mr. Thompson was one of the leading stockmen and importers of Ontario county, where he was widely known and highly respected. A long dark shadow has also crossed the household of Mr. Jas. I. Davidson, of Balsam. An untoward accident caused the removal of his grandson, a bright little lad of three short summers, to that land which "writes no wrinkles" on the youthful brow.

AT the second annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, the Executive Committee reported that 700 applications for entry in the first volume of the Herd Book had been received, which will be closed 1st March next. Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Compton; John R. Harvey, Turlington, Nebraska; and A. M. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, Indiana, were elected to serve as directors for the term of three years. The new President is H. C. Burleigh, Vassalboro, Maine; John Geary, of London, Canada, was appointed as one of the Executive Committee. The members present were very hopeful in regard to the future of the herd. They agree to castrate 16 pure-bred and over 100 grade calves for future fat-stock shows.

THE barley crop of Ontario is 17,860,777 bushels for 1884, or, on an average, 89 bushels to each of the 200,000 farmers in the entire province. The entire crop would be exhausted if 33.32 bushels were fed during the year to each horse, or 9.12 bushels to each cattle beast. Sheep of Ontario would consume the crop by getting 9.44 per head, the pigs 19.49 bushels per head, and the 6,237,606 fowls by getting 2.86 bushels per head, or two gills per day each. If during the feeding season, quarter of the meal ration of shipping steers consisted of barley, quarter of the grain ration of sheep, quarter of the grain ration of calves, one-fifth of the grain ration of pigs, half the noon feed of working horses, and quarter of the evening feed of

fowls, the entire barley crop of the province would be exhausted, and 2,085,222 bushels in addition to all that is raised.

THE first annual show of the American Clydesdale Association, which was held in connection with the Illinois State Fair, at Chicago, September 8th to 12th, 1884, was so decided a success that it is considered indispensable to hold one annually at some suitable point accessible to a majority of the breeders. The receipts in connection with the show of 1884 were \$2,291 against \$1,656.00—the disbursements. It was recommended at the sixth annual meeting, held in Chicago last November, that prizes be offered at the future shows for grade Clydesdales as well. This meeting was gracefully presided over by Watkin G. Powell, of Shadeland fame, for the fourth term in succession, who also received the nomination for the fifth term, but declined in favor of Dr. Ezra Stetson: John Dryden, M. P. P., of Brooklin, Ont., was elected one of the Executive Committee. The second annual volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book is completed, and contains pedigrees of some 2,000 stallions and mares.

THE first annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association was presided over by Mr. David McCrae, of Guelph, Ont. He announced in his address that entries were being received for the second volume of the Galloway Herd Book, and argued the importance of recording early the pedigrees of all eligible animals. Mr. McCrae, in the course of his remarks, claimed for the Galloways, hardness, prepacity, good fattening qualities, great weight, fine quality of well-marbled beef, and richness of the milk yield. These claims in behalf of this shaggy race were well endorsed by the meeting. The President for the present year is Mr. R. Platt, Kansas City, at which place the next annual meeting will be held.

### Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

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

#### CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.

- b. Nelson [12431], by Baron Constance 6th [12430]—M. C. Campbell, Blenheim; Jas. Chinie, Blenheim.
- b. Baron Constance 6th [12430], by 7th Lord of Oxford, 17586—John Gibson, Ilderton; Leslie English, Mull.
- b. Young Warlab [12423], by Knight of Warlab [1634], (20014)—John Burnett, Salem; Wm. Burnett, Hammond.
- b. Barney McCoy [12437], by Uncle Tom [12110]—D. S. Robertson, Wanstead; Neil McPhedran, Wanstead.
- b. Baron [12440], by the Sultan [7958]—Tilman Shantz, Waterloo; Jos. Boshart, Baden.
- c. Lady Laura (vol. 9), by Spotted Duke [12261]—Benj. Snyder, Bloomingdale; Mr. Frain, Pennsylvania, U. S.
- c. Music (vol. 9), by Bismarck [2759]—Hugh McMillan, Hillsburg; Jas. White, Erin.
- b. Nelson [12447], by Hanlan [12487]—Thos. Blanshard, Appleby; Geo. Douglas, Streetsville.
- b. Lord Dufferin [12451], by Duke of Bedford [8369]—Wm. Clark, Ayr; Jas. Dennit, Wolstein.
- b. Cleveland [12450], by Duke of Bedford [8369]—Wm. Clark, Ayr; John Fraser, Ayr.
- c. Leona Dare (vol. 9), by Roan Duke [12249]—Dan. Larke, Tavistock; Robt. Webber, Tavistock.
- b. General Grant [12453], by Prince '70—A. W. C. Rice, Pike River, Que.; E. Gibson, Stanbridge, Que.
- c. Susan Jane (vol. 9), by Heart of Oak [7179]—Chas. Graser, Linwood; Jacob Bricker, Hawksville.
- c. Rosy and (vol. 9), by Duke of Wellesley [6998]—A. Dammier, Hawksville; P. Mosser, Elmira.
- b. Duke Imperial [12458], by 6th Duke of Kent [12653]—John Meyer, Kossuth; D. Scott, Kossuth.
- c. Lily (vol. 9), by Wild Eyes Gwynne [9531]—Wm. Taylor, Weldon; Jno. Grass, Weldon.
- c. Beauty of Waterloo (vol. 9), by Duke of Bloomingdale [11988]—J. S. Snyder, Bloomingdale; J. S. Frain, Walker, Pa., U. S.
- b. Blake [12462], by Duke of Bloomingdale [12688]—J. S. Snyder, Bloomingdale; J. S. Frain, Walker, Pa., U. S.
- c. Sarah Jane (vol. 9), by Young Bismarck [4623]—J. S. Snyder, Bloomingdale; L. Bowman, Winterbourne.
- c. June Rose (vol. 9), by Plutarch [9084]—C. Wilson, Caistorville; J. M. Lymburner, Caistorville.
- c. Oxford Beauty (vol. 9), by the President [9456]—Thos. Hogg, Thamesford; J. Durand, Dorchester Station.
- b. High Sheriff 6th [12460], by High Sheriff 5th [8711]—Thos. Walker, Wellman's Corners; R. A. Davis, Belleville.
- c. Lizzie Linsley (vol. 9), by Huron Butterfly [7205]—Jas. Fisher, Hyde Park; J. W. Evans, Evelyn.
- b. Howard Lad [12471], by Roan Duke [9240]—H. Cornwall, Morpeth; Jno. P. McDougal, Rondeau.
- c. Rebecca (vol. 9), by Bruce [10824]—Jas. Miller, Paris; Henry Hammond, Cainsville.
- b. Sampson [12474], by Duke of Kent [8410]—H. Hammond, Cainsville; John Cowin, Paris.
- b. Cayuga Chief [12472], by Duke of Kent [8410]—H. Hammond, Cainsville; Wm. Richardson, Hagersville.

Lady Clara (vol. 9), by Marquis of Brighton [11373]—H. Glazebrook, Simcoe; H. Hammond, Cainsville.  
 Mabel (vol. 9), by Marquis of Brighton [11373]. H. Glazebrook, Simcoe; H. Hammond, Cainsville.  
 9th Duchess of Moore (vol. 9), by Baron Newcastle and [4591]—H. McGee, Collinsville, H. McMechin, Sarnia.  
 Gara (vol. 9), by Duke of Dufferin [9856]—S. G. Near, Hereward; Jno. Thompson, Luther.  
 Lady Goldsmith (vol. 9), by Prince of Florence [9146]—Wm. Pollock, Warkworth; D. Douglas, Warkworth.  
 b. Rockway [12482], by Robin Hood [11937]—Wm. Parker, Stamford; G. W. Adams, St. Catharines.  
 b. Bard of Erin [12478], by Baron Barrington [12480]—Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Que.; Hon. John Simpson, Bowmanville.  
 b. Pickering Lad [12481], by Bard of Erin [12478]—T. S. Brant, Whitby; Beo. Bath, Duncan.  
 b. Neptune [12479], by Bard of Erin [12478]—John M. Jones, Bowmanville; Wm. Wright, Bowmanville.  
 c. Clara (vol. 9), by Bard of Erin [12478]—John M. Jones, Bowmanville; Wm. Wright, Bowmanville.

Amongst our Friends.

Mr. Cyrus B Huffman, of Bath, Ont., writes us: "The JOURNAL is too valuable to lose any of the numbers."

Mr. A. T. White, Pembroke, Ont., in a recent communication says: "Enclosed please find \$1 for renewal of subscript on for your JOURNAL for '85. Am well pleased with it, and could hardly do without it now."

Mr. John Buchanan, Branchton, Ont., sends us the following: "Enclosed please find \$1 for your STOCK JOURNAL for another year. I consider it the nearest and most satisfactory JOURNAL I have taken in twenty-five years. Wishing you prosperity."

Mr. John Douglas, of Tara, writes: "I have subscribed to many agricultural papers within the last thirty years, but the STOCK JOURNAL in every department is much ahead of them all. I look forward with pleasure for its appearance every month, and look upon it as a necessity for every farmer to be a subscriber in order to succeed in his calling. I consider it a credit to our fair Dominion."

Mr. Robt. Blair, of Fitzroy, writes: "I have read your JOURNAL carefully, and feel satisfied that there is a great deal of information in it for farmers wishing to improve their stock."

Mr. W. A. Reburn, of Ste. Annes de Bellevue, a breeder of Jerseys, says: "Your JOURNAL is far ahead of many others published in Canada, and is improving every month."

Mr. G. S. Raynes, of Cote St. Antoine, P. Q., writes: "I would not and could not be without your valuable JOURNAL. I have missed the last numbers, which went astray, more than I can tell."

Mr. Geo. Bennett, of Tayside, Ont., gives us the following compliment in a recent communication enclosing a list of subscribers: "After being a subscriber to your JOURNAL since it started, I am indeed highly pleased with it, and would not be a non-subscriber now for double the money."

Mr. John Younie, Allan's Corners, Quebec, encourages us to increased effort in the following words in renewing his subscription for 1885: "I am very much pleased with your JOURNAL. Every farmer in the Dominion should have it. In a single number I sometimes obtain more than the price of subscription."

"Best farmer's paper in Canada, is the verdict of the farmers in this section,"—so writes Mr. R. J. Miller, of Fonthill.

Mr. James McGregor, Colborne, Ont., gives us the following: "I have been a careful reader of the JOURNAL since it was organized, and like it very much in every respect. It is of such a character that no farmer who pretends to do any business in stock can well do without."

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Stock Notes.

Shorthorns.

Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., has sold his stock bull Lord Glamis (4819), to F. Bellows, Ill. This bull is an imported Cruikshank, and makes a valuable addition to the herd of his enterprising purchaser.

Mr. George Taylor, of Wellman's Corners, commenced a herd of Shorthorns in 1882. He purchased from Mr. J. Isaac, of Bonanton, and Mr. Watson, Nassagawaya. The stock bull is imported British Flag, purchased from Mr. Isaac.

Messrs R W & G. H. Greig, of Otterburn, Manitoba, have some 40 head of Shorthorns, which are doing well in that land of rich herbage. They are from Minnesota, and of Kentucky stock. They are headed by Lorne, a bull well calculated to improve the herd which he has been chosen to head.

Mr. Adam A. Armstrong, of Fergus, Ont., reports the following births: Aberdeen Lady ad dropped a roan cow calf November 17th, and English Lady ad a red bull calf on December 11th, both got by Patterly's Duke—233—

Mr. F. MARTINDALE, of York, has secured for the head of his herd of shorthorns, from Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, the twelve month old bull Waterloo Chief, a red and white son of imported Waterloo Warden—2055—out of Faith by K. C. B. 2d gr. dam Faithful by imported Knight of Warlaby—472— Waterloo Chief is said to be a young bull of fine quality and good promise.

Mr. R. R. Sangster, of Springbush Farm, Lancaster, writes: "Please find names enclosed as subscribers to JOURNAL for 1885. Am greatly pleased with the paper. My Shorthorns are doing finely this winter. I have four calved within the last six weeks (December 20th, 24), and will soon have more. My stock bull Starlight is doing finely. He will make a grand bull yet."

Messrs. R. Rivers & Son, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, report: Breeding stock all doing well. Their crop of calves for 1884 are the best they have had yet—mostly heifers. Their stock bull, Duke of Hamilton—771—has proved himself a good stock-getter and prize winner, his Durham heifer calves having taken 1st and 2nd prizes and grades 1st, and 3rd prizes at the Northern this fall.

Messrs. J. & R. McQueen, of Salem, report the sale of the Shorthorn bull General Pilkington, to Mr. Andrew McManus, of Pilkington. Their stock bull at present is Victor Emanuel—417—bred by J. and R. Wait, and sired by the celebrated show bull Bampton Hero—278—The herd of these gentlemen now numbers from 50 to 60 head, and are in fine condition, for breeding.

Mr. S. Heacock, of Oakland Farm, Kettleby, assures us that the Shorthorns he offers for sale in this present number are all good ones, with first-class pedigrees, some of them descended from stock bred by Hon. S. Campbell, New York Mills, and some from importations from Campbell, of Kinellar. The stock bull is out of a Sumrise Duchess cow, brought out by the veteran importer, Simon Beattie. He adds: "Please to renew my card in your excellent JOURNAL."

From Messrs. R. Irvine & J. Magill, of Janetville, Ont., we learn that they are commencing a herd of Shorthorns, and that they also breed Suffolk pigs. They purchased last June from Mr. John Davidson, of Ashburn, three cows—Briarcliff, five years old, bred by Mr. D. from imported stock; Duchess of Gloster 8th, three years, bred by James I. Davidson, and from imported stock; and Louisa IX., a five-year old, bred by Mr. James Cassidy, Ashburn, also from imported stock. All these have since dropped fine calves.

Mr. James Sharp, of Everton, is now fairly launched in the breeding of Shorthorns, having purchased the herd of Mr. Thomas Day, of Everton, consisting of seven head; has also twenty-seven good grades. The one-year bull Victor—2080—, by Culloden, is at head of herd. Our herd, both pure-bred and grade, are doing very well, including ten head which we are feeding for the Easter market. We are very well pleased with "our JOURNAL." Think it much needed in this country. It ought to be in the home of every farmer, and read carefully, as it gives many new ideas in the stock line.

John Dryden, M. P. P.—Brooklin, writes that his new importation of young Shorthorn bulls from Mr. E. Cruikshank have just arrived safely at home; They are decidedly the best he has received, and with three of his own breeding, make the finest show of young bulls yet seen at Maple Shade Farm. Two have been sold this week. Soldier Boy goes to A. Hagar, Esq., Plantagenet, M.P.P. for Prescott. Excelsior has been sold to Mr. John Hooper, near St. Mary's. This is a bull of great promise, one of the late importation, and sired by the grand Cruikshank bull Perfection (37185). Both of these bulls will be seen in the showing.

Messrs. Smith Bros, of Westburn, Innerkip, Ont., have purchased of Messrs. Green Brothers their imported yearling bull Enterprise, got by the Sittytown bull Ventriloquist (41180); dam, Evangeline the 2d; also the heifer calf Lapping, got by the Earl of Mar (47185); Lilly, by Royal Bampton (32066). They also purchased of Messrs. Heron & Son, Ashburn, Canadian Duchess of Gloster 14th, got by 2d Prince of Springwood—228—; dam, Canada Duchess of Gloster 3rd, the same that appeared in December number of JOURNAL. We commend these young men for their foresight in procuring such valuable animals to commence their herd with, and advise others to follow in their steps. Motto, "Never buy a bad animal."

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., reports to us that his importation the present year consists of 12 pure-bred Clydesdale colts and fillies, and 22 Shorthorn bulls and heifers, including selections from the herds of Messrs. S. Campbell, of Kinellar; Wm. Duthie, of Collynie; A. Cruikshank, of Sittytown; and Nathaniel Reid, of Daneston—all of Aberdeenshire. The magnificent show bull Eclips, bred by Mr. Duthie, arrived at Greenwood in good form on the 29th of October. He is pronounced by all to be a grand bull. The other Shorthorns are expected at Greenwood about the new year. They consist of 8 young bulls and 12 heifers. He adds: My other stock doing well; calves coming fine and strong and good. Calves by Duke of Lavender—2006— and Premier Earl—2005—

Mr. T. R. Bullock, of Hopetown, Co. Lanark, is adding to his head of Shorthorns. The thirty-five head of well-graded animals hitherto owned by Mr. Bullock (Shorthorns and their grades) are from the herd of the late Senator Skidd. He purchased the bull Duke of Bedford some time ago. The results of that purchase on his own and on the stock of the neighborhood are very marked. The advertisement of Mr. Heron's sale, at Ashburn, on the 10th ult., drew him thirty, he tells us, where he invested in Royal Princess, five years old, and in calf to Duke of Albany (47709); also Mary Anderson, a heifer calf, out of Maid Marion, and got by Pretender—1771—, bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill. Mr. Bullock is determined to follow up the improvement thus commenced. His 650 acres of land, well-fitted for grazing, give him abundant room.



## STOCK FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.**—A few Berkshire pigs from imported stock, 4 months old. Good pedigrees. Price reasonable. THOS. ROBSON, Brantford, Ont. ja-21

**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 (855), in foal by imported Miard (1960). Apply to ja-21 W. H. CARPENTER, Winona, Ont.

## 2 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

A 3-year-old (red), and a yearling (roan), registered in B. A. H. B.

Bowmanville, Dec. 7, 24.

Arthur W. Burk.

## Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

A very superior lot, consisting of 1 two-year-old bull, red; 1 bull, ten months, roan; 1 bull, nine months, red. First-class pedigree. Inspection invited. Prices reasonable.

JAMES McNAUGHTON,  
Gourock P.O. near Guelph,  
Wellington Co., Ont.

ja-21

## 10 Shorthorn Heifers.

Good ones at reasonable prices, and four bull calves.

ja-21

JNO. D. PETTIT, Paris, Ont.

## FOR SALE.

THREE DURHAM BULL CALVES between eight and nine months old. Color and pedigree good. Apply to ja-21 BILTON SNARY, Croton, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Shorthorn Bull; color, red; calved 10th January, 1884. Also one Thoroughbred English Shire Colt, 15 months old. Geo. F. LEWIS, Winona, Ont. ja-21

ESSEX STOCK FARM, WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.  
(Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

HIRAN WALKER & SON, Prop's. 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.

J. McCORMICK, Rockton, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. 1 Bull Frank at head of herd. First prize at Guelph, 1883; first and silver medal at Toronto, 1884; sweepstakes at Hamilton, 1884. Young bulls for sale.

## SHORTHORNS.

If you want a nice young Shorthorn bull, address—

J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES.**—I have a few nice young sows for sale, 6 to 8 months old; 2 young boars, 6 months; a nice lot of Sept. and Oct. pigs, all bred straight from best importations. Will ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

**COTSWOLD SHEEP.**—I will sell, at very moderate prices, 10 or 15 pure-bred ewes, bred to an imported ram, also the same number of ewe lambs. A good lot at a bargain. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

**JERSEYS.**—I will sell two handsome 4-year-old 3/4 Jersey cows, solid fawn color, satisfactory workers, due to calve in Dec. and Jan., to pure Jersey Bull. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

## IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

—AT—

Oakland Farm, Kettleby, Ontario,  
ON FEBRUARY 18th, 1885.

The subscriber will offer for sale at the above farm about 25 head of cows, heifers and bulls, including specimen descendants from the stock of the Hon. Samuel Campbell, of the New York Mills great sale of September 10th, 1873, also from Campbell, of Kinnel, and other eminent breeders in Ontario. Also about 30 head of Southdown ewes, ewe lambs and rams, bred direct from imported stock. The rams used have been bred from Webb's, Walsingham's and Prince of Wales stock. Oakland Farm is 4 1/2 miles from Aurora Station, N. & N. W. R. R., 30 miles north of Toronto. Teams will be in waiting at Aurora on morning of sale.

Catalogues on application to

SETH HEACOCK,  
Kettleby, Ont.

ja-21

## Stock Notes.

Messrs. Johnston & Clark have purchased the imported stallion Haydon Druid, vol. VII, foaled May, 1881, brown in color; bred by Wm. Drummond, Hayston, Kirkintollock, Scotland; sire, Druid, 12 mo. II; dam, Rosie, 1193, vol. 5. This horse is likely to win a name, as he is one of the best in the counties of Grey and Bruce. These gentlemen have also purchased the calf Duke of Yost [1187] from F. Yost, of Hanover, sired by Duke of Hamilton [1189], dam, Lady Bell of Oxford 4th, vol. 5, page 531 C. S. R., solid red, set on short legs, and plenty of room for his feed. In addition to these they have three females, sprung from Snowdrop, purchased from Mr. Tolton, of Walkerton, some years ago. The above has been kindly forwarded by Mr. David Clark, of Middow Bank, Peabody P. O., six miles east of Chesley, who says in regard to the JOURNAL that "It seems to improve every time."

We are glad to notice that Mr. Joseph Redmond, of Peterboro', Ont., is filling his stables this year again with cattle for shipping, and to the full extent of his accommodation, which will take in no less than eighty-six head. Mr. Redmond wisely built a fine barn for this purpose more than six years ago, and during the last three years has sent eighty head annually over the sea. This year he will make ready some 140 head, including one lot already sent off. He has been in Shorthorns about eight years. He first purchased from the late John Belwood, Bowmanville, (imported animals), and latterly, through a brother, from John Isaac, of Bomanton. The stock bull was purchased from Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem, a two-year-old, which won first at Toronto in 1883. Mr. Redmond has also in Quarantine two Kinnell Shorthorns, supposed to be in call to the stock bull of Mr. Duthie, of Collynie.

Editor LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR.—Living in the far east, we thought perhaps you would like to hear from us that live stock and the STOCK JOURNAL flourish well even in this eastern clime. Last January we purchased from Messrs. J. & W. Watt the Shorthorn bull Marquis of Lansdowne—the one year old—and the cow Bonny. The Marquis has grown very well. He is so much admired here as is the cow, and he is commencing to show his good qualities as a stock getter for we have two young calves by him and more cows to calve soon. Bonny being in calf by their new bull Abbotsburn, gave us a fine bull calf on the 24th September. The whole lot are doing nicely, and we are very much pleased with them. We take your paper, and like it very much. E. & O. CHASE.

Post Williams, Cornwallis, N. S.

In a letter received from A. Hagar, M.P.P., Plantagenet, just as we go to press, amongst many other pleasing things, he says: "I have had a very pleasant trip since I saw you (at Mr. Heron's sale). Spent Saturday visiting the Messrs. Davidson's establishments, father and son, and examining the new animals from Quebec, a nice even lot for so large a one, all strong in the characteristics so marked in this now famous family of Shorthorns. The two following days were spent with Mr. Dryden. You have seen this stock, so I need not refer to them. Some of his last importation are very promising. I purchased Soldier Boy from him, and got him and the heifer bought at Mr. Heron's sale safely home last Wednesday. Had him weighed, he turned the scale at 2680 lbs. He is a great growthy fellow, and I think will turn out well. I hope soon to send you a list of new subscribers, and wish you a happy new year and the JOURNAL prosperity."

Mr. F. M. Watson, Roseville, Ill., writes: "Through the kindness of Mr. E. W. Ware, I received copies of several Canadian Stock Journals, and being most pleased with yours, will enclose one dollar (\$1) for one year's subscription. We are running a milk dairy on a small scale here, our cows are almost full-blood Shorthorns. We think their records this year show pretty good milking stock. One has a record of 10,619 pounds in nine (9) months, another, 7,314 pounds in six (6) months; another, two years old, 46 1/2 pounds in one day, and 1,243 1/2 pounds in one month; another heifer made four (4) pounds of butter in one week when 19 months old. We have also two cows, half Jersey, half Ayrshire, which we like very much. Have been crossing our cows with the thoroughbred Ayrshire bull Gowrie Lad 7717, A. R., and have some very fine heifer calves as a result. Are desirous of learning what Ayrshire breeders are doing in Canada, so will take your JOURNAL. My address is Roseville, Warren county, Ill."

We learn from Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., that he is expecting a consignment of bulls, heifers and cows from the Sheriff Hutton herd, by the first vessel in spring. They will thus possess the rich Booth blood of this famous herd and cannot fail to be of much service in a country where good blood is so much needed. The prize record of this herd and animals bred directly therefrom during 1884 has been a very remarkable one.

From Thornton's Circular we learn that at the Royal at Shrewsbury, Hovingham (43363) was first in the aged class, and Self-Esteem (48725) second. The latter calved in 1881, was also first in his class. The former was bred by Mr. Linton, who established the herd. Of bulls calved in 1883, Royal Ingram (50374) took first in a class of 22. The first prize of £50 by the Shorthorn Society went to Beau Benedict (42769), who also took first as best bull with four of his get. At the Highland Society's show, Goldfinder (42967), was first, and Royal Baron (50351), a son of Beau Benedict, was second. Of 1883 bulls, Golddigger (42951), took first. In the herd class, bulls born one year with one cow, one two-year heifer and one yearling, Beau Benedict (42769) was first, and Self-Esteem second. The famous Sheriff Hutton bull Sir Arthur Ingram, is the sire of Goldfinder, Golddigger, Hovingham and Royal Ingram. Beau Benedict is the sire of Royal Baron. At the Yorkshire show, Beau Benedict was second and Self-Esteem first in the two-year class, and Royal Baron second; and Royal Ingram first in the under two class. This is certainly a remarkable showing in a single year.

The sale of W. Heron & Son, of Ashburn, Ont., which came off on the 19th Dec. was fairly attended, considering the intensity of the cold, which no doubt tended very much to throw a damper on the bidding. Men shivering in the cold blast, with the thermometer far below zero, are in no humor for doing busi-



## International and Colonial Exhibitions.

ANTWERP in 1885—LONDON in 1886.

It is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying the Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favorable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By order,

JOHN LOWE,  
Secy., Dept. of Agric.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, December 10, 1884

## DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

The Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be held at the TOWN HALL, in Stratford, on the

14th, 15th and 16th January next.

Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway for the usual reduction of fares on presentation of the certificate of membership required, which can be obtained from the president, L. R. Richardson, Stratford; Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford; H. S. Lossee, N.wich; or, from the Secretary in Ingersoll.

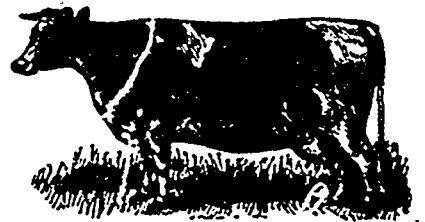
By order,

C. E. OHADWICK,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Ingersoll, Dec. 15, 1884.

## The Oldest Established Herd

—OF—



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

IN CANADA.

Herd Headed by the Bull Nabob 719, whose dam has given over 10,000 lbs. in the year.

All animals selected with regard to individual merit rather than to price. Prices given upon application. Correspondence answered promptly.

## YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM,

STANSTEAD, P. Q.

GEO. A. PIERCE, Manager.

## A. C. BELL,

Cold Spring Farm, New Glasgow, N. S.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES

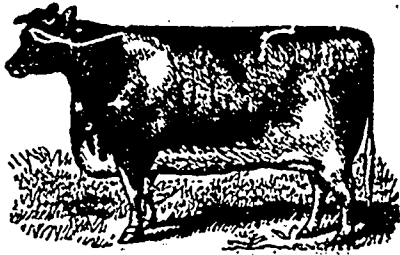
Shorthorn Cattle,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

L. Brahma and P. Rock Fowls  
and Pekin Ducks.



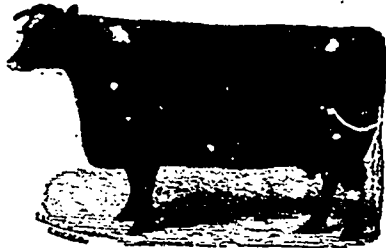
**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
Greenwood, Ontario, Canada



Importer and breeder of  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
AND OLYDESDALE HORSES.

9 first-class imported Shorthorn bulls and 9 first-class home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. 7 young imported animals 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.

**MESSRS. H. & I. GROFF,**  
Elmira, Ontario, Canada;



Importers and Breeders of  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

The highly-bred Booth Bull, Lord Monrath—2298—is at the head of the herd. Lord Monrath was bred by Sir Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham Abbey, Sims Ferry, Norfolk, Eng. The Matillina, Lady Day, Roan Dancers and Princess strain.

Young stock always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited oct-3t

**Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep**

Bred and Imported by

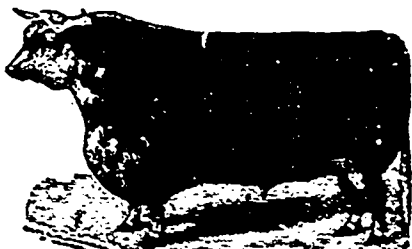


**JOHN DRYDEN, M. P. P.,**  
BROOKLIN, ONT.

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

**LORD GLAMIS (48192).**

**The Park Herd of Herefords,**  
WESTON, ONTARIO.



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

**F. A. FLEMING.**

*Stock Notes.*

ness, and yet the average of prices for the 16 head of Shorthorns sold was \$200.68; which, considering the depression, is fairly good, though several of the lot were very fine specimens. We give the list, as follows: Females—The cow Palmtree and calf at foot, John C. Snell, Edmonton, \$525; Lady Brampton, J. & W. Watt, Salem, \$220; Violet 2nd, John Connolly, Lindsay, \$205; Mina 12th, Hugh Clark, Egremont, \$165; Maid Marion, Mr. Cooper, Oshawa, \$200; Rachel Wm. Linton, Aurora, \$450; Lady Graceful, Alfred Williams, Port Perry, \$105; Royal Princess, T. R. Bullock, Hopetown, \$192; Wedding Gift, William Smith, East Whitby, \$320; Arabella, Thomas Pew, Whitevale, \$80; Mary of Aryle, T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, \$90; Canadian Duchess of Gloster 14th, Wm. Smith, Innerkip, \$345; Lady Booth, Geo. Keith, Scarboro, \$225; May Flower, James Omitton, Ashburne, \$105; Mary Anderson, T. R. Bullock, Hopetown, \$205; Hampton Rose, A. Hagar, M.P.P., Plantagenet, \$110. Mr. T. C. Patteson, of Toronto, purchased some Shropshires, and a few others. The Messrs. Heron used every effort to attend to the comforts of their visitors on that awful December day.

**Ayrshires.**

Mr. Hugh McKee of Norwich, Oxford county, has been breeding Ayrshires since 1872, when he bought the cow Judy (193), bred by Hon. Geo. Crawford, Brockville, and her daughter, by Funch (65). He has 12 head of pure-bred Ayrshires at present. His stock bull for the past three years has been Johnny Mars (1218), bred by Messrs. Jardine & Sons, Hamilton. He was sired by the famous bull Mars J. (803), dam, Jean Muir (1157), by imp. Billy Muir. This sire is to head the herd in the future. Mr. McKee mentions, "I hope you will soon be able to publish the JOURNAL weekly."

Mr. John Johnson, of Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, writes: "Your JOURNAL is too good a paper to allow it to expire. I get more information from it than from both my other papers. Am trying to get you subscribers, and if I succeed it will give me much pleasure. Our thorough-bred Ayrshire bull took the red ticket at our Boddeck Exhibition."

Sale of Ayrshire cattle by E. W. Ware, Hamilton, 24th December, 1884:—Imported bull Stoncalsey, purchased by Mr. Henry Woodburn, \$107; Yearling bull calf James Main, H. E. Alton, Appleby, \$25; Cows, Annie Mars, \$110, Pansy, \$85; Heifers, Modjeska, \$85, Silver Bud, \$72, Rose Bud, \$56, by Joseph Jardine, Hamilton, Cows—Alice Mars, \$85, Rosalind, \$116, Meg Merrilies, \$68, Music, \$65; calf Rosalind 2d, \$50, Mr. Geo. Tober, East Aurora, N. Y. Cow Daisy, Mark Hill, Hamilton, \$90; Heifer, Lotta, Edmond Fields, Waterdown, \$56; Heifer, Sara Bernhardt, \$80, and yearling heifer Mountain Bell, \$70, Angus McDonald, Thorold; Yearling heifer Rhea, \$92, calf Varina, \$71; calf Ellen Terry, \$26, W. C. Beatty, Omagh, calf Silver Star, \$51, A. D. Alton, Appleby. Total, \$1,460.

Mr. Horace Henry, of Woodburn, Ont., reports the purchase of Stoncalsey, the stock bull at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, from 1850 to 1883, which will henceforth head his herd in place of Conqueror 2nd, which unfortunately proved unproductive. This fine bull, one of the very best in Ontario, was purchased at the recent sale of Mr. E. W. Ware, of Hamilton. Stoncalsey (309) (1435) was bred by Mr. A. Paton, Ayrshire; calved 20th May, 1879; got by Black Jack 2nd (122), from the dam Rosie by Prince Charlie; weight, 1750 lbs. This bull gained first prize at Symington, Ayrshire; and at Maryhill, Glasgow; 1st at Hamilton, Scotland; 1st at Lanark, and medal for best bull of any age, and 1st at Biggar, Scotland, and cup for best animal of Ayrshire breed. Has also added to his former herd of 23 head six heifers of the Jardine stock. Mr. Henry has also had his usual good fortune in raising alsike clover, having sold 97 bushels for the sum of \$679, or \$7 per bushel, in addition to 5 1/2 retained for home use. Mr. Henry is also feeding 25 head of fattening cattle, 18 of which are the choicest lot he has at fed.

The following remarkable list of winnings has been received from Mr. Guy, of Oshawa, which speaks volumes for his herd: EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—We attended five exhibitions this fall with our Ayrshire cattle, commencing on the 4th September, by shipping some 15 head for the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, P. Q. We naturally expected to meet with a strong competition, as it is said there are more Ayrshire cattle in the Province of Quebec than all the other thoroughbreds put together; and although there were a large number of this breed on the show-ground, nevertheless, with our fifteen head we obtained fourteen prizes including the herd prize and diploma.

Returning from Montreal, we visited the International at Toronto, where our animals were awarded seventeen prizes, including first and third herd prizes, the silver medal for best female of any age, and the first prize for the best milking cow of any breed—milk tested as to quantity and quality.

The Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa was the next in order, where, it was said, there was the largest and best show of Ayrshires ever seen together in the Dominion. The location was certainly favorable for such display, the herds from both Provinces meeting and competing together. We won eleven sectional prizes, the silver medal for best female of any age, and the Dominion gold medal for best herd at this fair.

At the Great Central at Hamilton, the following week, with twelve head we took nine prizes, including the herd prize.

At the Port Hope Central, on the 8th October, our herd was awarded all the prizes offered but one; also the first prize for the best Durham bull calf under a year.

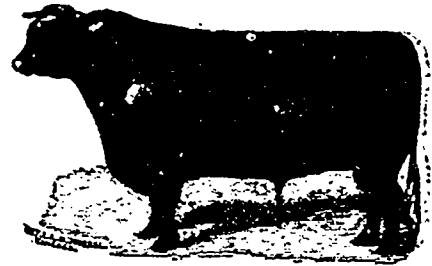
Altogether, at the five exhibitions we attended, our Ayrshires won 67 prizes, counting the medals and diplomas.

SYDENHAM FARM,  
Nov. 24, 1884.

**Jerseys.**

Mr. G. A. Barker, Guelph, connected with the Bell organ factory of that place, has just purchased a 1/2 Jersey cow from Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, one of those advertised by Mr. Snell in the JOURNAL.

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



Importers and Breeders of

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

Olydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep.

The highly-bred Booth Bull SOCRATES  
at head of herd.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**

TERMS REASONABLE.

**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. S. Marr and A. Cruickshank, 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 Cronkhill 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.

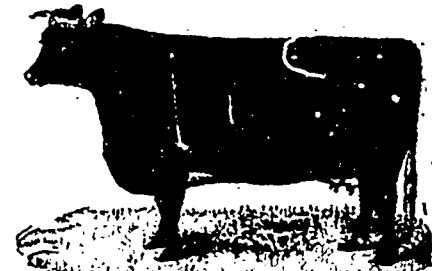
P. O. and Telegraph Office at Innerkip; Farm, one mile from Innerkip Station, on main line of Ontario and Quebec Railway.

STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.

**GREEN BROS.,**  
The Glen, Innerkip

**BATES SHORTHORNS.**

**THE BELVOIR HERD**



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

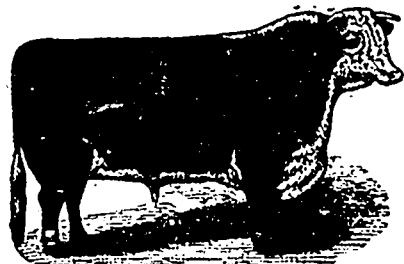
Of any Herd, of any Breed, on this Continent.

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.

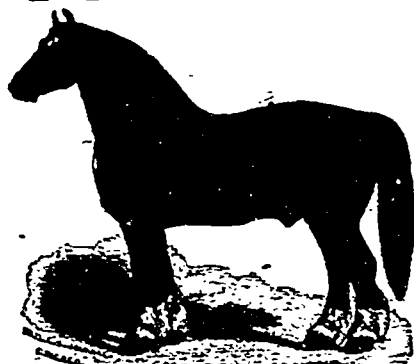
**Richard Gibson,**  
K. moka Station, G. W. R., three miles. Delaware, sep-7.

# HILLHURST HERDS!



**HEREFORD,  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS,  
SHORTHORN,  
AND  
JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**M. H. COCHRANE,**  
Hillhurst, Compton County, Que.

## FOR SALE.



**CLYDESDALES.**—2 stallions, rising 3 years, imported; 1 stallion, rising 2 years, imported; 1 stallion, rising 3 years, Canadian bred; 1 filly, rising 2 years, imported; 2 fillies, rising 3 years, imported; 2 fillies, rising 3 years, Canadian bred, four crosses; 9 fillies rising 2 years, Canadian bred, three to five crosses. Several of them prize-winners.  
**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**—14 imported ewes, two and three years old; 12 ewe lambs, 1 ram, 2 shears, 3 rams, 1 shear, 9 ram lambs. All the rams and ewe lambs are choice, and from imported stock.

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

## GERMAN MILLS

Importing and Breeding Establishment of



## PERCHERON HORSES

AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WE have now on hand eight of the finest Percheron Stallions ever brought across the ocean, winners of nearly all the prizes in their classes at the leading fairs in Ontario. First prize stallion at Le Maze, France, in 1883, four years and upward; also winner of second prize stallion at Caen, largest horse fair in France, in three year old class (490 horses on exhibition). Our stallions are now thoroughly acclimated, and will be warranted as breeders. We have also some very fine half and three quarter bred stallion and mare colts, two and three years old for sale, and some choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Will exhibit at Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton.

T. & A. B. SNIDER,

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

## Stock Notes.

Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the Island of Jersey, owner of the "Perry Farm" herd, informs us that he intends shortly sending over to America a few of his young heifers, some of which are in calf to Queenie's Boy, the said bull combining the strains of Coomassie, Young Rose, Orange Peel, Noble, Sultan, Prince of Wales, etc. This being Mr. Desreux's first consignment, he has taken great pains in selecting the cattle, so as to give to those who wish to start a first-class herd of Jerseys the opportunity to purchase at reasonable prices. We shall inform our readers when the cattle arrive.

### Holsteins.

Mr. Caleb Cotton, of Sweetsburg, Quebec, has, we are glad to notice, invested in Holsteins, having purchased from Lord, Cook & Son two pure-bred animals (calves). The bull is out of Carmina 5113, N. H. B., a beautifully marked cow with splendid escutcheon, small, fine head and the genuine "crumpled horn." She has a milk record of 45 pounds per day as a two-year-old, upon grass alone. The heifer, sired by Chataqua Chief 1408, H. H. B., whose dam, Chataqua Girl 1408, H. H. B., has a record of 85 pounds of milk in a day, and 2,400 pounds in 30 consecutive days. Mr. Cotton closes his letter by saying: "Success to the JOURNAL. May its tone ever remain as liberal and impartial as now."

### Aberdeen-Angus.

Some time since the Hon M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, purchased 30 head of Aberdeen-Angus Polls, bred by Mr. J. Alloway, near Lachine. This lot comprises a number of finely-bred animals representing the Kinnochtry and other equally good strains.

### Herefords.

Mr. Sherman, of Stratford, Ont., informs us that his one-year imported Hereford heifers, Bonnie 6th, Constance 15th, and Countess 10th, have just been sent for service to the Experimental Farm, Guelph. Two others of this same herd were served by Conqueror (7510), while in quarantine. Thus we see a wise anxiety to secure Lord Wilton blood in Canada as in England. Three thousand dollars, we are told, could have been taken for Conqueror since his arrival at the Farm. It was of course refused.

### Galloways.

Mr. W. Kough, of Owen Sound, has written, saying, that he has now two pure-bred Galloway cows carrying calf to the Galloway bull Closeburn, sold him by Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph. We are glad to note that this hardy breed is extending the lines in this country. Mr. Kough adds that "the JOURNAL is very welcome. I consider it a boon to the breeders of all kinds of stock, even the breeders of scrubs, as their folly is so kindly shown to them."

### Horses.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. David Messenger, of Guelph, is still engaged in breeding Shire horses. With Mr. Messenger this is a favorite draught horse, and hence the two importations made by him in recent years.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., has sold the two mares, Austine and Wild Briar, both by imported Australian, to the agents of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York. The same parties bought Sarah G. from Mr. J. Graham, of Ottawa, and Evelyn Carter from Mr. R. Wilson, of Brampton.

Mr. John Crawford, of Malvern, Ont., clerk and treasurer of Scarborough, reports that his Ayrshires, some 20 head, are doing very well. He has been in Ayrshires some 18 or 20 years, but is now doing more in breeding Clyde horses, in which work he has been engaged since 1848. He has at present 4 brood mares (one imp.), 2 stallions and 2 colts, all pedigreed Clydes. Twelve years ago Mr. Crawford sold a pair of half bred Clydes for \$1,000, to go to Minnesota. The horse Crown Prince, sold to W. Burgess, of Burkhead, for \$1,700, and got by Old Netherby (imp.), is still in the possession of that gentleman, who has travelled him for years. In Cartwright township there is still some fine stock of his get. Mr. C. still sticks to the Cotswolds. The importance of a good sire is well illustrated by the purchase of a Cotswold ram many years ago for the sum of \$100. For three or four years successively an American buyer never failed to come to purchase this sheep progeny, and at good prices.

### Sheep and Pigs.

Messrs. R. Collicott & Sons, of Tyrone, Ont., report the sale of four Shropshire Down ram lambs in their own neighborhood, in addition to the contingent sent over to the Americans.

Mr. I. C. Patteson, of Eastwood, writes: "Notwithstanding the serious loss of a barn full of hay and straw, I have had a good year, and all my stock are doing well."

Mr. John Dimon, the manager, reports in behalf of Messrs. H. Walker & Son, of the Essex Stock Farm, Ont., that they have just sold ten Shropshire lambs to M. H. Dixby, South Haven, Mich.

Mr. Rock Bailey, of Union, Ont., writes that not long since he has added to his Merino flock some 77 head of registered Merino ewes, which were purchased from a well-known breeder in Michigan, U. S. A.

Mr. Robert Hannah, of Bethany, Ont., tells us that his Shropshire are doing well. He finds no trouble in making sales of cross-bred lambs at good prices. He finds quite a demand for Berkshires, which sell well. He also adds that he is greatly pleased with the JOURNAL.

We regret very much to hear that Mr. Duncan McEane, of St. Thomas, has met with a serious loss in his flock of Merinos. The dog killed eight head and worried no less than fourteen more. He will, of course, receive partial compensation, yet it is a great loss and a much greater aggravation.

# A RARE OFFER TO HORSE BREEDERS

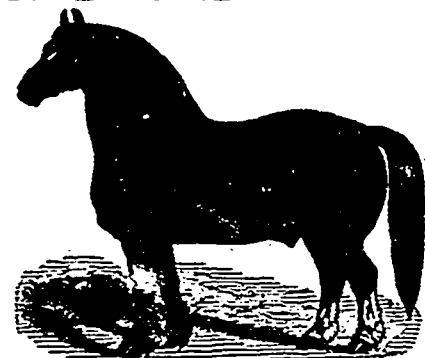
And those contemplating entering the business,

One imported Percheron stallion, 4 years old (dark dapple grey); one imported 5 year-old Percheron stallion (black); one imported Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old (pedigree on application); one imported Percheron mare; two Canadian-bred fillies (pure-bred). The above mare has taken diploma and silver medal at Toronto whenever exhibited. The fillies have taken first prizes there also.

The above will be sold in a lot at a price that we are satisfied cannot be duplicated in Canada or the States, or will be divided to suit purchasers. Also some choice Shorthorn bulls for sale.

Address, **BALLACHY BROS., BRANTFORD, ONT.**

## FOR SALE.



23 Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of superior quality and breeding, principally 1824's importation, mostly prize-takers; also some choice Shetland Ponies. Stock warranted as represented, prices low, terms easy.

dec-31 **JEFFREY BROS., WHITBY.**

—COME TO—

**Keillor Lodge Stock Farm, Bothwell, Ont.**



And buy one of the newly imported Clydesdale Stallions, quality and color good. Six of them are grand horses and for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

dec-31 **THE GEARY BROS. CO., Bothwell, Ont.**

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Agents wanted. Samples free.

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON,**

Publishers, MONTREAL,

Stock Notes.

Mr. J. W. Springstead, of Abingdon, Ont., reports sales of Shouthdowns as follows for the present year:—One shearing ram to Wm. Johnston, Owen Sound; ram lamb to Thomas Edmondson, Thorold; Shearling ram to J. Smith, Welland; one lamb to Mr. Lymburner, Lincoln Co.; one lamb to Mr. Warner, Warner; one aged ram to J. Salmon, Sinclairville; one ram lamb to J. Leyburner, Camfield; four ewes to Thos. Addie, Tweeddale; one ram lamb to M. McDougall, Abingdon. He also purchased from Mr. B. F. Olmsted one of the prize-winning ewes at the Royal in 1883.

EDITOR LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The demand for Southdowns this season has been very good, and although we had a large stock to dispose of, in some classes have been unable to supply the demand. I only wish the demand for our wheat was as good. Besides a number shipped to Manitoba and the United States, we have made the following distribution to the counties named in Ontario and Quebec: Halton, 6 head; Welland, 2; Simcoe, 1; Frontenac, 1; Renfrew, 1; Durham, 1; Brant, 4; Huron, 2; York, 1; Dundas, 3; Glengarry, 2; Lanark, 3; Russell, 4; Wentworth, 1; Haldimand, 1; Victoria, 2; Lincoln, 14; Ottawa (Que.), 1; L'Islet (Que.), 2; Chateauguy (Que.), 1; Iberville (Que.), 3; Quebec City, 2.

The few notes as above may be of interest to some of your readers, showing how a few sheep can be scattered over such an extent of country in one season; and we think they are of that class that will leave their mark for many years to come.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN JACKSON.

ABINGDON, Dec. 16, 1884.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., since last report has made the following sales of Berkshires: To T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., one sow; Edward Tindall, Albion, Ont., one boar; Robert Batty, Meaford, one boar; F. Martindale, York, one boar; John Jackson, Glenallan, boar and sow; Robert Eagleston, Lindsay, one boar; Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, one boar; John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., one boar; S. Black, Frankfort, Ky., one boar; John Larkin, North Grecco, N. Y., one boar; Wm. Murray, Chesterfield, Ont., one boar; Andrew Neil, Chatham, one boar; Samuel Taylor, Mansfield, one sow; Richard Small, Exeter, Nebraska, one sow; A. Hagar, M. P. P., Plantagenet, one boar; Thos. G. Smith, Rosemont, one boar; J. R. Loudon, Montreal, one sow.

Mr. Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont., reports the following sales of Berkshires: To Charles B. Shaver, Labelle, North-west Territory, one boar and sow; Thomas Worden, Mitchell, Ont., one boar and one sow; Daniel Decorsey, Bomholme, Ont., one sow; Hugh McCarty, Stratford, Ont., one sow; John C. Roe, Hickson, Ont., one boar; John Hatch, Woodstock, Ont., one sow; A. & A. Edwards, Sebringville, one boar and one sow; George Rutledge, Hyde Park, Ont., one sow; Robert Crummer, Millbank, Ont., one boar; John McKellar, Avonton, Ont., one boar and one sow; Wm. Hill, Harrington, Ont., one sow; Chas. Garbutt, Carlingford, Ont., one boar; J. M. Simmons, Northville, Michigan, one sow; Albert Hutchings, St. Marys, Ont., one boar; Angus McKay, Nissouri, Ont., one boar and one sow; John H. McLeod, Kincardine, Ont., one sow; James Thom, Tavistock, Ont., one sow; John Campbell, Embro, Ont., one boar and one sow; Joseph Skinn, Fullarton, Ont., one boar.

Mr. G. B. Andrews, Aurora, Ont., writes: "I have had a splendid sale, especially horses and swine. My Berkshires sold well, ten of them averaging \$38 each, and young pigs three weeks old as high as \$10 each. I am about to leave this part and intend moving to Queensville, about fourteen miles from here, in a good farming district. Will move in about two months, and will then try and do what I can for you in that direction. I have purchased this week three very fine Berkshires from J. G. Snell & Bro., and intend advertising in your valuable JOURNAL in the spring. I think a great deal of your JOURNAL, and would not be without it, it is just what a farmer needs, especially a stockman. I have lately made the following sales of Berkshires, besides the 17 sold at my sale. "To John Hutchinson, Wexford, one boar; Henry Rogers, Eversley, one boar; Samuel McBride, White Rose, one sow; Ezra Lundy, Newmarket, one sow; William Linton, Aurora, one boar. There is a great demand for Berkshires this fall.

Messrs. Grant & Campbell, Woodville, Ont., have met with a very good demand for Shropshires and also Shorthorns at paying prices, and report the following sales: Pair ewe lambs (third prize ones at Toronto and first at Ottawa) to Wm. Stewart, Midland; pair shearing ewes and first prize ram lamb at Ottawa to J. Halpenny, Carleton county; ram lamb to Kennedy & Campbell, Carleton county; ram lamb to J. Dawson, Bell's Corners; ram lamb to J. Birchard, Uxbridge; two ram lambs to A. Niven, P.L.S., Haliburton; shearing ram to H. Morrison, Beaverton; pair ewe lambs to G. F. Marsh, Millbrook; pair imported ewes to Col. Boulton, Cobourg; ram lamb to R. C. Brown, New York State; ram lamb to H. Reid, Cobourg; yearling bull to D. Morrison, Woodville; bell calf to J. Westlake, Woodville. They also mention having seven young calves—two bulls and five heifers—all sired by McDuff. Their imported cows, Evening and Evening's Gwynne, have given them two fine reds, bull and heifer.

Mr. James Glennie, of Guelph, reports the following sales of Shrops during the fall of 1884: "To Wm. Barbour, Crosshill, imported 2 shear ram; H. Bell, Erin township, ram lamb and ewe lamb; T. Herridge, Brussels, Ont., ram lamb and imported shearing ewe; W. Wright, London, 1 pair of imported ewe lambs; J. Harshorn, Dundee, Manitoba, 3 ram lambs. T. D. Hodgson, London, pair imported shearing ewes and 3 imported ewe lambs; D. G. Haamer, Brantford, pair imported shearing ewes; J. Coker, Puslinch, pair imported shearing ewes; Snell & Bro., Clinton, first prize ram lamb at the Western Fair; Geo. Cochran, Eramosa, ram lamb; J. Patterson, Puslinch, ram lamb; W. Justin & Sons, Streetsville, ewe lamb; Ontario Agricultural College, 4 imported Hampshire Down ewes; W. H. McNish, Lyn, county Leeds, pair of imported shearing ewes and pair of imported ewe lambs; Robert Rose, Glenmorris, imported 2-shear ram, winner of second prize at Toronto and London this year.

Editor LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

EDMONTON, December, 1884.

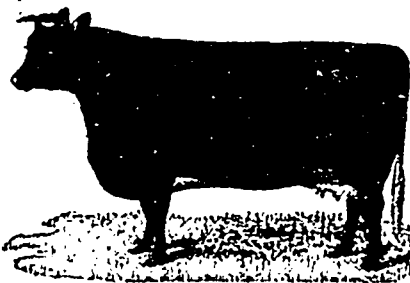
DEAR SIR,—We enclose you list of sales made by us of Berkshire pigs and Cotswold sheep. Our herd of Berkshires were very successful at the fairs this year. At Toronto Fair we won all the first prizes and sweepstakes for best boar and two sows; at Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, all the first prizes and gold medal for best boar and four sows. From Ottawa we went to the great St. Louis Fair, where they exhibit hogs by the thousand. We there won sweepstakes for best Berkshire boar, and sweepstakes for best Berkshire sow. The Berkshires at St. Louis showed as much size and more quality than any breed of hogs exhibited there. The accommodation for the pigs at St. Louis was very bad; poor buildings, and in very bad repair. We are surprised that an association claiming so much for their fairs, should have such imperfect accommodation. We must say, however, the show of hogs was very fine, the best of the kind we had ever seen. We finished our round of fairs for the year at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph by winning first prize for sow under one year, and sweepstakes for best hog of any age, breed or sex. We have found a good demand for Berkshires, having sold 152 head in the past year. The following is our list of sales of Berkshire pigs since July 1st, 1884: T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., 1 boar and 1 sow; R. H. Simpson & Sons, Wyoming, Iowa, 1 boar and 1 sow; S. McCulloch, Ottawa, Kansas, 3 sows and 1 imported boar; Edward Horton, New Dublin, Ont., 1 boar; Geo. Rattliff, Mitchell's Square, Ont., 2 boars and 1 sow; W. M. Simpson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1 boar and 1 sow; Henry Watson, Duntroon, Ont., 1 sow; David Fox, Wichita, Kansas, 2 boars and 3 sows; John Bailey, Omamee, Ont., 1 boar; E. Woodman, Moorefield, Ont., 1 boar; Edward Elves, Paisley, Ont., 1 boar; Daws & Co., Lachine, Quebec, 1 sow; James Moakman, Castlederg, Ont., 1 boar and 1 sow; Edward Brien, Ridgetown, Ont., 1 sow; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 7 sows, five of them imported; James Houk, Industry, Mo., 1 imported boar and 1 imported sow; Peter Break, Box Grove, Ont., 1 boar; Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, 1 boar; R. G. Martin, Marysville, Ont., 1 sow; James S. Ross, Yeoville, Ont., one boar; W. Malloy, Paris, Ont., 1 boar and 1 sow; Geo. Dennis, Zimmerman, Ont., 1 boar; Wm. Cornelius, Garafra, Ont., 1 boar; W. T. Miller, Rowling Green, Ky., 1 imported boar; James Caldwell, Chesapeake, Ont., 1 boar; Geo. Keith, Toronto, Ont., 1 boar; John T. Wriakle, Plattsburg, Mo., 1 imported boar; J. R. Barber, Sutton West, Ont., 1 imported boar; Robert Vance, Ida, Ont., 1 sow; F. S. King, Beaverton, Ont., 1 boar and 1 sow; G. B. Andrews, Aurora, Ont., 1 boar and 2 sows; John Jackson, Grahamville, Ont., 1 imported boar; Wm. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., 1 boar. Also the following sales of Cotswold sheep in the last two months: John Cooney, Edmonton, Ont., 2 ram and 10 ewes; Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, 1 ram and 2 ewes; Thomas Colley, Castlederg, Ont., 1 ram; Stephen Westney, Highland Creek, Ont., 1 ram; B. Watson, Edmonton, Ont., 1 ram; J. B. Colt, Industry, Md., 1 ram; Wm. Coates, Brampton, Ont., 1 ram; J. S. Alexander, Suitsville, Ont., 1 ram; Jesse Watson, Brampton, Ont., 1 ram; F. Jackson, Grahamville, Ont., 1 ram; Fred. A. Hills, Quebec, 1 ram; J. Newton, Brampton, Ont., 1 ram.

Poultry.

Mr. James Anderson, of Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ont., made a very handsome exhibit of Toulouse geese, Rouen ducks and bronze turkeys at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, securing quite a number of prizes on these living birds. He sold at the fair to Mr. John Taylor, of Ancaster, a lot of geese and turkeys; also to Thomas Lucas, Thoronton, Simcoe county, the prize Toulouse geese.

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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



SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

Have several choice young bulls for sale, including a roan bull calf imported in dam bred by A. Cruikshank, Sittytou; sire, Perfection. First at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, 1853. One yearling and five bull calves, sired by the Cruikshank bull Prince of Northumberland (40011) 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.

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE.

5 good young boars, six to eight months old.

J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

COLLIE DOGS.

A choice lot of pure Scotch Collie Dog Pups, 3 mos. old, from imported stock on both sides, for sale.

Apply to GAUNT & SKEPARD, St. Helens P.O.

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ARE THE BEST SEEDS.

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Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

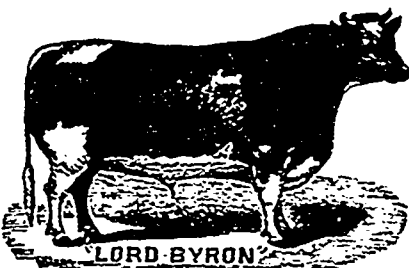
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AULTSVILLE

Premium Herd of Imported Holsteins.

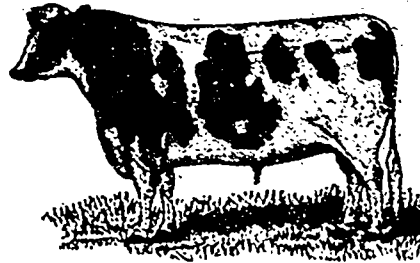


Exhibited during the season of 1884 at the three leading Canadian fairs at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. Awarded 28 First Prizes (including Gold Medal, Diploma and 2 Silver Medals), six second and five third prizes. The largest as well as oldest established herd of Holsteins in the Dominion. Stock of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

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H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,

Importer and breeder of

THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

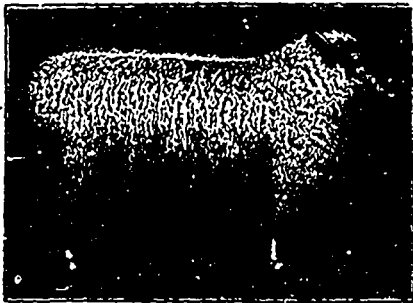
The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.

I have now 18 head at my farm, and 30 head at Quarantine at Quebec, which will be released Dec. 29th. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter producing qualities in their native country, by B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville, N. Y., whose long experience and wonderful record animals that they have imported place them at the head of American importers.

Oct-67

H. M. WILLIAMS, Picton, Ont.

**Bl Bro Stock Farm,**  
GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

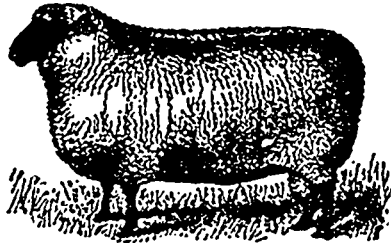
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**Lincoln & Shropshire Down Sheep**

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

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**COLONUS STOCK FARM.**



FOR SALE.

**SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS**

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

**SHORTHORN BULLS.**

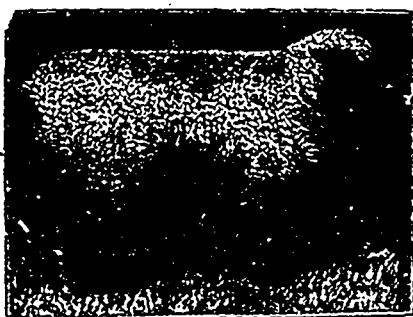
Oxford, Wild Eyes, Waterloo, Sally, Darlington and Princess families. Imported 5th Duke of Devonshire (4637) in service.

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**FOR SALE**



A FEW SHROPSHIRE DOWN RAM LAMBS, bred directly from imported stock; also a few Berkshires, bred from the stock of Mr. Harold Sorby, Gourock, Ont., and from the dam Harebell, first prize winner at Provincial Fair, 1883.

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**SUNNYSIDE HERD OF BERKSHIRES.**



**JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale,**

Breeder of

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS**

Young pigs for sale from four to eight weeks old. Also young sows in pig to imported boars. First-class registered pedigree. We showed five head of Berkshires at Western Fair, London, and took first prize and diploma for best sow, any age, with Lady Elgin, a fine model of a Berkshire; also first prize for six months old boar, and third for sow under six months. Write for prices. Correspondence invited. n-1t

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**Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,**

AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

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

**FOR SALE.**



**Polled Aberdeen-Angus Bull Sir John**

Sire—Jock o' Benton, No. 1894. Imported by Dam—Honesty 4th, No. 3757. N.S. Government.

Sir John is a grand young bull, solid black in color and perfect in form. He is descended from a famous family of prize-winners, who have carried honors at local and Highland Societies' shows, and are well known as the famous Drumlin "Lucy" tribe. Dropped March, 1883. For pedigree, price or further information address

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**SHORTHORN CATTLE,**

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

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

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**BERKSHIRES & SHORTHORNS**



**J. G. SNELL & BRO.,**  
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Brampton Station, on G. T. R. and C. V. R.

HAVE FOR SALE 10 GOOD YOUNG SOWS, bred to LINSTER DUKE, the best boar we ever imported. A few young pigs of both sexes, from two to three months old. 3 young Shorthorn bulls, recorded in B. A. H. B. We might just mention that our herd of Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first prizes last fall at Toronto and Ottawa fairs, and only gold medal for best Berkshire boar and four sows.

Write for prices, or come and see our stock.

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Also Ohio Imp. Chester, English Yorkshire, Pure Chester White, Poland-China White Lancashire and Jersey Red Swine. Also White-faced Black Spanish, White Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Fowl.

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

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Winners of 50 Prizes in 1883-84.

I have FOR SALE a fine lot of young pigs from 6 weeks to 6 months old, got by imported Royal Prince, winner of first prize at the Western Fair, and imported Anglo-Saxon, winner of first prize and diploma, and out of prize sows.

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